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Soviet Troops Near Viborg, Claim 175 Finnish Forts; Sweden Bars Foreign Army

The World's Day—At a Glance

Feb. 17, 1940

War Summary: Soviet Troops Press Forward

Finland—with Russia's 17-day drive on the Mannerheim Line bringing Soviet troops to almost 20 miles of Viborg—reportedly ordered the few remaining women and children to evacuate that seaport. The Finns called up men from 41 to 42, augmenting the 42-to-44-class call of earlier this week.

Russia claimed capture of 22 more Finnish positions bringing the total to 175. The Finns claim some recaptures but admit Soviet troops are holding "part" of the strategic Village of Summa. The Finnish High Command claimed that Soviet Russia so far has lost 1,050 tanks and 387 planes.

Sweden formally announced it would not permit foreign troops to march across Swedish soil to aid the Finns. The Foreign Office spokesman's declaration, however, will not bar private supplies and "volunteers." France was reported to have opened its stocks of war material, both old and modern, to the Finns. Finnish military experts said: "We may be able to hold out if the attacks are no worse than what we have already experienced."

Britain, announcing boarding of the German prison ship Altmark and release of some 300 British prisoners of war, simultaneously disclosed that British vessels will be armed to repel aerial machine-gun attack. Britain called up 250,000 more conscripts. Egypt became "formally at war" with Germany under interpretation of a German prize court decision.

Finns found understating resistance to Russians: Page 1.

Town Discovers Surplus—Cuts Tax Rate

DEPOSIT, N. Y. (AP)—With the Village Treasury showing a surplus of $6,965, Mayor Dwight H. Hebler told Trustees there was only one thing to do—cut taxes. The board cut the tax rate $1 a thousand.

Democratic Convention Set to Open July 15

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The 1940 Democratic National Convention will meet in Chicago beginning Monday, July 15, to pick nominees for President and Vice-President. (This followed announcement yesterday by the Republican National Committee of June 24 as the date and Philadelphia as the city for the G. O. P. Convention.)

Roosevelt at Sea—Destination Unknown?

ABOARD U. S. S. LANG, AT SEA (Via WIRELESS)—President Roosevelt is continuing his course on the cruiser Tuscaloosa—destination unknown. A message relayed to newspapermen aboard this escort destroyer said there was no news. Cruise details remained a closely-guarded secret, with even the course and speed undisclosed. The President ostensibly was bound on a fishing expedition.

Japan May Abandon Yangtze River Opening

TOKYO (AP)—Belief that the reopening of the Yangtze River, Central China's main trade artery, would be delayed indefinitely, or abandoned, grew today when Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita declared Japan did not have to reopen the stream, even though his predecessor had notified the United States of such an intention.

Meanwhile, Lieut. Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa, Director General of the China Affairs Board, made the first public acknowledgement of Japanese control of the proposed Wang Regime in China. He told a Lower House subcommittee the Army must guide the new Government militarily, politically, and economically for "some time" because of hostilities in China.

Court Upholds Bituminous Coal Act

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A Federal court has upheld constitutionality of the National Bituminous Coal Act, in the first legal test of this legislation. The court dismissed a petition by the Sunshine Anthracite Coal Company of Clarksville, Ark., seeking a permanent injunction against collection of a 19.5 per cent tax on coal produced by the company.

C. I. O. Group Criticizes Sale of U. S. Ships

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations Maritime Committee has criticized sale and transfer of American ships to foreign flags and charged that a "war scare and hysteria" had been created in this country "by those who would like to see the United States involved in the European conflict."

Mexico Takes Steps to Stabilize Peso

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez expressed confidence that improvements in Mexico's national economy and recent measures to control credits would stabilize the peso at five-to-one in terms of the American dollar. The peso closed Feb. 16 at 5.98. The Minister asserted the peso would be strengthened by Mexico's increased exportation of industrial metals, by expanding foreign oil sales, by credit restrictions and a general economic improvement.

Hitler Demands That Neutrals Be Neutral

BERLIN (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter declared last night that Germany demands "strict neutrality" from neutral states, not merely "renunciation of direct warlike acts" or "lip service for official usage."

British Leaders See Victory and New Allies

LONDON (AP)—Members of the British Cabinet told the Nation today that the Empire is expecting victory and the help of additional allies. Lord Chatfield, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, gave no hint as to who the new allies would be, but declared: "Let us press on as men inspired. . . . Thus shall we inspire all right-minded peoples to join us in ridding Europe of the evil spirits that plague it."

Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Privy Seal, said: "In attaining complete command of the sea the first great step has been taken to insure Germany's ultimate defeat."

300,000,000 Pieces of Free Mail Eliminated

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postal officials and Senate colleagues credited Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming with eliminating 23,000,000 pounds of mail—nearly 300,000,000 pieces—from the postage-free list during the last year. The reduction was in matter mailed from Federal agencies and was caused by a limiting amendment attached to the postoffice appropriation bill a year ago.

Phillips Heads Railway Labor Executives

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Railway Labor Executives Association has announced that George M. Harrison has resigned as Chairman and that J. A. Phillips has been elected his successor. Mr. Harrison is President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Phillips is President of the Order of Railway Conductors.

British Airways Aims to Resume U. S. Service

LONDON (AP)—Imperial Airways has announced that British trans-Atlantic air-mail service was expected to be resumed not later than the first week in June. It said it was not likely that passengers would be carried.

G. O. P. Harmony Threatened in Nebraska

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Republican Party harmony in Nebraska appeared threatened as petitions were circulated to place the name of Thomas E. Dewey on the State Presidential preference ballot, April 9. Charles S. Reed, manager for Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, declared Vandenberg petitions are signed and will be filed if Mr. Dewey's name goes on the ballot.

Rockefeller Estate Offered N. J. County as Gift

LAKEWOOD, N. J. (AP)—Ocean County has been offered the 500-acre estate of the late John D. Rockefeller as a gift. The estate has a 30-room mansion, a nine-hole golf course, and two artificial lakes. The Lakewood Taxpayers' Association has protested against accepting the gift because the property then would become tax-exempt and the township would lose $11,000 annually in taxes.

Artists Find Snow Scene—and Sit in It

By a Staff Photographer

Girl Painters Sit on a Drift to Catch Elusive Shades of Snow Scene

Snow vistas of unbroken white such as those left by the storm are a delight to artists. In addition, lighting is perfect; even an overcast sky, a "gray day" to the layman, brings out subtle distinctions in color discernible at once to the trained eye. Landscapes and backgrounds almost defy transfer in the changing light and quick brushing is required to capture true color. The past two days have introduced painters to pedestrians plowing their way to work. Art students, freed from classes, have seized the opportunity to paint outdoors. In oil and in water colors, as shown in the accompanying illustration, two girls are painting a bit of the Fenway. One young artist has elected to do her painting comfortably while squatting by open paint box and jar of water.

Fair Weather Aids Boston's Fight on Snow

For the third successive day, the sun beamed down on a New England which St. Valentine's Day buried—literally and figuratively—to its hubs in snow. The fair, cold weather made it possible for snow removal crews to continue their attacks on drifts which still clogged sidestreets and byways throughout most of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

The weathermen were inclined to predict snow or rain for Sunday night. To this, Eastern Massachusetts and Metropolitan Boston replied they were ready for any eventuality, although more snow would mean beginning anew the task of digging out thousands of streets still only partially cleared.

In those outlying districts where less progress has been made in removing Wednesday's choking blizzard, officials were not so optimistic about their ability to handle any additional snow. Cold weather yesterday and last night complicated their task by causing ice to form on road surfaces and putting a hard crust on snow.

Outside of tomorrow's weather prospects, the news was good. Rapid progress was made as all available equipment and thousands of men in emergency crews were kept in action. Plows and shovelers in the Boston area were reaching districts which have been cut off from all transportation facilities for three days. More streetcar and bus surface lines were being opened, and those opened previously were being put back on more frequent schedules, as the day progressed.

In the more fortunate portions of Boston, especially in the downtown business district, the second phase of snow removal was being generally put into effect. Streets cleared Thursday or Friday for one lane were having a second lane dug out. And those already open for two-way traffic were being cleaned from curb to curb.

The trawler Flow, out of Boston, appeared today to be winning its battle against the rough Atlantic Ocean. Although leaking seriously, the ship was making slow progress toward Halifax.

News from Washington that WPA funds totaling $272,000, authorized by President Roosevelt, would be available for snow-bound New England states was welcome in many sectors where the cost of snow removal threatened to puncture the budget. Massachusetts is scheduled to receive $190,000, Connecticut $55,000, and Rhode Island $27,000. However, the cost of snow removal in Boston alone was estimated on Thursday by city officials at over $400,000.

Federal funds speeding work on N. E. roads: Page 9.

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Finns Found Understating Resistance to Russians

In view of the fact that obviously exaggerated reports on the extent of the Finnish victories have been circulated in the press, leading to a tendency to mistrust the accuracy of information on events in the theater of war, The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent, whose firsthand reports from the front have acquired a wide reputation for authenticity, has cabled the following analysis of the situation.

Mr. Stevens finds that the exaggerations emanate from unreliable secondhand reports.

On the other hand the report of victories issued by the Finnish Command err usually in the way of understatement. He tells of specific cases in which the destruction of Russian troops and equipment, according to his own observation, has been far more extensive than the Finns themselves had reported.

By Edmund Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 17 — Claims that Finnish sources have been exaggerating the size of battles and the number of Russian casualties seem absurd to anyone who has visited the front of this Soviet-Finnish War.

Unfortunately much information and opinion regarding operations in Finland emanate from secondhand sources abroad that are not always reliable.

Those who have visited the battlefields of Tolvajaervi and Aglajaervi, north of Lake Ladoga, Suomussalmi, on the "waistline" and other scenes of big Finnish victories, and compared what they saw with the Finnish communiqués and reports, were convinced that the Finns, far from overemphasizing or exaggerating, were playing down the scale of operations and the extent of the enemy losses.

The daily war bulletins issued by the Finnish General Staff are extremely laconic and cut and dried. Often a considerable time elapses before the outside world has any inkling of the importance of some specific military operation.

Two Divisions Overwhelmed

Thus when at the end of December, Leland Stowe of the Chicago Daily News and myself together went to Tovajaervi we had no idea of the sight in store for us. The staff bulletin had set the Russian casualties at 2,000, but on the spot we discovered that the battle force of two divisions of approximately 16,000 men each had been de-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Union Abuses Listed in U. S. Antitrust Move

Organized pressure by unions against the introduction of cheaper materials charged.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The freeing of industry from five major abuses of labor union power which are said to raise costs needlessly and boost prices is the objective of the Department of Justice in its determined campaign to enforce the anti-trust laws against what it considers the illegal practices of organized labor.

These abuses are listed by Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, as follows:

1. Organized pressure by labor unions against the introduction of cheaper materials, improved equipment, and more efficient methods in any industry.

2. The compelling of the hiring of unnecessary labor in order to make work without the excuse of technological change.

3. Restraints designed to enforce systems of graft and extortion.

4. Attempts by labor unions to assist in the illegal fixing of prices.

5. Efforts of legitimately organized labor unions to destroy each other through factional strife which penalizes labor and industry alike.

Improvements Blocked

One case which has just been brought before the Justice Department on complaint was cited by Mr. Arnold to illustrate labor resistance to technical improvements which, he held, are both unreasonable and illegal under the Sherman Act preventing combinations in restraint of trade.

This case involves an unnamed union which was compelling employers to employ large numbers of unnecessary individuals on threat of strike.

There had been a technical advance causing unemployment in that industry, but it was claimed that these individuals were not retained because of any bona fide plan to adjust former employees to the technical advance which threw them out of work.

It is claimed that many of them were not even competent, that they were selected arbitrarily by certain labor leaders whose power had not been subjected to the popular vote of the union for years.

Such a condition, the Department contends, is not even a pension system which the employers were forced to pay for; it was simply a distribution of political patronage.

It is such conditions which are now subject to investigation and prosecution wherever a restraint of interstate commerce can be shown.

"Labor cannot for long compel the hiring of unnecessary men for no other purpose than to obtain more revenue for their members," Mr. Arnold said in explaining the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

British Rescue 300 Seamen On Nazi Prison Ship

Destroyer enters Norwegian fjord, forces German auxiliary Altmark aground, and releases merchant seamen captured by Graf Spee in South Atlantic—Hand-to-hand fighting.

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The British Navy thrust its long arm into a placid Norwegian fjord to rescue some 300 British merchant seamen after a hand-to-hand clash aboard the German prison ship Altmark.

Thereby Norway, in whose territorial waters the action occurred, was plunged into the vortex of the bitterest controversy involving a neutral thus far arising from the war.

The Admiralty announced today that the destroyer Cossack last night dashed into Josing Fjord (Gjessingf Jord), near Stavanger, sent a party aboard the Altmark and took off men who had been captive for months since their capture in the South Atlantic by the now destroyed pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, for which the Altmark was an auxiliary.

The British said four Germans were killed and one wounded; Berlin said at least five were killed.

Besides the Cossack, the Admiralty named two other destroyers, the Intrepid and the Ivanhoe, as taking part in a concentration of British naval strength off the fjord.

The German version placed the British strength at six warships; the Norwegians said seven.

Tanker Scuttled

At the same time the Altmark battle was in progress, the Admiralty said, the German tanker Baldur, was seen passing outside territorial waters. The Baldur crew scuttled her when the British demanded that she halt.

The Admiralty said it had searched for the Altmark since the battle of Montevideo, Dec. 15, which brought eventual destruction of the Admiral Graf Spee.

The imprisoned seamen were from seven merchant ships sunk by the Admiral Graf Spee, the Admiralty said.

Two days ago, it reported, it was learned that the Altmark was trying to reach a German port by using the peculiar coastal formations of the Norwegian fjords.

British planes and destroyers were sent to apprehend her.

On the word of the Norwegian commander that the Altmark, a specially built auxiliary for the German pocket battleship, had been examined in Bergen the day before and that no prisoners were aboard, the British destroyer Cossack withdrew.

Altmark Aground

Later on new orders from the Admiralty, the Cossack reentered the fjord. The Altmark maneuvered to try to ram the Cossack, the Admiralty related, but instead ran aground stern-first.

British seamen boarded the stranded ship, a fight ensued, and all the imprisoned merchant sailors were saved.

"The Altmark was overpowered," the Admiralty statement said. "Part of her crew fled ashore and the rest submitted.

"Between three and four hundred British prisoners who had been battened down below were taken on board the Cossack.

"The liberated prisoners state that during the Norwegian examination at Bergen, of the Altmark," said the Admiralty, "their efforts to make their presence known to the searching party were unheeded."

The Cossack landed the British prisoners freed from the Altmark at Leith, Scotland.

Germany Protests

[Authorized Germans in Berlin called the shooting and boarding "one of the most dastardly, swinish actions in history," and one of the grossest violations of international law; Germany protested to Norway, threatening "the most serious consequences" unless there was full restitution of the ship and indemnity.

Norway protested to Britain against "this neutrality violation" and was reported to have asked for the return of the British prisoners and compensation.]

British spokesmen said Norway had failed to secure the neutrality of its own waters and that if they had not acted as they did Germany would make Norwegian territorial waters a channel to evade the British blockade.

The British said there had been continued use of Norwegian waters by Germany in order to escape British naval pursuit and to perform acts of war against Britain and other states.

British report of Prison ship capture: Page 5.

Peace Effort: What's Behind Welles' Trip

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—In another effort to discover if some present method can be found to settle Europe's problems without recourse to unrestrained war, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, sailed today for a survey tour of the major European capitals. On the same ship is Myron C. Taylor, the President's personal peace representative to the Vatican. Meanwhile the President himself speeds southward on a cruiser surrounded by the atmosphere of mystery which he apparently enjoys. It probably doesn't mean anything in particular as regards Europe but it may intrigue European observers just enough to make them want to hold back a spring offensive and see what may come out of these three developments.

What is behind this diplomatic activity?

These men and their movements reflect a declining but still persistent feeling in some quarters in Washington that the effort is worth making to find a compromise in Europe. It is clear that President Roosevelt would not have sanctioned any move which might lead to a compromise which in essence would be a victory for Germany. He is committed publicly, and his personal feelings are too well known, to admit of any suspicion that he personally would use the influence of the United States to extricate Germany from a war which resulted from its own aggression and leave Germany free thereby to continue its program of expansion.

President's Role

But the President also has a known desire to stand out as the world's peacemaker and he has during recent weeks been subjected to heavy pressure from many organizations and individuals in the United States to miss no chance of preventing Europe from plunging into real and desperate war in the immediate future. Therefore he has acceded to an element in the State Department which can be described as the American counterpart of the appeasement group in England and France in the pre-war period. The group cherishes the feeling, current previously in some English quarters, that a strong Germany is of less danger to western civilization than might result if the German barrier to the vast mass of Russia were destroyed.

Keeping himself aloof is the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, who remains at his desk willing to let his Undersecretary of State investigate prospects in Europe, but remains loyal to his own doctrine that the world will never know peace, security, or prosperity so long as nations resort to force to impose their wills on weaker neighbors.

Here are some of the different strands which run through American diplomacy today. There is first, the Secretary of State who has been the leading advocate of tolerance on the part of large nations towards small ones, of the sanctity of covenants, of the importance of collective resistance of peaceably inclined nations to international "lawlessness." He could have no part, it is clear, in any negotiated peace which might leave the expansionist powers in legalized possession of their conquests.

A Touch of Politics

Next there is the President who sometimes sacrifices ideological consistency to practical politics, who confesses his sympathies for the Allied cause, but who can see possible political merit in the attempted role of peacemaker and who can obtain in Mr. Welles' expedition an immediate answer to those who demand he make another effort for peace.

Behind these two, and really explaining the Welles trip, are some in the State Department who fear the consequences of a defeat which might wreck the German Army more than they fear a settlement which would leave that Army intact. I have heard a member of this group argue that de-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Women Will Be Heard From in Coming Campaign, Especially Mrs. Taft, Who Will Campaign for Her Husband While He Works at Job

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Women, both Democratic and Republican, are out to make political history in the 1940 presidential campaign.

The women of one political party, perhaps both, have reason to hope that this year—the twentieth anniversary of women's suffrage ratification—will see the destruction of the last technical barriers keeping them from full participation in party counsels.

The Democratic National Committee, meeting here two weeks ago, voted to "recommend to the next Democratic national convention the consideration of a resolution there to be introduced, providing that each State, district and territory shall name two members to serve on a Committee on platform and resolutions and that the members so designated by each state, district and territory shall be of the opposite sex."

All of which means that Democratic women have good ground for thinking that women will at last have a full share in drawing up a presidential platform. Dorothy McAllister, Democratic women's chief, has promised she won't be slow to use that as a talking point in drawing women voters to the party and in getting them to have themselves elected convention delegates.

Republican women are also stepping out of their party's traditional conservatism to demand new recognition. Marion Martin, assistant to Republican National Chairman John Hamilton, has expressed the hope that women will also be given the opportunity of getting their viewpoints written into the Republican platform.

Mrs. Taft Sets Pace

One outstanding precedent-shatterer in Republican ranks is Mrs. Robert A. Taft, the first woman actively to campaign for her husband for President. It is generally conceded, even among men politicians, that Mrs. Taft, an able speaker and a genuinely friendly person, is helping her husband's candidacy enormously.

Having already accompanied her husband on a swing to the West Coast and back and having made several solo appearances in the East, Mrs. Taft will be off this week to open her husband's campaign in Minnesota, her native state.

"My husband finds it difficult to get away when the Senate is in session, so it seems perfectly natural that I should go," Mrs. Taft casually explains.

What could be better political strategy than getting before the Nation this picture of a candidate attending closely to business, especially when there is considerable evidence that Mrs. Taft is an even better speaker than her husband?

The Democrats, proud of their long record of being first to recognize women politically, are ready to concede that Mrs. Taft is the first woman to campaign for her husband for President. Mrs. Roosevelt worked for the election of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, in 1928, and was in and out of headquarters during her husband's campaign, but she did not actually speak in his behalf.

And a Long Way to Go

Whatever may be said to the contrary, women have traveled a long way since that day in August, 1920, when the Secretary of State proclaimed women's suffrage in effect—and considerably further since those days last century when Susan B. Anthony, in her little red shawl, used to trudge up the Capitol steps to urge "votes for women."

As for mistakes—they are mostly in the past now. "One mistake, we all know," says Miss Martin, "was the grave error of seeking recognition for women just because they were women with no regard for their qualifications. The rushing in of untrained women brought criticism and rightfully so."

There are only six women in Congress today, compared with nine back in 1930, but only one of them can be said to have won her last election because her husband was in Congress before her. The use of women as political "pawns" or stopgaps in local political feuds is still more prevalent than is good for women's advancement.

Women who have worked in many fields say that advance in politics is most important of all. Some have spent years studying such problems as peace, housing, child labor, consumer protection, or the merit system, only to conclude that the only way to get their aims accomplished is to get on the "inside" of the political party in power.

Even when women are accepted as full-fledged members of platform committees and as competent campaigners there will still be plenty for them to do toward breaking into the exclusive "inner circle," but they will have made notable progress toward their goal.

Mary Hornaday

New Jersey Pay Rise Placed at $20,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Wages of women and children in the laundry, wearing apparel, light manufacturing, and cleaning and dyeing industries in New Jersey have increased by $20,000,000 a year since the minimum wage orders became effective in these industries, according to a statement by John Toohey, State Labor Commissioner.

The Week in Focus: Mannerheim Line Dented; Neutrals Get U-Boat Threat

Welles Peace Mission Sails; Anzacs Arrive in Near East

By Neal A. Stanford

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Mannerheim Line: For 16 days the fighting has been so fierce on the Mannerheim Line, the Russians spending men and materials without stint, that that sector has come to be referred to as Finland's Verdun. "They shall not pass!" has become the Finnish battle cry. And they have not. Still there can be no denying the fact that dents have been made in the Mannerheim Line. Even the Finns admit that part of the village of Summa has been seized by the Reds.

As the Red Army blasted away at the Finnish forts with artillery, planes and a seemingly inexhaustible supply of "cannon fodder," the necessity for swifter outside aid increased. It was men, materials and machines that the Finns needed most, even more than they needed the funds that are slowly and tortuously being voted them by Congress, much, much more than the world-wide sympathy being extended to them.

American Aid: In Congress this week, the Senate at long last voted to extend $20,000,000 of new American credits to Finland through increasing the funds of the Export-Import Bank $100,000,000. But the House has still to sanction the loan; and even then it can be used only for nonmilitary purchases. As Congressmen debated, the Mannerheim Line showed signs of bending.

For a time there was some talk of the possibility of other Scandinavian countries getting loans in the United States—loans which indirectly at least would have helped to bolster Finnish resistance. But financial quarters in New York were skeptical that any private loans to any Scandinavian countries would be made. Those countries just aren't normally safe risks, it was argued. So that American financial aid—if it is to reach the Finns—must either be in the form of Government loans or private contributions.

British man power: Britain made a gesture of aid this week in formally permitting its citizens to volunteer with the Finns, though requiring that all who do so be over 27 and unlikely to be called to Britain's own defense. Thousands, it was indicated, were ready to serve with the Finns; but how soon they could be of real help was problematical. France pledged itself to send artillery as well as planes.

Scandinavian Concern: That Norway and Sweden—the latter particularly — are concerned over the turn for the worse in the Russo-Finnish war was apparent during the week. Sweden opened conversations with the United States' War and State Departments in an attempt to get some late-model fighting planes. There were also stories that both Sweden and Norway were placing large orders for planes with various American firms.

Swedish newspapers showed signs of uneasiness by running stories suggesting that if more aid did not go to Finland, Helsingfors must talk terms with Russia. The Swedish Government though showed no signs of giving aid, endangering its precarious neutrality. And British sources at week's end insisted there was no chance of sending British troops to help Finland. In Berlin the Finnish cause was seen as doomed since the West was unwilling to give substantial aid.

U-Boats and the Neutrals

Sea-war: Sinking this week of the Netherlands steamer Burgerdijk by a Nazi submarine as the ship was en route to a British contraband control station has turned into something of a "cause célèbre." For in justifying the sinking, Berlin informed the world of a new U-boat "law" that in implication at least threatens to imperil American shipping. Henceforth any neutral ship — American included—that puts in at an Allied contraband control port is a "fair victim" for a Nazi submarine, even though it be doing so for a forced examination.

That Germany would risk the reaction of American public opinion by sinking an American vessel under these circumstances, hardly seems conceivable. Washington saw the case as evidence that Germany was seriously feeling the effect of the Allied blockade. And Berlin later attempted to pass off its legal claim to attack American shipping when under British escort by explaining the whole thing as a "hypothetical" discussion. But on the floor of the Senate, Key Pittman, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman, wasted no time pointing out the ominous danger of the Berlin assertion.

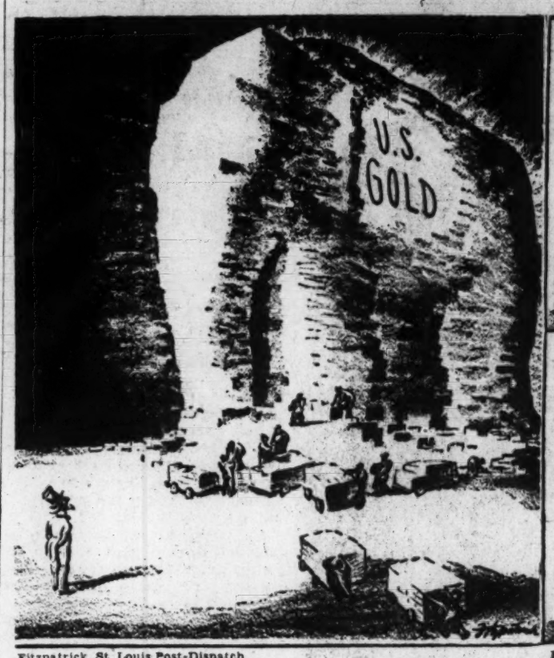
Britain's offer to convoy the ships of other nations whether or not destined for British ports hardly seemed the answer to the distressed neutrals. The Low countries and Scandinavia could not imperil their neutrality by any such obvious co-operation with a belligerent. The view in Washington was that for American ships to accept a British convoy would make them automatically liable to belligerent attack.

Nazi-Red Ties: The signing of a new German-Russian trade agreement this week has brought little dismay to the hearts of the Allies or neutrals. For it was generally expected that as the two countries became more deeply involved in their acts of aggression they would be drawn at least temporarily closer together.

The Finnish war has handicapped Russia's ability to meet Germany's raw material requirements. Germany's own demands for machinery and ammunition have prevented really effective aid being given the Reds.

That Germany was passing through an extraordinarily severe and trying winter was read into Hermann Goring's urgent plea to the Reich farmers that they prepare for a "production" war.

Dr. Robert Ley's cribbing of the Communist battle cry, "Workers of the world, unite!" was but another evidence of the similarity between red Nazism and brown Bolshevism.

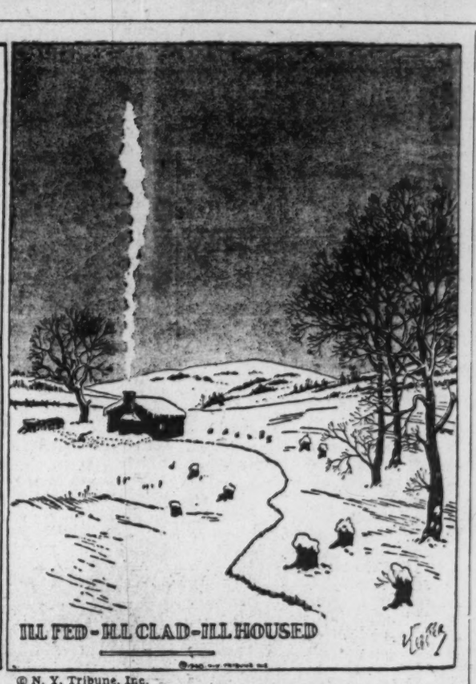


Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Looks Like a White Elephant

Plaschke, Minneapolis Tribune

Comes the Evolution



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February 12, 1809

Anzacs Reach Egypt

If all was quiet on the Western Front this week, the same could hardly have been said of the Near East which—while not yet a front—might well become one. For the Allies are preparing for every eventuality in that unpredictable region. And the landing of 30,000 Australians and New Zealanders at Suez did more than recall World War days when the Anzacs came from "down under" to aid their Mother country. It started rumors of a possible Allied attack on the Russian oil wells near Baku; of Allied support of the Balkans.

Allied strength in the Near East is figured at as high as 500,000 men. Add to this the 350,000 Turks that could presumably be counted on in the event of hostilities, and you have a really formidable army. It is a warning to both the Reich and Russia; a reminder to Italy that the Allies are a force to be reckoned with in the Near East; and a provider of "backbone" to the hesitating Balkans should they face Red or Nazi aggression.

Politics and Business

Politics: On June 24 the Republican nominating convention will open at Philadelphia. So decided the G. O. P. National Committee on Friday. Now that the Republicans have set a date, James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, is free to set a date for the Democratic meeting in Chicago. Guesses are that it will be two weeks after the Republicans.

That G. O. P. leaders were both hopeful, and even anxious, to open the campaign was apparent from the numerous Lincoln Day speeches they delivered. Unemployment, the debt, deficits, bureaucracy—all of these topics came in for their share of denunciation as New Deal characteristics. The implication was that with a Republican victory at the polls this year these problems would slowly and surely begin to evaporate.

Business: From the financial pages have been culled a number of pertinent items on U. S. business.

As evidence of the changing times, the world-renowned banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. dropped its partnership status and sought incorporation under laws of New York State.

Col. Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company stated in his monthly business survey that the country's business was experiencing another relapse. He blamed it on the over-optimistic preparations made last autumn for war orders—orders which failed to materialize as this war failed to follow the pattern of the World War.

But if business prospects were gray, their past was cheerier. Treasury officials announced that federal income tax returns are coming in faster than a year ago; and a study of the profits of the first 230 large companies to report 1939 results showed a 63 per cent improvement over 1938 profits. The war boomlet at the end of the year explains much of the increase.

Navy Bill: The House on Friday quickly approved the record-breaking Navy bill of $965,779,438. As it now goes to the Senate it provides funds for work on 19 new combat ships, 5 auxiliary vessels and 352 additional airplanes; also money for continued work on 79 warships and 18 auxiliaries being constructed.

The only real battle came over the proposal to spend a million dollars dredging the harbor at Guam. After heated debate that project was eliminated—it failed of approval last year also—because it might lead to war with Japan.

The measure as it now stands includes the more than $111,000,000 cut by the House appropriations committee from the President's original recommendation. It is still $50,000,000 more than the Navy received this current fiscal year.

Welles' Tour Begins

As Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, starts on his "peace tour" of European capitals two facts stand out. First, he is not believed to be taking peace proposals to Rome, Berlin, Paris and London. The United States is probably not going so far as to embarrass the Allies by helping Germany negotiate a successful war. It is not going to turn a tragic war into a tragic peace.

Second, there still is to be found in the State Department those who are anxious to make another try to discover the peace terms and sentiments of the major European nations. This pseudo-appeasement group, although not reflecting the generally accepted Roosevelt-Hull attitude, have apparently won the right to make one last peace reconnaissance before spring arrives.

Since the terms of the Allies are fairly well known—both Paris and London have spoken of justice to Czechoslovakia and Poland, of the necessity that Naziism be destroyed—it is hard to foresee what peace fruits the Welles tour can bear.

The fact that Myron C. Taylor, the President's personal and peace envoy to the Vatican, is sailing with Mr. Welles in the Rex emphasizes the importance of the talks the two men will have in Rome. If only Italo-American relations can be improved by the Welles-Taylor missions, the trips can be considered successful.

Life Insurance Quiz

The Monopoly Committee in Washington spent this week looking into the insurance business of the country; and what it found was an eye opener to many. It was soon apparent that American life insurance companies have been snow-balling in size and power these last few decades so that today they hold a "first mortgage" on a good part of the Nation's business. Here are some of the facts disclosed:

That the 26 biggest companies have assets of $24,000,000,000.

That in their struggle to invest their policyholders' money they have taken on the function if not the form of investment bankers.

That some of the big concerns have to invest $10,000,000 a day—and in fields which are rigidly restricted by law.

That they hold large slices of industry's debt, of the farm debt, of the public utility debt, of the railroad debt, even of the public debt.

That life insurance companies are still using life expectancy tables dating back half a century or more, though these have been outmoded by the increase in longevity.

'New Order in Asia' Stalled

Fencing With Treaties: When the United States denounced its trade treaty with Japan last January repercussions were expected. Last week some came. This time it was the Japanese who called off a treaty—one with The Netherlands by which disputes between the countries would be settled by the World Court.

Tokyo lightly waived the matter aside. The move, it was claimed, was made necessary by Japan's break with the League of Nations and the World Court some years ago when it decided to "put Asia's house in order." But in America, and in The Netherlands, too, many saw it as a warning that if the United States should cut off supplies from Japan, Tokyo might be impelled to seek new sources in The Netherlands Indies.

From The Hague came reports of new defense measures for the Indies; of plans for three new cruisers to be added to The Netherland's navy—the greater part of which is now concentrated in the Far East.

War news: An Army proclamations, issued this week, announced that enough of China had now been won to establish the much-heralded "New Order in Asia." China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was called on to surrender. In reply the Chiang Government announced plans to float new defense loans. Peace, it seemed could not be established unilaterally.

There was also trouble on Japan's domestic front. For the second time in 10 days a member of the Japanese Diet criticized the Army on the question of war expense. The scene became so heated that stenographic record was suspended.

Finns Found Understating Resistance to Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

stroyed, and that a good portion of these had been killed.

Likewise the Finns claimed in this battle to have placed 30 tanks out of action, but we counted more than 50 tanks along the road and were further informed that others were lying in the lake under the ice.

Of late the Finns have been especially cautious about reporting their successes and the Russian losses. For sensational news of the victory at Suomussalmi, for example, in the first week of January when the Finns destroyed two Russian divisions and captured enough war material to equip a small army caused persons abroad wrongly to infer that if the Finns were so good they didn't need help. As a result contributions to aid Finland fell off heavily.

After this experience the next time the Finns scored a major victory—on the north coast of Lake Ladoga at Pitkaranta in the latter part of January, they sought to avoid publicizing the fact and some time elapsed before any newspapermen were allowed by the censorship to mention the matter in their dispatches.

But aside from practical considerations for not exaggerating, the Finns are by nature taciturn and addicted to understatement.

Heavy Scale of Operations

Although the correspondents have not been allowed to see much of the present offensive on the Karelian Isthmus—mainly because the General Staff deems it dangerous to allow them near the front at the present time—all reports that I have received from direct sources from men and officers who have taken part in the action fully confirm the estimates as to the scale of operations and the amount of the Russian casualties which is given in the General Staff bulletins.

Foreign military observers concur that the Finns are giving an accurate picture of events and the present Soviet offensive at Summa is indeed comparable to the German attacks on Verdun and along the River Somme in the World War.

One explanation for the rumors that the Finns are exaggerating their success is the fact that the Soviet sources, being anxious to conceal the losses from their own population and from the world at large, have steadily denied them.

For the first three days of the present offensive on the Karelian Isthmus, the Moscow radio denied that anything but minor patrol clashes had taken place. Soviet sources have indeed forfeited by this time all claim to be taken seriously.

Minor Successes by Russians

The only minor successes of the present offensive scored by the Russians were in the Summa sector, two days ago, where as the Finns admit they captured some gun emplacements. Already today the pace of the attacks has slackened somewhat and the center has been transferred from Summa to Taipale, at the eastern end of the Mannerheim Line.

The Finnish coastal batteries at Koivisto Island, off the western coast of the Isthmus, continue to prevent all flanking movements across the ice of the Gulf of Finland. The cutting off of these batteries, which guard the approach of the port of Viborg, and which have been a thorn in the side of the Soviet land and sea forces since the outset of the war, was the immediate object of the present thrust at Summa.

Thus it now appears reasonably certain that the Finnish command was right when it predicted that it would be mathematically impossible for the Russians to keep on pouring in cannon fodder, human and otherwise, at the peak rate, which might theoretically result in piercing the three main defenses which constitute the Mannerheim line.

Humble Diatom Put to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Burbank, Calif.

The humble diatom which inhabited the earth's waters millions of years ago so numerously is being put to work in a new way.

Cliffs, almost mountains, formed from the skeletons of the unicellular being, exist near Lompoc, Calif.

In the past deposits of diatomaceous earth have been used commercially in processed bulk as filters, as a mild abrasive, as an ingredient in some kinds of concrete, and as a powdery insulation against heat, cold, and noise.

In Sheet Form

Now, under a new process, diatomaceous earth is being used in sheet form for the first time. Air duct linings for air conditioning is the first assignment given the new product in the field of usefulness and service to the cause of a better standard of human living.

Diatomite, or diatomaceous earth, is silica. Heat, cold, and moisture do not affect it. It does not burn at any heat below its fusion point, which is about 2,200 Fahrenheit.

Resembles Chalk

When dry, diatomaceous earth is an off-white or pale gray substance resembling chalk, although it is lighter and more porous. One cubic inch of the material contains many millions of diatoms, forming a vast, intricate cellular pattern proclaimed ideal for sound absorption.

For years engineers have sought to convert the material into sheet form strong enough to be nailed, sawed, and easily applied in buildings. The formula now being used was developed by L. T. Hallett, formerly of Oregon State College.

Robert K. Shellaby

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 17

President:

Addressed the American Youth Congress at the White House.

Took part in ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial in observance of the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Signed two deficiency bills to provide additional funds for the Army and Navy during the current year. Vetoed a bill increasing compensation for various classifications of letter-carriers.

Nominated James McEntee as director of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Left for a vacation cruise in Southern waters.

Senate:

Passed 49-27 a bill adding $100,000,000 to the revolving fund of the Export-Import Bank, under which it is proposed to advance up to $20,000,000 in new export credits to Finland and perhaps as much as $20,000,000 also to China.

Confirmed nominations of Claude Wickard as Undersecretary of Agriculture and Grover Bennett Hill as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and James W. Young as Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

House:

Passed $995,772,878 naval appropriation bill for 1941.

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State Tariffs: 'Balkanizing' Broken

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One interstate trade barrier, the Arkansas tax on gasoline for use in other states, comes tumbling down as a result of a decision of the United States Supreme Court at Washington. Almost simultaneously over in the Capitol at Jackson, Miss., the State Legislature reaches up and pulls down another such barrier, its own tax on oleomargarine. The first is an example of Federal judicial action to end this Balkanizing process. The other is an example of voluntary State action.

Which is the solution?

"Both," is the answer of experts in this line here. Freedom from this sort of trade restriction will come, it is felt, as a result of a combination of the use of the Federal powers to legislate and enforce regulation of interstate commerce, and continued voluntary state action through organized co-operative efforts, already set up under the Council of State Governments, and already widely successful.

Program Having Effect

Not only has Mississippi removed its oleomargarine restriction, but it is expected now that in Kentucky, where a similar law has been under consideration, it will be defeated. This comes as a direct result, it is agreed, of the program of the Council in spotting and encouraging the destruction of these trade walls through state legislative action.

In 1939 alone some 60 bills which would have imposed new interstate trade restrictions were defeated, and at least 11 existing laws in 10 states repealed. That this turn of events must have been due largely to the work of the Council is indicated by the fact that the reversal of the trend has coincided with that program.

The Council and those interested in encouraging the states to solve their own problem do not, however, object to effective Federal action in this direction. As long as the Federal Government doesn't use its powers to impose new restrictions, or act solely for the purpose of raising revenue, these experts here say, its help in this field is most welcome.

In fact, it is pointed out, the establishment of the Interdepartmental Committee on Interstate Trade Barriers in Washingon was intended as a co-operative gesture by the Federal Government, and not as a threat, as it was widely interpreted, that unless the states did something, it would have to act. This is a point which, it is declared here, has not been brought out strongly enough because of what is termed a "slip" in the preparation and timing of the original announcement of this Federal committee. Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council, is a member of this committee.

First Impression Unfounded

The original announcement of formation of this Interdepartmental Committee, on Nov. 4 last year, gave the impression, it is agreed at the Council headquarters here, that the Government was elbowing its way uninvited into the realm of the Council and the individual states. That this was not the true situation was indicated in a subsequent report, on Dec. 17.

All of which indicates the readiness of the states, and of those agencies through which the states have proceeded unofficially to solve their problem voluntarily, to accept whatever Federal help is necessary and is offered.

Much current press comment on the matter has overlooked not only the existence and work of the Council of State Governments, but also the substantial progress already made. State officials and legislators themselves are already well aware of the condition that exists and at least of the possible impact of official and public opinion favoring action to correct it. The dissenting opinion in the Arkansas Supreme Court case did, however, cite the work of the Council.

It is believed that action of the Mississippi Legislature was largely influenced by the work of a conference called by the Council on this barrier question last year, and also by the deliberations of a special Southern Conference on Interstate Problems held in Nashville, Tenn., only last month. At this last conference, attended by many State officials and Legislators of Mississippi, as well as the other 11 southern states, this trade barrier matter was frankly aired, with special attention to the margarine restrictions imposed by so many states.

As to what Congress can do, as suggested by the dissenters in the Arkansas Supreme Court case, it is believed to be chiefly a matter of new legislation redefining the Commerce clause of the Constitution. The primary need, it is believed here, is not for more surveys, but for action to tear down the walls now known to exist.

Dishes Depict History

Merchandise Mart

U. S. Turns to Tableware

Miss Julia McCarthy likes a plate showing an Iowa cornfield and one depicting the Chicago River and a cup and saucer to go with it having a Mississippi River boat scene, all designed by Rockwell Kent. Inset: Glass goblet becomes a pickel jar.

Chicago's 'Big Neighborhoods' Uniting on City Betterment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Just a collection of 75 big neighborhoods after all, Chicago is enjoying a renascence of local community consciousness which promises to give a push to sound city planning, rezoning, and slum prevention, it is found by D. E. Mackelman, Executive Director of the Metropolitan Housing Council.

A Neighborhood Conference sponsored by the Council, an unofficial agency, brought out representatives from some 35 local community organizations for a series of meetings last year, said Mr. Mackelman in his annual report. This conference is being continued.

When these people come together, they find they have plenty of common ground to work on, it appears from their proceedings. Subjects they discuss cover a wide range, Mr. Mackelman's report showed. All are concerned about demolition of unfit houses, about tax delinquency and taxes in general, about neighborhood planning and the enforcement and revision of zoning laws, and about such details as garbage collection and street maintenance.

Much can be done for the benefit of Chicago as a whole through these neighborhood units, Mr. Mackelman believes.

"The average resident, or property owner," he said, "thinks in terms not of the city as a whole but of his own immediate interests. Most of his life is centered in his neighborhood. He is therefore more willing to participate in and assume responsibility for activities which will protect the neighborhood in which his interest lies."

The neighborhood unit has a strong historical base in Chicago, according to this student of metropolitan conditions. Chicago grew, he said, not from the center out, but rather by the agglomeration of small towns and villages. Names of these villages, like Hyde Park, Windsor Park, Ravenswood, still cling to the sections.

"This fact is, to a large extent, responsible for the strong community feeling existing in many of our neighborhoods," Mr. Mackelman continued. "The depression was mainly responsible for a decline in many of the then existing improvement associations The last few years, however, have seen a strengthening of many of the old organizations and the growth of many new groups."

It was to lend its support to this movement that the Metropolitan Housing Council organized the Neighborhood Conference about a year ago.

At the same time that it is working to reinforce decentralized groups, the Council is pointing out a need for closer co-operation among city departments in the effort to improve housing. Departments of health and building should co-operate as closely as possible with the Chicago Housing Authority in bringing about demolition or rehabilitation of unfit dwellings, Mr. Mackelman said in his report.

Heartily in agreement with this recommendation is Miss Elizabeth Wood, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Housing Authority.

Another encouraging sign reported by the groups interested in better shelter is the activity of the City Council Committee on Housing. This committee is reported as doing much to develop sound housing policies to be followed by the City Council. But there's plenty still to be done. The Chicago Housing Authority finds 180,000 families housed in substandard dwellings in Chicago.

Young Harris Ousts 'Striking' Students

YOUNG HARRIS, Ga., Feb. 16 (AP)—Suspension of student government and the ouster of five youths was announced here by President T. Jack Lance of Young Harris College in the wake of a student display for "more liberal privileges."

"The faculty will not tolerate Bolshevism," President Lance said.

About half of the student body of 500 was reported to have participated yesterday in a "sit-down strike" in the school auditorium.

President Lance said the chief demands were for student-body dances, which are denied by the Methodist institution; for liberalized dating privileges; and for an additional sandwich for each student on the Sunday night menu.

Young Harris is the alma mater of Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia.

English for Mexican Police to Aid Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — By special arrangement of the municipal authorities here, the police force has been divided into three sections, and is receiving classes in English.

The object is to make Monterrey's force completely bi-lingual for the especial benefit and protection of tourists.

The three sections are: (1) men who already know some English; (2) men who are particularly eager to learn; (3) others.

At the same time, classes in physical education, emergency defense and other subjects will be given to the police.

War Lag in Foreign Imports Is Taken Up by U. S. Factories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—A dinner plate adorned with a picture of an Iowa cornfield, a cup and saucer bearing a Mississippi River boat scene, and a larger plate displaying a map of the United States depicting the products of the soil, are parts of a new dinnerware set designed by the American artist, Rockwell Kent, and exhibited at the wholesale gift market in Chicago recently.

As these dishes focused attention on American living, so the whole gift show with its hundreds of exhibits in the Palmer House and in the Merchandise Mart underlined the American theme and emphasized "things American." Manufacturers are scrambling around to commandeer resources, machinery, and craftsmen to make articles formerly supplied from European countries, the exhibits proved.

Although imported articles to a limited extent are still coming from England, France, and Italy, the complete loss of Czechoslovak wares and the slackened buying in this country of Japanese goods plus the uncertainty of just how long European goods can continue to cross the Atlantic have all figured as contributing factors to stir manufacturers here to bring forth things American, it was pointed out by many officials of firms.

Buyers six months ago were hesitant, it was explained, to place order for European goods when there lurked some doubt about further deliveries, manufacturers pointed out. At this market it was evident they preferred to do business with American factories which could supply their repeat orders and give some assurance of continued production.

One firm which just one year ago was exhibiting samples, three-fourths of which were made in Czechoslovakia, was forced to turn to American manufacturers to see what could be done to produce some of these wares or their equivalents in this country. One of the officials in the firm related how they had made within six months some 120 different iron and copper molds for the making of decorative articles. Flower vases inspired by Swedish motifs, perfume bottles with powder boxes to match, crystal trays and related articles, some of them never before produced in this country, were forthcoming.

Another firm is scouting around among American designers—specialists in clay, in wood, in ceramics, and metal—to inform them of the products which would be marketable if they could turn them out. Already some very fine pieces of decorative articles, of little ceramic animals, forest creatures which people like to collect, and Polynesian figures have been produced and were displayed as samples for furthering work.

Other novel items were shown to dealers looking for those things which enhance the American home, make it more homey, more convenient, and more beautiful. Small decorative lamps now have a "three-way switch, and a two-way light." Hob-nail glass is apparently very popular by the amount seen in the displays. A perfume bottle in four colors of hob-nail glass swept the country so enthusiastically last year that now it has a lamp to match it.

For the kitchen, the manufacturers are ever figuring out new items to add to the beauty and convenience of this important end of the home ranging from the substantial garbage can and kitchen chair to the little gadgets hung above the kitchen stove, all of them painted the same color to effect a harmonious symphony in this busy workshop.

But what is a gift without the "trimmings"? say some of the makers of gift paper, tie ribbons, and stickers. It's a mere present and not a "gift" unless the proper packaging is accomplished, they advise. And they proceed to show very elegant boxes wrapped in spicy and artistic paper topped with loops and more loops of elaborate bows.

New York Children's Aid Society Gets $1,051,000 for Negro Boys

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Donations to the amount of $1,051,000 have been received by the Children's Aid Society of New York for a new Boys Club Building for the negro youth of Harlem, it was announced today. The Society at the same time appealed for an additional $65,000 to permit opening of the building as scheduled on May 1, next.

Gifts and pledges totaling $19,450 have been made within the past 24 hours. The Rotary Club of New York and its affiliate, the Boys' Welfare Association, Inc., gave $11,400.

Officials of the Society believe that Harlem's basic problem is economic in so far as Negro youth lacks proper training and opportunities to find jobs and thus have provided facilities in the new building for vocational training in building maintenance, upholstery making and repair, cooking, valet service, automobile maintenance, woodworking, etc. It will also contain a library, gymnasium, dining room, auditorium, playrooms and health clinic.

Anti-Barnacle Formula Found

LA JOLLA, Calif., Feb. 17 (AP)—A suggestion that white, yellow or light green paint on ship bottoms might tend to retard the growth of barnacles and thus help solve a costly shipping problem was made by Dr. Claude E. Zobell, microbiologist at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Dr. Zobell said his studies of ship fouling by marine growths had produced evidence that the larvae of barnacles were sensitive to light. This sensitivity causes them to seek areas of semi-darkness in attaching themselves to solid surfaces.

He reported they not only showed a preference for shaded areas but also settled in greater numbers upon black, dark green, chocolate or red surfaces rather than upon objects of the lighter hues.

"This suggests the desirability of experimenting with light-colored paints in the place of the dark-colored ones now in common use," he added.

Fouling of bottoms by organic matter reduces the performance of ships and in extreme cases can reduce the speed by as much as 50 per cent. These conditions sometimes require that a ship be dry-docked, cleaned and repainted once a year. This costs around $100,000 on the larger passenger carrying vessels.

The problem involves not only barnacles but several other forms of tiny marine life which attach themselves to ship's hulls.

Mexico Shapes New Policy In Silver Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Swift action was taken here to meet the emergency which followed the recommendation of the American Sub-Committee on Banking for passage of the Townsend Act which would suspend purchases of foreign silver by the United States Government. Mexico's action will prove efficacious should the Act, which has been temporarily blocked, be passed at a later date.

That Mexican Government, banking, and mining circles are none too optimistic of the future of silver, suffering under the recurrent threat of suspended purchases, is indicated by their coordinated efforts to prepare the local market for any eventualities. Two meetings of the Mexican Bankers' Association, called by the Federal Bank of Mexico, paved the way for whatever decisions may be reached in Washington.

All banks agreed to co-operate with the Bank of Mexico in an effort to hold the exchange at its current rate of six pesos to the dollar. In order to do this, severe credit restrictions will be placed upon loans for all commodities not considered essential. Luxury articles, such as automobiles and radios, are among those for which the credit will be restricted. Since these are imported almost wholly from the United States this move indicates clearly the damage to United States-Mexican trade inherent in the threatened suspension of silver purchases.

Review of Credits

A committee was appointed by the Association to review credits of all member banks in order to prevent loans to those institutions already having a sufficient dollar balance in the United States to care for their needs. Loans will also be denied for speculative purposes.

All bankers will co-operate with the Bank of Mexico to retire excess currency from circulation for there have been many complaints in recent months of the flood of bills on the market and it is felt that their withdrawal will improve public confidence and strengthen the position of the peso. The Government bank also indicated its willingness to begin payment soon on the overdraft of the Government which is estimated at approximately 120,000,000 pesos.

Silver Sales Important

Mexico's dependence upon the sale of its silver to the United States Government has become more pronounced since the decrease in Government revenue from oil, which followed the 1938 expropriation. Last year 80,000,000 ounces brought in $28,000,000 in foreign exchange which was a considerable part of the Government income and cessation of which would precipitate a serious situation here.

Should the Townsend Act eventually be passed two measures are considered likely to be taken here. The first of these would be lowering of production taxes on the mining industry in order to prevent as far as possible unemployment in the mines. The second would be a return to the free coinage of silver in order to find a use for the metal being produced here.

Minister of Finance Eduardo Suarez has frequently recommended adoption of silver as a monetary base. The fact that silver has not been used more freely as currency here is believed due to the imperative need of the Government to sell its silver abroad and thus obtain foreign exchange. Such a gesture from the Mexican Government revealing its willingness to use its own silver more freely would serve as an aid to the Washington group which is trying to defend the silver buying policy.

Washington Sideglances

New Republican Committee would use up nearly half an alphabet—Why ships are 'she'—Trial of the coins—Sumner Welles and his dogs—Senator Vandenberg's party.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

DPE, Etc.: Fortunately the Republicans are not especially fond of the New Deal's "alphabet soup." Else what would they nickname the Dairying, Poultry and Eggs Subcommittee of the Republican Special Committee to Study Agricultural Problems, just appointed?

The subcommittee, composed of 17 Republican Congressmen will study the problems facing the Nation's dairy and poultry farmers.

An Admiral's Guess: Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, thinks he knows why it is always women that christen battleships.

He expounded his theory in a letter read at the annual luncheon of the Society of Sponsors here.

It is far more suitable for women to do the christening since a ship is always "she," he wrote. And why is a ship "she"?

Because "it costs so much to keep her in paint and powder," he surmised.

Pyx-ies: Like something out of the long ago is the traditional little ceremony for which Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, and other officials traveled this week to Philadelphia.

It is the "trial of the coins," a ceremony that goes back to 1792 in this country and many centuries in others.

The law requires that not less than one silver coin in every 2,000 struck off in the Nation's three mints shall be laid aside for test by a special commission to determine whether they conform to the required weight and fineness. This year there are nearly 80,000 coins in the "pyx," named for a receptacle once kept in the Chapel of the Pyx in Westminster Abbey, London.

Welles' Hobby: Should any heads of European powers be at a loss for a subject to discuss with United States Special Envoy Sumner Welles, they might talk about dogs.

There are dogs under foot everywhere at Oxon Hill Manor, the Welles' estate in Southern Maryland—a regular dog League of Nations at that.

There is, among them, an Irish setter, a German dachshund, a White Scotch cairn, and last but not least a nondescript fox terrier that wandered into the Havana Embassy when Mr. Welles was United States Ambassador there.

And Mr. Welles, it might be said, can discuss dogs in French, Spanish or not-too-bad Italian and German.

Election Year Signs: The party the Vandenbergs gave for members of the Republican National Committee this week had all the aspects of a political convention except the profusion of banners and signs didn't exactly proclaim "Vandenberg for President."

Instead they read, "Welcome G. O. P.", "if you don't see what you want, ask for it," and over a tray of sliced chicken, ham and buttered bread, "make your own."

It is reported that John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, who was invited to five "electioneering" parties the same afternoon, played safe and went home.

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H	U	N		R		S	O	D	O	M		A
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This marks the beginning of a series of announcements to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Watch for these friendly reminders which will appear throughout the year.

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British Churches Join in Plea To Put Gambling in Check

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Serious concern is expressed by some quarters in Britain that gambling is hindering the national war effort.

While Government spokesmen are calling more and more insistently for a tightening of individual purse strings, leaders of eight religious denominations in the United Kingdom, headed by the Archbishop of York, have united in an appeal to the Government, churches and "all people of good will" to combat the gambling evil, of which the annual turnover is estimated at between £350,000,000 and £500,000,000.

Working counter to the national campaign of saving and sacrifice, the appeal says, "a host of promoters of gambling are offering every inducement to squander what can ill be spared through this most selfish form of waste."

Main betting mediums are horseracing, football, greyhound racing, and lotteries, and the signatories of the appeal also deplore the sight of "our young people crowded round the gambling machines in thousands of fun fairs, wasting their cash and weakening their character. The popularity of gambling practices is," they believe, "chiefly due to the energies of those who promote them for their own profit. If our people were left to themselves," they say, "there would be far less demand for gambling facilities."

Excuse Made of War

Dangers of betting habits growing in wartime are stressed by the Churches Committee on Gambling. "The war is made an excuse for moral slackness—a safety valve in days of strain—a means of raising money for worthy causes," says a pamphlet recently issued by this committee.

Horseracing is the biggest betting medium in Britain, responsible for an investment of about £250,000,000 a year. The persistence of the bookmaking business was illustrated by the way in which many English bookmakers switched their operations to Irish racing when English racing was suspended at the outbreak of war.

English newspapers devoted liberal space to programs and tips for hitherto largely unnoticed Irish meetings. But English fixtures were restored after a month and a full list is advertised for 1940. The State-approved totalizator operations have also been resumed.

Big Stakes on Football

Football pools in which 10,000,000 clients are said to have wagered £50,000,000 last season were also temporarily suspended when war started. But a modified scheme known as the Unity Pool is now working and judging from the extent of newspaper advertising is approaching peacetime proportions.

So immense was the work entailed by the Post Office in catering for millions of weekly pool gamblers, that the Government, supported by the Union of Post Office Workers and the churches decided the burden must not be tolerated in wartime. Pool promoters, however, devised a new scheme lessening postal requirements and after "generous contributions" to war charities had been offered the scheme was accepted by the Government.

Many church and social workers have expressed profound regret at the Postmaster General's course. It is pointed out that, apart from moral considerations, vast sums of money are being diverted from useful channels. About 20 per cent of all stakes, it is claimed, are taken by the promoters.

Other objections cited are that thousands of employees of the pool firms and extra workers needed by the Post Office are engaged in unconstructive and uneconomic tasks; that an unreal demand is aroused for newspapers, many of which are bought solely for the coupon and are then thrown away, which is held to be a serious matter when economy in newsprint is a national necessity.

"Little Casinos" Running

Regarding gaming machines, the Churches Committee on Gambling says "Monte Carlo, which survived the wars of 1870 and 1914, has been closed for the first time in its history, but our little English casinos which are known as fun fairs and amusement halls carry on as usual."

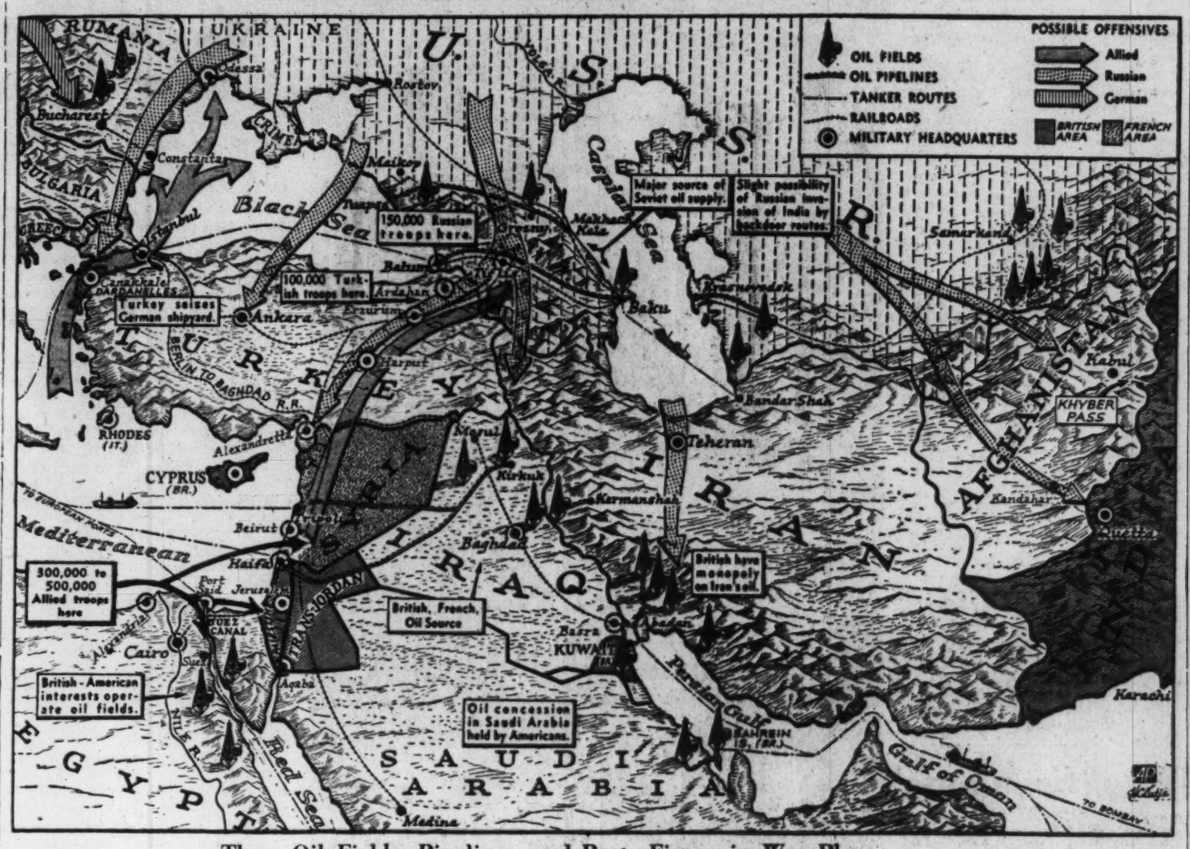
When evacuation took place, the committee states, gambling machines were in many cases moved with the population. "In some districts they are patronized by crowds of women who leave their babies lined up in perambulators while they squander their housekeeping money in the hope of winning a few groceries. Pennies continue to roll in at the rate of at least 12,000,000 a day or about £15,000,000 a year."

Greyhound racing, which in 1938 is estimated to have accounted for about £50,000,000 worth of betting, has organized daylight meets to defeat blackout restrictions. At a recent Saturday meet in London 15,000 persons are reported to have been present and to have staked £45,000, or £3 a head.

Views of two leading social workers in London's East End lend strong support to the churches' plea for a curb on betting. Mr. Basil L. Henriques, warden of Bernhard Baron St. George's Jewish Settlement, deplores the prevalence of gambling in factories and workshops where those who are not pool fans are even regarded as outsiders.

Experience of Dr. J. J. Mallon as Warden of Toynbee Hall social center, has shown him that the sufferings of thousands of poor families in East London are intensified by the gambling habit. He holds the press largely responsible for increased gambling, contending that if newspapers with large circulations would ignore betting mediums such as dog-racing and pools they would cease to be public dangers.

Oil Draws Armies to Near East



These Oil Fields, Pipelines, and Ports Figure in War Plans

Troop Moves in Near East Put Spotlight on Dardanelles

By the Associated Press

Anglo-French concentration of strong armies in the Near East, has drawn major attention during the past week—a week which marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the start of the unsuccessful Allied World War attempt to capture the Dardanelles.

These famous straits may be a pivot in the present conflict in Europe.

The Dardanelles (or Gallipoli) campaign represented what many military experts describe as one of the most brilliant bits of strategy ever conceived—a plan calculated to bring the war to a quick conclusion. It proved to be as tragic a failure as modern history records.

Today, in contrast to the World War battle against the Turks, Anatolia leans heavily to the Allied side. Allied troop concentrations in the Near East and extensive loans to the Turks have produced the expectation that the Ankara Government will eventually side definitely with Britain and France.

Strategic oil provides one of the keys to military action in the Far East.

Capture of the Baku fields would deprive Russia of its biggest oil source and cut off Germany's hope of getting Russian oil to keep its military machine going. Similarly, a successful Russian drive against the fields in Iran and Iraq would seriously hurt the Allies, though they could still get oil from the Americas.

To understand the importance of the Near Eastern and Rumanian oil fields, consider this:

In 1938, Germany got 24 per cent of its oil imports from the United States, and 44 per cent from Venezuela. The Allied blockade cuts it off from these sources, so it must depend heavily upon Rumania and Russia, which together gave it only 12 per cent.

In the same year, England got 30 per cent of its imports from the fields shown here, most of it from Iran and Iraq, and France 44 per cent.

Meanwhile domination of India has long been a Russian dream, and Soviet troops have been reported near Afghanistan, which offers two gateways to the rich empire. But Russia has more immediate concerns nearer home—and besides, the British are supposed to have those two gateways tightly plugged.

Most of the troops in the Near East probably are concentrated near the cities classed as military headquarters. The arrival of 30,000 Australians and New Zealanders at Suez puts the likely Allied total at from 300,000 to 500,000. That is in addition to the Turks, who have an army of 200,000 and can put 1,000,000 more in the field, and the Egyptians. The size of Russia's southern forces is a mystery, but it must run into the hundreds of thousands. And there are two million armed men in the Balkans.

Searaven at Sea For Shakedown

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The new submarine Searaven is expected to reach Miami, Fla., Feb. 16 on her shakedown cruise, the Navy said yesterday.

The Searaven, commissioned Oct. 2, left New York Feb. 15 on the cruise which includes visits to Miami, Houston, Texas, and Coco Solo, Canal Zone. The ship will return north and dock at Newport, R. I., April 8.

Commanded by Lieut. Thomas G. Reamy, the submarine will leave Miami Feb. 23 and is due at Houston Feb. 26 where it will remain until March 2. The schedule calls for a stay at Coco Solo from March 7 to April 3.

Latin-American Aid To Spanish Discussed

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 17 (AP)—A Spanish refugee conference to consider ways of aiding the 250,000 Republican refugees now in France and northern Africa convened Feb. 15 to hear pledges of help from numerous Latin-American delegates.

Ignacio Garcia Tellez, Mexican Interior Minister, urged that efforts should be unified through "a permanent organization of all groups interested in settling refugees in the Americas."

The former Foreign Minister of Republican Spain, Julio Alvarez Delvayo, said his Spanish relief organization had already spent 200,000,000 francs (about $4,400,000) to help the refugees but that little more could be done without effective aid from the peoples and governments of the Americas.

$250 Prizes Offered For Cooper Tale Essay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. Feb. 17—An essay contest on "Leatherstocking and the American Spirit," open to all high school students of New York State and based on James Fenimore Cooper's famous "Leatherstocking Tales," was announced here today by the New York State Historical Association. The contest will close June 30.

Prizes will total $250 in cash and include trips to Cooperstown in the last week in August, when the James Fenimore Cooper sesquicentennial celebration will be held here.

Japanese in Vancouver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—A movement in the Vancouver City Council to restrict the number of business licenses granted to Orientals has been renewed as the result of a survey recently completed, which discloses gains in Japanese business enterprise of the city in recent years.

The British Columbia Legislature has twice refused to give the City the authority in its charter to limit the number of licenses to Orientals. But now the City has decided to name a special committee to make a further detailed study with a view to a new drive for legislation revision.

The Japanese population of the City, the present survey shows, has increased from 7,866 to 9,094 in five years. The attendance of Japanese children at the schools has increased from 2,058 to 2,246 and the number of Japanese business license holders from 759 to 827.

Among the Chinese, whose birth rate is very low in Canada, the population increase is from 8,315 to 8,467, school attendance from 727 to 795, and licenses from 625 to 712. Most of their licenses are issued to itinerant peddlers.

Main concern of officials is the Nipponese, who, as the figures show, have now surpassed Chinese in numbers. In some lines of business they are the dominant factor.

In the five years the Japanese cleaning and dyeing establishments increased from 89 to 117, or roughly 50 per cent of the total such business in the city.

In the dressmaking trade licenses issued to Japanese increased from 27 to 54, equivalent to 58.5 per cent of the entire dressmaking business in the city.

Manufacturing licenses issued to Japanese jumped from 102 to 117, lodging houses from 114 to 131, beauty parlors from 1 to 5, and cartage from 12 to 15. On the other side of the ledger, their dry goods licenses decreased from 6 to 3, fish dealers from 24 to 15, fuel dealers from 6 to 1, and wholesale dealers from 23 to 17.

In the greengrocer trade Chinese predominate with 131 licenses, Japanese having 16. Between them they have all but 6 per cent of the housewives' business, since there are only nine white men licensed in this trade.

Orientals also hold 68 per cent of peddlers' licenses, 67.5 per cent of laundries, 59 per cent of bath parlors, 58.5 per cent of dressmakers, 53 per cent of both fish dealers and poultry dealers, 50 per cent of cleaners, 31 per cent of tailors, 22.5 per cent of grocers, 21 per cent of cafes and men's furnishings, and 20 per cent of barbers, the survey shows.

Jesse Jones Sees Finns' Survival

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, expressed the view to Congress that Finland would survive its war with Russia and pay off its debts.

Mr. Jones appeared before the House Banking Committee in support of a bill to increase capitalization of the Export-Import Bank by $100,000,000.

Under the proposed increase already voted by the Senate, the Bank, an adjunct of Mr. Jones' loan agency, could lend up to $20,000,000 to the Finns.

"In my opinion," Mr. Jones said, "the spirit of the Finnish people will not be curshed. They may kill some of this generation, but the Finnish Government will last a long time."

Italy Rescinds Demobilizing Of Called Classes

ROME, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Ministry of War announced yesterday that members of military classes previously called up for training but later demobilized "provisionally" would be called to the colors April 4 to complete their training at the time the Class of 1920 is called up.

Military sources said a majority of those affected were members of the class of 1919 which was called up last year, a year in advance of schedule and then returned to the Reserve before finishing training in order to provide labor for the fall harvest.

Their total number was estimated at 100,000. The regular Class of 1920, which enters training this spring, was estimated to total just under 300,000, making it one of the biggest classes in recent years.

The new call to service will keep the number of men under arms in Italy between 1,000,000 and 1,250,000.

Newsprint Made From Red Pines

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Forestry students, carrying out every step from planting the trees to making the paper, succeeded Feb. 13 for the first time in producing newsprint from red pine.

Prof. W. Oury Hisey of the State College of Forestry predicted the process would open a new field of development for northern timber.

Red pine, a northern tree, has never been used before in paper making.

Development of the process paralleled to some extent the experiments with southern pine that resulted recently in establishment of a southern pulp industry.

Hitherto, spruce has been the main source for newsprint pulp.

The newsprint prepared by the students will be used in an early issue of the Daily Orange, University newspaper.

Professor Hisey said the trees were planted in 1915. They grew to a height of 35 to 40 feet and a diameter of 6 to 10 inches. The average stand of timber is about 23 cords to an acre.

"This growth is practically as good as that obtained from pines in the South," Professor Hisey commented, "and indicates that the production of a forest crop for paper in New York State is not an idle dream."

New Deal Foe Wins New York Election

MALONE, N. Y. (AP)—Clarence E. Kilburn, President of the Malone People's Trust Company and opponent of the New Deal, will represent the Thirty-First New York District in Congress.

Mr. Kilburn, Republican, defeated his Democratic opponent, M. Henry McGillic of Massena, in a special election Feb. 13 to determine a successor to the late Representative Wallace E. Pierce, Republican.

Portugal Speeds Flood Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Some fruits of Portugal's national reconstruction have been apparent in the prompt manner in which relief has been provided following disastrous floods which inundated a large part of the country in the first week of this year.

Local authorities as well as the central Government showed an organizing ability in succoring thousands of destitute persons, especially in the Tagus valley.

A storm followed by days of torrential rain raised the level of the Tagus by more than 60 feet, transformed the countryside into an inland lake and partially submerged towns of the size of D'Abrantes (about 8,000 inhabitants). Greatest distress occurred in the Tagus valley, most fertile and thickly populated part of the country. An early estimate of damage was 60,000,000 escudos (about $1,800,000) but the effect on crops has yet to be calculated.

The authorities showed marked promptness in warning farmers to move their livestock to safe ground so that most was saved. Feeding, clothing, and billeting of the homeless were carried out with speed and efficiency. More than 7,000 had to quit their homes around Santarem, medieval city well-known as the birthplace of Cabral, explorer of Brazil. Food was sent to needy areas from Lisbon by river and the destitute were housed with private persons or in public buildings. Military field kitchens provided meals to rescuers and rescued. Financial distress was dealt with by the municipalities and not left to private philanthropy.

Daring French Aviators Secure Full Details of Siegfried Line

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—There is no better way to become convinced of the tenseness of the present war than to visit a squadron of French reconnaissance airplanes as I have just done.

These men, pilots, photographers, and machine-gunners, from the moment when the war broke out, have been flying over Germany and bringing back photographs of enemy cities, positions, and fortifications.

Aviators of this particular squadron have been engaged in the very important and very hazardous task of photographing the Siegfried Line.

There is very little that can be seen from the air of the German West Wall that is not now known to the French High Command as a result of the daring and persevering observation flights of this squadron and its fellows.

Details of Siegfried Line

I was shown detailed photographs of stretches of the Siegfried Line which clearly indicated blockhouses, tank traps, and barbed wire entanglements, along with general features of the terrain. Other photographs showed the layout of Speyer and other cities and towns of the Rhineland.

The Germans, of course, have undertaken similar flights over France.

Aviators, who have recently returned from flights over the Rhineland told me that the Germans are constantly adding to their defensive system. It is probably a sign of Germany's need to conserve metals that one familiar form of tank obstruction, the placing of upright stakes in the ground is carried out in Germany with concrete instead of with steel.

The photographs which have been collected confirm the general impression that Germany's western fortifications are quite different from the Maginot Line. Built hurriedly over a much shorter period of time, the Siegfried Line contains a large number of small blockhouses. It has nothing to compare with the elaborate underground forts which have been built into the hills of the French Eastern Front, and would therefore be more susceptible to artillery attack.

Eyes of the Army

Airplanes with a speed of 300 miles an hour are used in these scouting flights, which make this branch of aviation to a large extent the eyes of the Army supplanting the cavalry of old-fashioned wars.

The pilots are given the watchword, "It is good to go, but better to return," and are supposed to avoid contact with German pursuit planes, as their craft are not designed for combat. Sometimes, of course, the German Messerschmidt pursuit planes catch them.

A Captain of one squadron received the Croix de Guerre, one of the highest French military decorations, because when he found himself surrounded by hostile aircraft he executed some daring and skillful diving and maneuvering and brought his machine safely back while two accompanying airplanes went down in flames.

The crew of the reconnaissance airplane consists of three members, the observer, who sits in front with his photographic apparatus; the pilot, whose place is in the middle, and the machine-gunner, who sits in the rear where he has quick access to his two weapons.

Complicated Equipment

An aviator starts out on one of these reconnaissance flights with a complicated set of equipment that suggests a combination of an Arctic explorer and a Himalayan mountain climber. For he must be prepared for extreme cold, 50 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, when he goes into the higher altitudes where oxygen is scarce. So he takes along oxygen.

Not all of his flying time is spent at the altitudes where artificial oxygen is required, but when he is over enemy territory great height represents security against anti-aircraft guns and greater protection against attacks by enemy pursuit airplanes.

Besides bundling up in the warmest wool garments, the aviator keeps warm with the aid of an ingenious electrical system which is wired to his clothing. He has a parachute strapped to his back and is thus prepared to jump if the condition of the airplane becomes extremely dangerous or hopeless.

These French aviators seem to thrive on living dangerously. They are a picked body of men who have passed very difficult tests, physical and mental, and they enjoy their off-duty hours with jokes and swing music in their mess halls and fast and furious games of ping-pong.

Radio Boom on in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Eager interest of Mr. World and his wife in Europe's dramatic events will help Britain to pay for the war. For so great is the demand for new radio sets these days that manufacturers here are developing their 1940 production on the basis of a 100 per cent increase in exports.

During 1939, 80,000 British receiving sets were shipped to overseas customers, most of them in the Dominions and the colonies of the British Commonwealth. And manufacturers claim that they will not have much difficulty in doubling these exports because the world-wide radio boom has arrived at an opportune time, so far as they are concerned.

In recent years, British manufacturers have been producing special sets for "outposts of Empire," units giving efficient reception over long distances and in various climatic conditions.

Researches along this line have involved exhaustive trials—one engineer, in a single research tour, covered 56,000 miles and visited places as far apart in miles and climate as Nigeria and Canada, New Zealand and Siam, India and Hawaii—but tests are now completed and the lessons learned.

Almost every possible type of market has been card-indexed, manufacturers say, and it is now possible, before export, to test each set in laboratory-made "climatic conditions," resembling those under which it will have to work.

"Present demand from all parts of the Empire exceeds its usual volume, many times over," one leading radio engineer declared recently. "India, Malaya, South Africa, Trinidad, the Bermudas and even the remotest places like the Solomon Islands and lonely Ascension Island, midway between Africa and Brazil, are notable among places ordering more and more British sets."

Problem Broadens

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt suggested Feb. 15 that American fund-raising efforts for foreign relief be co-ordinated to include Chinese, Czech, and Spanish needy as well as Finnish.

Here to speak at Cornell University's Farm and Home Week, Mrs Roosevelt asserted it would not be "fair to consider the need of just one people and to ignore the others."

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Switzerland Better Off In War Than Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Switzerland finds its position now better than was expected when war started.

There have been alarms but invasion has been avoided. Strong German forces have more than once been reported to be concentrating on the Swiss border. But nothing has happened and throughout alarms Switzerland has maintained its balance.

From the economic point of view, there has been much suffering. One-tenth of the population has been mobilized, which means that many a family supporter has answered the call to the colors.

The hotel industry is in such a plight that 70,000 persons have been deprived of a livelihood. Nevertheless, on the whole, Switzerland is holding its own remarkably well.

Prices Stay Moderate

The rise in prices has been comparatively moderate, estimated at 10 to 15 per cent. Supplies of raw materials, stored up a long time ahead by the Government, have been sufficient to meet every demand, and, it is calculated, will last until the end of 1940.

Turning to the financial side of the picture, the expenses entailed by mobilization have been met out of the present reserves. If the war should end about the middle of the current year, Switzerland would have passed the ordeal without having to resort to devaluation of the national currency.

The national elections were held as usual, Switzerland being the only democratic country in Europe to go to the polls since the beginnnig of September.

Democratic Wing Wins

The outcome has been a notable victory for the democratic element. The extreme and antiparliamentary Right has dwindled to such insignificance that it will no longer be represented in the Chamber. The extreme Left has suffered a scarcely less conspicuous defeat. The two Communists in Parliament have lost their seats: their electors have dwindled by half. The Socialists have lost three seats out of 47.

In face of difficulties, Switzerland has made a strong effort to maintain its democratic tradition in the handling of the press. From the point of view of neutrality as well as national security, the Government judged it wise to take precautions.

A control of motion pictures and radio was established and with it an "honor" system for the press. Instead of direct censorship a system of warnings has been set up, and papers can be suspended if certain limits are passed. It is left to editors to gauge what they can and cannot print in the national interest.

Nazi Tactics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The recent Swiss order forbidding the further publication of two daily newspapers in the German language recalls significantly the tactics followed by the Reich Ministry of Propaganda.

The two newspapers concerned were Freiheit and the Neue Basler Zeitung, and the manner of writing of both was considered a threat to Switzerland's neutrality. The former was declared to be in the service of Russia, while the latter was marked as a Nazi propaganda organ sheltered under the protection of Swiss registration.

A German press agency supplied a financial guarantee through an agreement to accept a definite number of copies daily of the Neue Basler Zeitung on condition that the paper's policy was "coordinated" to that of the Nazis. Significantly, the German edition was 20 times the size of the Swiss.

The Swiss edition was used as a propaganda device abroad, especially intended to influence the neighboring districts of Alsace-Lorraine. In this it was not successful. But at the same time the German people were misled into believing that they were getting a "free" newspaper when they read the German edition of the Neue Basler Zeitung. The very name of the paper was deliberately chosen.

In the early days of the Third Reich, when many foreign newspapers were still allowed to circulate in Germany, most educated Germans turned to the Basler Zeitung for the accurate news about what was happening around them. This was too much for the Nazis who early banned the paper and expelled its correspondent.

In order to fill the gap, Dr. Göbbels allowed the Neu Basler Zeitung to appear in Germany. It fooled many Germans because it was allowed to criticize certain actions of high Nazis and their activities in a few articles, while outright propaganda appeared in a number of the others. Even in the early part of 1939 this paper was on sale on the Kurfurstendamm in Berlin.

Britain Looks to Its Merchantmen

Burden of vital goods and Empire rests on shoulders of rugged men who know the sea.

By a Naval Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's merchant ships must carry on, for they form the very keystone of the Empire's structure, and on them, as much as on any other service, depends the outcome of the war.

Suddenly, dramatically, Britain has reached into Norwegian waters to rescue some 300 British merchant sailors—prisoners on the German ship Altmark which served as an auxilliary to the now-scuttled pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

In the story of that rescue, as it is now unfolding, major attention is spotlighted upon the Navy and the men who achieved the rescue. But the now-released prisoners will have a tale to tell. It will be a tale of the often unsung contribution which the merchant captain and his crew are making to the vital task of keeping Britian's strategic imports and exports moving.

For merchant ships cannot serve their purpose without skillful handling, and today, as in the World War, the officers of the British merchantmen are carrying on in the best traditions of the sea.

It's Up to Them

With ships that often are slow and manned by inadequate crews, the masters, by their skill and tenacity, take their vessels through the perils of sea and war.

British merchant ships now have difficulty in securing competent crews. With the outbreak of the war, all seamen, enrolled in the various categories of the British Naval Reserve, were called to the colors, and this mobilization took many of the most experienced officers and men out of the merchant service.

It now is not an infrequent occurrence for a British merchantman to be manned by a crew that is largely composed of natives of British possessions, to whom orders must be transmitted through interpreters, but the masters of these ships take such a handicap in their stride.

It is on the master that the burden of responsibility falls, and he must possess the necessary professional qualifications to meet situations as they arise, for he is the mainstpring of the ship's organization.

These men have received their training the hard way.

The profession holds no future for the weakling, and from the time the future master goes to sea as a boy, his career is one of hardship, danger, and discomfort, with steadily increasing responsibilities attending every promotion.

Authority Must Be Used

In comparison with a naval officer, the merchant officer is under a great disadvantage in so far as the enforcement of discipline is concerned, because the law does not vest him with comparable authority. However, he manages to get along and keep his ship going.

Sometimes the methods used to enforce discipline may not bear strict investigation, but at sea a measure of discipline must be enforced even if the fringes of the law be somewhat frayed at times.

The master of a merchantman has little voice in the selection of the cargo his vessel receives. It may be munitions—a grave problem if the vessel is torpedoed, bombed, or mined. It may be steel or other heavy material, and again it may be a lading that will help keep a damaged ship afloat.

Be the cargo what it may, the ship goes to sea, and the crew faces not only the accepted perils of the deep, but the danger of being attacked by an enemy raider, submarine, or bomber.

The raider at least will afford the crew a haven, even though they will be retained on board as prisoners for an indefinite period of time, to suffer great hardships through being herded in crowded holds poorly adapted to human habitation.

Smoke on the Horizon

From the day his ship begins its voyage, the master and his crew are confronted with danger. Even a balmy tropical ocean of beautiful sapphire blue, flecked with white by a tempering trade wind, affords no peace. Unless under convoy, every smudge of smoke on the horizon and every vessel sighted, is a potential enemy raider until otherwise identified.

In the World War, German raiders ranged far afield. The Wolf, in 1917 made captures in the Indian Ocean, prisoners from which were held on board of the raider until it reached Kiel a year later.

But every British merchantman did not tamely submit to being taken by a raider. Many of them were armed and did not hesitate to fight. In March, 1917, the British steamer Otaki, outward bound for New Zealand and armed with only one 4.7-inch gun, when overhauled in the Atlantic by the much more heavily armed raider Moewe, elected to fight and succeeded in inflicting severe damage on the enemy before going down a flaming wreck that still flew the flag.

And as his ship nears home, the stress the master must bear, increases. Somewhere along the route, his ship probably will join a convoy, but the protection thus afforded is not an absolute guarantee against sudden disaster from torpedo, gun fire, aerial bombs, mines, or collision.

On joining the convoy, the master and his officers acquire a new set of problems. Running without lights close to other ships at night, zigzagging, keeping an eye on the movements of adjacent vessels, maintaining distances between ships, making small adjustments in speed by improvised and usually inadequate means, and fretting about correctly reading signals, are some of the convoy's disadvantages.

When a convoy is joined by the destroyer escort at an appointed rendezvous, the relief of a merchant ships' master is only exceeded by that experienced upon his vessel's safe arrival in port.

In Home Waters

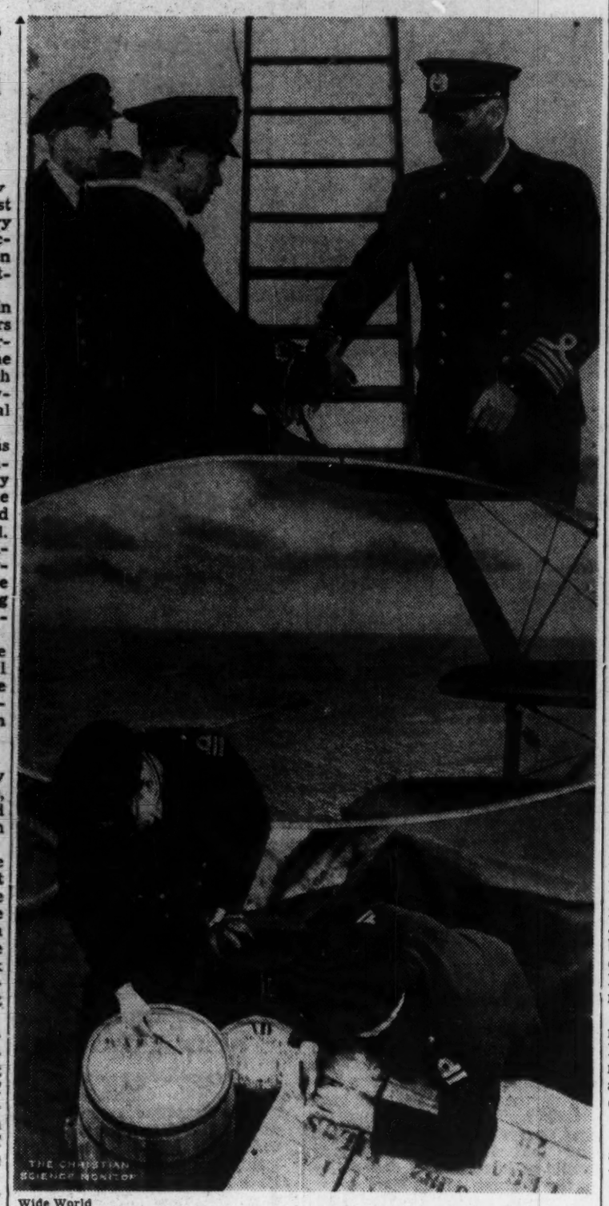
On nearing home waters, the convoy begins to break up as ships shear out from the formation to head for their ports of destination. When at long last his ship reaches port, the master, after weeks of work, has a well-deserved rest. But not for long. In a week or ten days, he will again begin another voyage.

Cargo ships and passenger ships alike are confronted with the perils of war on the sea. The former may carry an anxiously awaited cargo of crucial importance in the conduct of the war. This knowledege cannot help but add to the master's cares.

Among the hundreds of passengers on a liner may be many women and children, whose safety will be a matter of utmost concern to the master of the ship.

The crews of merchantmen render a full measure of patriotic services as they unflinchingly face the fortunes of war and carry on their allotted tasks.

Britain's commerce must move steadily on, and the hard-bitten masters and their officers, reared in the traditions of the seas meet their responsibilities with steadfast courage and determination that merits far more recognition than is commonly accorded.



Wide World

'They That Go Down to the Sea in Ships'

Top: British contraband officer inspects a merchant ship's papers. Center: At sea, a convoy of British merchant vessels as seen from a flying boat. Lower: Inspecting contraband on a drifter at contraband control base in England.

British Report of Prison Ship Capture

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Following is the text of the British Admiralty communiqué today describing the release of 300 to 400 captive British merchant seamen from the German "prison ship" Altmark by British destroyers:

It will be remembered that the Graf Spee sank seven British merchant ships in the South Atlantic before Christmas. The officers were made prisoners on board the pocket battleship and were tolerably treated.

The seamen, on the other hand, were confined in the Altmark, an auxiliary of the German Fleet which, according to reports of British prisoners liberated from the Graf Spee, was armed with concealed guns.

Between 300 and 400 British merchant seamen were held prisoners in this vessel and, upon evidence of those of them who were transferred to the Graf Spee and later rescued, grievous hardships and severities were inflicted upon them.

Altmark Vanishes

Since then the Altmark vanished from the seas and no trace of her could be found until it appeared on the fifteenth (of February) that she was moving down the Norwegian coast, taking advantage of its peculiar configuration and endeavoring to convey these three or four hundred British merchant seamen captives through Norwegian territorial waters to confinement in Germany.

Accordingly, certain of His Majesty's ships which were conveniently disposed were set in motion and certain aircraft reconnaissances were made, as a result of which a vessel bearing the name of Altmark and conforming in every respect to her description, yesterday afternoon took refuge in the Norwegian Fjord of Josing after having been sighted by coastal reconnaissance aircraft and intercepted by His Majesty's ship Intrepid, Commander R. C. Gordon, Royal Navy.

Orders were given by the Admiralty with full authority of his Majesty's Government to enter neutral waters, search the Altmark and rescue any prisoners if found on board.

Gunboats Appear

Josing Fjord has a dead end, and two Norwegian gunboats appeared at its mouth. The British commander Capt. P. L. Vian, Royal Navy, of His Majesty's ship Cossack, was instructed to offer to place a joint British and Norwegian guard upon the ship and to escort it with British and Norwegian warships to Bergen, where a search could be conducted and the whole matter investigated according to international law. This offer was not accepted.

The captain of the Norwegian gunboat stated the ship was unarmed, that he knew nothing about any prisoners on board, and that she had been examined at Bergen the day before and had received permission to use Norwegian territorial waters on her passage to Germany.

Upon these assurances, the British destroyer force withdrew from territorial waters but after dark, on receipt of Admiralty orders, the destroyer Cossack, with the British commander on board, re-entered the fjord.

Norwegian gunboats refused cooperation in a search but remained passive. The Altmark was maneuvered so as to try to sink the Cossack as she prepared to board.

In doing so, the Altmark ran aground stern first and the Cossack came alongside and boarded her.

Fighting followed in which, according to a wireless message from the Altmark, four Germans were killed and five seriously wounded. One British casualty was sustained.

The Altmark was overpowered, part of her crew fled to shore, and the rest submitted. Between three and four hundred British prisoners who had been battened down below were found, rescued, and taken on board the Cossack, which with other British vessels in company is now approaching British shores.

The liberated prisoners state that during the Norwegian examination at Bergen of the Altmark, their efforts to make their presence known to the searching party were unheeded.

A full report has been called for both from Captain Vian, whose conduct has been highly commended, and from the freed prisoners upon all circumstances.

In the early part of these proceedings, the German tanker Baldur, passing by outside territorial waters, was summoned to stop by the destroyer Ivanhoe, Commander P. H. Hadow, Royal Navy, and thereupon scuttled herself in German fashion.

British Cite Precedents

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 17

A British spokesman, declaring that the naval action against the Altmark was prompted by previous German violations of Norwegian waters, cited three instances to support their claim. They were:

1. The British steamer Thomas Walton torpedoed off Narvik with 16 fatalities on Dec. 7.
2. The Greek steamer Garoufalia torpedoed off Folden with four fatalities on Dec. 11.
3. The British steamer Deptford torpedoed only one mile off the Norwegian shore near Honningsvaaj Stadt Dec. 13 with 25 missing.

In each case, torpedoes were fired without warning, the spokesman said.

King Carol: Key to Balkans

BUCHAREST, Feb. 17 (AP)—The projected visit of King Carol of Rumania to Rome next March appears to be a new and vital step in the Italian plan to keep peace in southeastern Europe.

It was reported here that Gen. Teofilo Sidorovici, leader of the Rumanian youth organization, who was received at Rome yesterday by King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Mussolini, was arranging the trip because King Carol is anxious to obtain Italian help in resisting the squeeze between Germany and the British-French Allies for Rumanian oil deliveries.

The Italians were reported glad to receive King Carol because that would give them a chance to negotiate directly with the Rumanian monarch for some sort of a settlement of Hungary's territorial claims. Yugoslavia failed in an attempt at such mediation at the Balkan Entente meeting last month.

Hungary, it was said in Budapest, is willing to pledge military aid to Rumania against any Soviet Russian attack if in return it can get a promise of some sort of territorial settlement at the end of hostilities.

On Italian advice Hungary has agreed not to press its demands on Rumania, and even has softpedaled its clamor for all of Transylvania.

The Italians consider a solid front against Russia vital to Balkan peace.

Recent Russian military pressure against the Finns reminds King Carol of reports that Rumania may be next on the Soviet list.

Bessarabia is territory which was once Russian, and which the Soviet Union never has recognized as Rumanian.

King Carol has concern as well about Bulgaria's demands for Dobruja and Hungary's claim on Transylvania. Rumania won both those provinces in post-World War settlements.

Aid Sought for North China

TIENTSIN, China, Feb. 17 (AP)—Foreign merchants are planning to appeal to the United States and other Nations for help in supplying necessities to impoverished, near-starving masses in North China.

Conditions in cities already are critical and reports from rural areas describe the population as close to famine without hope of relief, except from outside sources, until the harvest next summer.

Foreigners say that unless prompt relief measures are taken thousands of rural Chinese may force their way into foreign concessions to demand food. This problem is increased by renewed Japanese - sponsored agitation against the concessions.

Foreign Chambers of Commerce here are co-operating in relief efforts.

The shortage of essential foodstuffs such as flour, a staple of the North Chinese diet, with consequent high prices, is ascribed partly to the floods of last summer and partly to the war, including devastation of farming areas and Japanese confiscation of resources.

Flour in North China now is five times the pre-war price and the cost of coal has risen tenfold.

Similar conditions prevail in many other Japanese-occupied areas, particularly cities such as Shanghai, where there are deaths from starvation every day.

Rice prices in Shanghai now have reached a record of $57 a picul (133.3 pounds) as compared with $15 before the war. Supplies are scarce despite an abundant crop within a 100-mile radius of the city.

Dealers assert that the Japanese are exporting some rice to Japan and that the restricted amounts entering the Shanghai area are highly taxed by the Japanese Army.

Havens for South Carolina Game Urged by Legislator-Sportsman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—If South Carolina wild game is to continue to thrive in thinly populated areas of the State, which provide them natural haunts, the General Assembly must intervene, Representative J. M. Tuten, Hampton county sportsman, is convinced.

The State's low country is naturally adapted to the propagation of game species peculiar to the region, but it lacks sufficient income from license sales in its sparsely settled counties to aid materially the adequate fostering and protection of the game.

"If we are to keep this abundant game that we now have, with more and more hunters visiting that section due to automobiles and good roads," Mr. Tuten declared, "we certainly must do something to see that the game is not depleted, and it is being depleted to a certain extent now."

The legislator remarked that he would "like to see all counties have game and things done to propagate their game," but "natural haunts" afforded by Lower South Carolina were in his opinion the best location for propagation and protection.

Mr. Tuten advanced the suggestion that the State Game Department be directed to establish a game sanctuary and that a nonresident county license be required.

"I'm more concerned about the turkey than for any other species just now, because the people are selling off their virgin timber and that reduces its protection," he said.

Establishment of a new system of licenses could be affected, he told interviewers, to direct this revenue where it would be of the biggest assistance to the counties.

For example, he said, Hampton County spent only $5,191 for licenses last year, while Greenville and Spartanburg totaled $10,589 and $10,082, respectively. These sums could be multiplied to advantage in the upstate counties and still not accomplish as much as a smaller amount would in some lower counties naturally adapted for wild life, the legislator added.

Charles West Returned To Federal Pay Roll

WASHINGTON (AP) — Charles West, former White House contact man with Congress, has been appointed to a $7,500-a-year job as a a member of the Processing Tax Board of Review.

Mr. West, a former Ohio Representative, was President Roosevelt's unofficial emissary to Congress after being appointed Undersecretary of the Interior in 1935. However, in 1938 he returned from a vacation to find that Secretary Ickes had closed up his office and he resigned.

College-Sponsored Cotton Contest Shows Better Yield and Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—W. S. Stroman, Orangeburg County farmer, was awarded first prize of $750 in the 1939 five-acre cotton contest sponsored by the Clemson College extension service, his yield being 6,640 pounds of lint, 1 3-32 inches in staple length, while that of the second prize winner of $275, E. M. Duncan, Pickens County farmer, totaled 6,555 pounds of lint of the same staple length.

First prize of $200 in the lower district of the State was won by Grover F. Bowers of Hampton County, whose yield was 5,790 pounds of 1 1-16 inch lint.

Middle district prize winner was C. E. Wilkie, McCormick County, with a yield of 6,535 pounds of lint 1 3-32 inches in staple length. Second prize in this district went to J. A. Jeffcoat, Orangeburg County farmer, who realized a yield of 5,940 pounds of lint 1 1-16 inches in staple length.

J. M. Graham, Chester County farmer, won first place in the upper district with a yield of 6,430 pounds of lint measuring 1 3-32 inches in staple length. Second prize winner was J. H. Bennett, Marlboro county farmer, on a yield of 6,220 pounds of lint measuring 1 1-16 inches in staple length.

All of the winning contestants used purebred seed and 19.8 of all contestants used purebred seed.

According to D. W. Watkins, Director of the Clemson extension service, the improvement in staple length brought about partly through influence of the cotton contest was "shown strikingly in the fact that in 1926, when the contest first began, only 40.8 per cent of the cotton produced by the contestants was 15-16 inch or longer. In 1929 this percentage had risen to 99.8 per cent."

Tungsten Mining Revived by War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—Worldwide interest in the tungsten industry, due to the rapid increase in its use for various types of domestic manufacturing, and more particularly to its vital importance in the manufacture of armaments, is resulting in the revival of active development of tungsten in the extensive deposits near Weldon and the old gold town of Havilah, both in Kern County.

Many tungsten-bearing properties have been purchased under lease and bond, and by outright cash payments, by the Kelso Valley Tungsten Trust and the Fairfield Mining & Milling Company. A group of Nevada and Los Angeles financiers are taking an active interest in this revival of tungsten mining.

George Smith, mining engineer of Weldon and part owner of the tungsten properties, is engaged in installing new tungsten mining equipment so that production may start at once. Plans for the construction of a tungsten mill in Isabella, the center of this area are being discussed.

The King mine at Havilah, one of the properties purchased by the Fairfield Mining & Milling Company, is an old time producer of tungsten. Additional production from this mine will begin immediately.

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Organize Now for Peace Is Set as World's Task

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Organize for peace now!" sums the aims of the American movement manifest here in the campaign of the National Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. Organize now, while two wars lag, while peoples all over the world yearn and watch for peace. Organize now, while American public opinion favoring peace is at a high point, while the obligations as well as the privileges of peace are so broadly recognized.

Dr. E. G. Talbott has brought the campaign here from other West Coast cities farther north—from San Francisco, Seattle, Portland. He is West Coast Director of the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts, which helped the long crusade for revision of the Neutrality Law to a successful conclusion.

The Commission to Study the Organization of Peace is an outgrowth of the Union. Among the organizations sponsoring the Commission nationally are the American Association of University Women, the Church Peace Union, the League of Nations Association, the World Citizens' Association, and the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

Organization Necessary

Members and supporters of the Commission and its aims base part of their enthusiasm on this declaration by one of its founders: "We believe that unless you have an organization for peace, you have an aspiration, nothing more."

Dr. Talbott asserts that "public opinion for peace in the United States has receded too far from those peaks which once sanctioned official world co-operation at the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, and at the time of the World War."

At the time of the World War, according to Dr. Talbott, "public opinion was so much in favor of world co-operation that such leaders as William Howard Taft, Frank Lowden, and Theodore Roosevelt would support an American League to Enforce Peace, and Woodrow Wilson could therefore feel a large majority of Americans desired a League of Nations based on his 14 points.

Basis of Co-operation

Public opinion, Dr. Talbott pointed out at the joint meeting here of the League of Nations Association and the Council on International Relations, has receded from these peaks of world co-operation because of preoccupation with world depression, because of disillusionment over failure to live up to ideals, because of misleading propaganda, and because of emphasis of American attention on the failures of the League of Nations instead of its successes.

The work of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace is to re-attain that peak of co-operation on the part of American public opinion, according to Dr Talbott. He urged all clubs, study groups branches of national peace organizations, and individuals to take advantage of the Commission's resources. He expressed the hope that the Commission's work will result not only in this revived opinion but also in concrete improvements for a positive peace.

Pioneer peace workers welcomed Dr. Talbott and the opportunity given for southern California to take its place alongside other American communities in working toward a positive peace to follow the present wars.

In this area there is a groundwork of a comparatively small number of peace workers, representing almost every national organization with an interest in world affairs.

Isolationist Groups

These workers feel that the community as a whole has lagged in the general discussion of and interest in world affairs. The comparatively slow growth of these groups has been variously explained by the preoccupation of the community with its own rapid growth, the fact that it includes large communities of Far East stock, and that a great part of its population comes from the traditionally isolationist mid-West.

"If there is any lag in interest in world affairs here," said Dr. Talbott, "there is nothing that won't be overcome with a little encouragement in the way of discussion groups. Any lag will certainly disappear in a community where in addition to general forums of schools and colleges there are as many units of national organizations and various 'town meetings' as there are here."

Probably the most hopeful indication in Southern California is its receptivity, according to Miss Evaline Dowling, teacher and school administrator, Chairman of the local committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

Growth in California

Miss Dowling believes Southern California "may be better off than some of the communities which are so old that their opinions are ingrained and which resist change. As soon as local study groups put in as much time on current problems as have such groups in other communities, local opinion will come abreast of the Nation's," Miss Dowling believes.

Dr. Talbott praised San Francisco and the Pacific Northwest communities such as Portland and Seattle for their alert interest in world affairs.

Dr. Talbott told his hearers that the American Congress, representing a Nation which prides itself as a world leader, should be able to echo the stand of free China, as proclaimed at the sixth plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang:

"Having fought for more than two years, China is today more alive than ever to the fact that all countries must share security and well being in common, if any one of them is to enjoy these things. When peace reigns all countries can benefit from it; yet today we find war is afoot in Europe and mankind is exposed to the perils of unimaginable disaster. We cannot but feel anxious regarding the world's future, but insofar as it has been in her power, China has, we believe been instrumental in localizing and reducing the evil of war in the world. And we are no less strongly of the belief that when the two wars now in progress come to an end, there will arise an effective and genuine system of organized security, such as may give the nations the opportunity of living side by side in peace and enlightenment."

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Toronto Seeks Study of Idle Youth Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With youth unemployment looming as "one of the most difficult and vital problems of Canada" the City Council here recently urged the Provincial Government to appoint a special committee to study the situation and recommend a solution.

This committee, according to the Council's recommendation, would include representatives of industrial, labor, educational and religious organizations, with additional members selected by the Provincial Government, by Ontario municipalities, and by social agencies and youth movements at present operating in the province. Such a committee, it is held, would, among other duties, compile comprehensive and up-to-date factual information relative to the present and future needs of industry and the professions.

At the same time, it is pointed out that although the situation is still a long way from a satisfying solution, organizations such as the Dominion-Provincial Youth training scheme are making definite inroads on unemployment.

Norman Hipel, Provincial Minister of Labor, recently pointed out that of the 2,523 young men and women enrolled in Ontario under the Dominion-Provincial youth training scheme from April 1 to Dec. 31, 1939, 2,395 have been placed in employment or have positions to go to as soon as their courses are finished.

Four or five of the provinces have sent representatives to the Galt Air School to study methods used in Ontario, Mr. Hipel stated.

Some 200 boys are enrolled in the Galt Air School, where the province is contributing 50 per cent of the cost of training students as aviation mechanics. Students will graduate directly into the R. C. A. F. on April 1. Selection of students for this school was made by a committee formed of a representative of the Department of Education and two from the Department of Labor. Students are chosen on the basis of qualifications, and two were taken from each riding, with larger centers allowed an extra one. Applicants for the machine shop and welding courses must file with their applications assurance that they have been promised a job once they are graduated.

Another body which is moving towards a solution of unemployment among youth is the Y. W. C. A., which, during the past year, found work for 1,181 girls. A check-up in December of placements made in September showed that 80 per cent of the employers were satisfied with the girl and her work, Miss Eva Coon, General Secretary, reported at an annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

Unemployment was the common factor among most of the 818 girls who sought personal advice during the year, she also stated.

Antitrust Move

(Continued from Page 1)

motives behind the application to this field of the antitrust laws.

"Many labor unions are already recognizing that opposition to technical improvements or more efficient methods is not a legitimate union activity. Such unions must not be put at a disadvantage by permitting others to offer to their members a temporary short-time profit which comes from a protective tariff raised against standardized materials," Mr. Arnold said.

Unjustified Made Work

"Our investigations are constantly disclosing cases of made work which have no possible justification.

"Progressive unions everywhere have recognized that it is not in the interests of labor in the long run to stop technological progress. There is no legitimate argument which can be made for such a policy."

Mr. Arnold said that the Justice Department recognizes that there is a period of adjustment to such technological progress during which labor is entitled to use its power to soften the impact of such changes, but that the Antitrust Division must by law prohibit the use of labor coercion to block standardized methods which, he said, will in the long run prevail because they are more efficient.

With respect to the influence of labor unions in the illegal fixing of prices Justice Department officials pointed out that the means often used is to enforce a noncompetitive policy allocating of work among the members of a conspiracy.

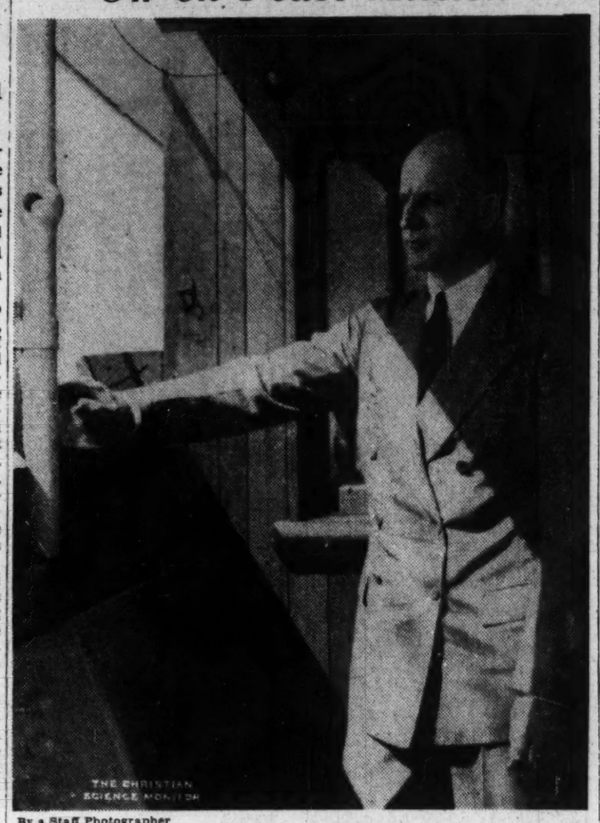
An example of this, they said, is found in protective tariffs by which some of the labor unions in the building industry keep out outside contractors or outside manufacturers and deprive the consumer in that city of the lower prices in order to maintain small local groups in a position of strategic advantage to levy an unjustified toll.

Such practices, it is contended, are usually found to result from concerted action between labor unions and contractors or labor unions and manufacturers.

Thus this week a Chicago grand jury brought in its fourth indictment of alleged restraint of trade in the building industry. In this instance 16 companies, unions, and persons in the electrical business were involved, charged with being engaged in an unlawful combination to prevent the purchase of electrical fixtures manufactured outside Illinois for shipment into Chicago.

The indictment held that as a result the cost of installing electrical fixtures in homes, schools, and business buildings in Chicago had been substantially increased. This is typical of the scores of cases now under investigation by the Department of Justice.

Off on Peace Mission



By a Staff Photographer

Sumner Welles
United States Undersecretary of State

Newest U. S. Peace Move: What Is Behind Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

spite the apparent explosion of the Russian Army myth by Finland and the virtual collapse of the Communist Party in America following the Russian-German pact, Russia none the less remains the first danger to western civilization and that the greatest tragedy would be to permit the destruction of the German Army. Members of this group do not profess much hope of success.

Mr. Welles goes to Europe with no plan whatever to offer. He goes only to make himself available to leaders in the four capitals of Europe where the decision will be made. If the responsible statesmen in any of the four major nations have anything to offer he will present himself as a channel to convey their ideas back to President Roosevelt. But he goes, none the less, because some individuals who have influence on the course of American diplomacy want to offer another opportunity for the antagonists to state their terms on which they might be willing to negotiate before the expected drive removes all possibility of any settlement other than by arms.

U. S. and the Vatican

Mr. Taylor's departure at the same time represents a separate strand in American diplomacy. President Roosevelt long ago evidenced his feeling that the Vatican represented a political force in Europe which was worth attempting to enlist as an ally in the policy of mobilizing the world against aggression. It is this policy which, broadly speaking, has been the foundation of America's attitude toward Europe for several years. The basic idea in attempting to conciliate the Vatican is to keep a friend in the Italian Court which would exert its influence to restrain Italy from joining Germany in a military effort to bring the old, familiar world of the past century toppling down and substitute new German and Italian Empires for the old English and French. American diplomacy, as practiced by the President and Mr. Hull, is unquestionably opposed to any such violent substitution of new empires for the old with which the United States has learned to get along on a more or less satisfactory basis.

The Welles mission, and the attitude among the pseudo-appeasement group in the State Department which it reflects, are not in the direct line of the Hull-Roosevelt policy. They represent a probably temporary, and perhaps not very deep, deviation. Those whose sense of consistency and whose basic convictions keep them from participating in them are still willing to let the survey trip take place because anything may be worth trying, because they are satisfied that nothing substantial will come of it, and because at the moment this pseudo-appeasement group controls many key posts in the State Department.

State Department Shifts

Hugh C. Wilson, former Ambassador to Germany, who cooled his heels for months in the State Department after his recall from Germany, is again in an active and influential post. George Messersmith, for two years a vigorous advocate of the policy of world resistance to aggression, leaves this week end to become Ambassador to Cuba where he can no longer exert any direct influence on American policy towards Europe.

Mr. Welles himself, who because of his unquestioned ability in diplomacy enjoys personal access to the President, has come to constitute in his own person almost as important a factor in American diplomacy as Mr. Hull or the President. His trip is his chance to exhaust the possibilities of a compromise, a chance in which the President probably has little confidence and in which Mr. Hull, according to those who know him well, certainly sees little prospect of constructive result. But Mr. Welles apparently believes it is worth trying and his position and importance have won for him the right to make his effort.

Out of it might at least come some clarification of American relations with Italy, if nothing else. And the pseudo-appeasement group will have been given their last chance to see what can be achieved. Their position is necessarily a weak one since the outbreak of the war. Informed observers estimate that their faith in the possibility of a compromise is on the ebb and far less than it has been at any time during the past six months. But they want another chance and they have it as Mr. Welles departs for Europe today.

State Department Puts in Overtime

By the Associated Press

Washington

State Department employees put in 72,771 hours of overtime from July to November last year, and are still at it. Here are some of the reasons why:

Undersecretary Sumner Welles is on a mission to Europe that seeks detailed knowledge of belligerent and neutral problems.

Secretary Cordell Hull's conferences with neutrals are expected to sound long-range problems of peace.

The Administration is preoccupied with aiding Finland without breaking with Russia.

Problems with the Allies involve alleged violations of American neutrality rights.

Problems to the West include abrogation of the 1911 United States agreement with Japan and congressional talk of embargoes.

Problems to the North include the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence treaty with Canada.

Problems to the South involve the Latin-American security zone at sea, thorny oil negotiations with Mexico and difficult trade negotiations with a number of Latin-American nations.

Bulgaria Moving Toward Russia?

SOFIA, Feb. 17 (AP)—Choice of Peter Gabrovsky as Minister of Interior in the new Cabinet of Premier Bogdan Philoff was interpreted by foreign observers as a sign that Bulgaria may seek further tightening of its new rapprochement with Soviet Russia.

Mr. Gabrovsky, whose post as chief of the nation's police is a vital one, is known to be a close personal friend of Vladimir Potemkin, Russia's First Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

It was learned yesterday that one of the important factors in the downfall of the government of George Kosseivanoff was the failure of his policy of appeasement to bring gestures from Rumania toward territorial revision in Bulgaria's favor.

Modern Home Canner Makes Good Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mrs. J. D. White of Franklin County, N. C., is pointed out as a home demonstration club member whose handiwork has yielded profitable returns. In 1931 she attended a canning demonstration at Durham, at which time she mastered the simple art of how to can in tin. The next year, after providing her own household with canned goods for the winter, she sold the remainder at a profit of $76. She now has 34 regular customers in North and South Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania who use her products. In 1939 her net profit was $175.90 for her summer's work. At the same time, she took care of her family's needs.

NLRB Changes Strike Snags In Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The political probabilities are that there will be no important change in the Wagner Act at this session of Congress. Conversely, the likelihood is that the matter will be carried into the Presidential election as a campaign issue.

The basis for the above forecast is twofold, first that the time and debate necessary for amendment at the present session make it difficult; and secondly, that off-the-record comment of key legislators is generally to the effect that changes, if made, will be slight.

All sides in Congress agree that they want the present session to be brief to let members get home and start the election campaign. The Administration seems to have centered its chief drive on getting the trade agreements pact re-enacted and its appropriation bills passed. For the moment no big new Administration legislation is on the horizon, and on the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt has dropped his ambitious hospital bill for the time being.

Better Job After Election

Major amendment to the Wagner Act would provide the biggest sort of a congressional struggle. It would almost certainly alienate either the Congress of Industrial Organizations or the American Federation of Labor faction from one side or the other, just before the election. Many Congressmen believe a better job of amendment could be done after the election.

There is another reason for seeing obstacles—the fact that proposed changes must run the gantlet of several different committees all of which would take time. The most active group considering the matter is the special five-man Smith Committee of the House. But two other congressional committees are simultaneously considering changes, in leisurely fashion, the House Labor Committee under Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, and the Senate Labor Committee under Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah. Neither of these Chairmen, and neither of these Committees are believed to be sympathetic to present Wagner Act changes of fundamental nature.

Off-the-record comment of Congressmen permits no direct quotation, but the legislative picture as seen by some of them is something like this:

Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Special House Committee, is felt to be resolved to get Wagner Act changes at this session if he can possibly do so. He will introduce a bill in any event.

Opposed to Changes

The two New Deal members of his Committee, Representative Abe Murdock (D) of Utah and Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts, however, have shown themselves unsympathetic to drastic changes. Even Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana, a fourth member, has shown an increasing recent tendency to question changes that have been offered.

Representative Harry N. Routzohn (R) of Ohio, fifth member, is prepared to accept far-reaching changes. In this wide division it will be hard for Mr. Smith to get a majority at the outset.

But supposing this hurdle is cleared, then the Smith bill will be reported to the House and will, in turn, be referred to the Labor Committee, under normal circumstances. Mr. Smith might ask that the House consider his recommendations directly without referring them to the Norton Committee, but such a request is difficult to obtain. There is a strong likelihood of delay and alteration both in this House Committee and the Senate Labor Committee, later on.

A prominent Republican leader in the House commented that his Party would not be averse to seeing action postponed on the Wagner Act. His Party will press the issue all the more strongly in the campaign and seek to put the responsibility for failing to make amendments on the New Deal.

Obstacles Appear

New Dealers who comment admit that they would like to save the political situation by making some amendments, but they point to obstacles in the way. Every congressman who investigates the Act, they assert, is impressed by the complexity of the affair while the danger of rousing pressure groups makes enactment of sharp amendments almost as unpopular as new taxes, just before election.

Take, for example, the A. F. of L. proposal to increase the Board membership from 3 to 5. The C. I. O. opposes the recommendation. If Congressman Blank comes from an industrial area, he is confronted with a choice of conduct which he knows will alienate somebody, whereas if he does nothing he may get united labor support. Of course, if Congressman Blank comes from a farm district he need not worry about the matter.

Again, take the vexed questions of jurisdictional disputes between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Each labor faction accuses the NLRB of favoring the other in decisions involving a choice between the two. Evidence to substantiate such charges has not been conclusive either way. But suppose the Committee accepts the recommendation of Dean Garrison of the Wisconsin University Law School that the Board's authority be restricted so that it need not make the choice of the proper units of collective bargaining as between the two; that means that the employer loses the only Federal agency which now stands between him and a possible bitter jurisdictional strike. It is a question whether industry would want Labor Board withdrawal under such circumstances, unless some other agency were substituted to prevent it being made a bitter battleground of C. I. O. and A. F. of L.

Argument Weakened

The continuing series of Supreme Court decisions upholding the Board's interpretation of the law as it stands, weakens the argument that the Board itself is violating the intent of the measure. To change the wording of the law without weakening organized labor's position (which is opposed equally by A. F. of L. and C. I. O.) is found to be difficult by representatives who have examined the matter.

Many Congressmen are saying that the matter will be left open through this session; that changes in personnel will be made on the Labor Board itself which will meet some criticism, and that the matter will come up for ultimate conclusion at the next Congress, in 1941.

Republican Convention Slated to Open June 24

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Selecting Monday, June 24 as the date and Philadelphia as the city for the opening session of the Republican nominating convention, the Republican National Committee today began preparations for a long and intensive presidential campaign.

It is now expected that the Democratic convention will be called for a week to two weeks later, since James A. Farley, National Chairman, has been authorized to outwait the Republicans.

The first motion to set the convention date was offered by Walter S. Hallinan of West Virginia, who proposed a June 25 meeting, but promptly accepted an amendment changing it to June 24.

A second motion, calling for a convention beginning July 2 was offered by G. Mason Owlett of Pennsylvania. This motion was amended to make the date July 1, the purpose of which was to bring the nomination on the historic date of July 4. By voice vote the Committee approved the June 24 date. Chicago is in the lead for the site of the convention, with Philadelphia second.

Martin Explains Move

John Hamilton, National Chairman, said he thought the early date was in the best interests of the Party and reflected the sentiment of the Committee after several weeks deliberation.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Republican Floor Leader in the House, explained that the objection to a July 4 convention was the thought that the country might resent any move which could be interpreted as an attempt to make celebration of Independence Day a one-party affair. He recalled objections to President Roosevelt's change of the traditional time for Thanksgiving Day. He believed the vote indicated that Chicago rather than Philadelphia would be the convention city.

That the Republican Party should welcome the renomination of President Roosevelt and the opportunity to settle the third-term issue in the 1940 elections was the challenge which Mr. Hamilton offered as he delivered the keynote address opening the meeting.

"If we had the power," Mr. Hamilton declared, "the greatest service we could render this country would be to nominate as the Democratic candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt. Then we would have a clear-cut issue and once and for all we could have a showdown on the New Deal, Franklin Roosevelt, and the third term—and we would finish off all three."

Frank Gannett, New York State newspaper publisher and Republican Presidential aspirant, supported Mr. Hamilton in his willingness to see Mr. Roosevelt receive a third nomination. He said the surest way of electing a Republican President was for the Democrats to name the President to lead their ticket. He predicted that such a candidacy would be repudiated by the voters in November.

Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Gannett may get their wish. It has been announced that petitions to place the President's name on primary ballots are being filed in Nebraska and Oregon, similar petitions having already been filed in Illinois and Wisconsin. The minimum prospect is that Mr. Roosevelt will control a majority of the Democratic delegates, unless he decisively withdraws.

Others Less Confident

Among the Republican Party leaders attending the National Committee meeting it was apparent that there were many who do not share their Chairman's confidence that it would be good either for the Party or for the country to have President Roosevelt accept the third Democratic nomination. Privately they expressed the conviction that they all feel certain that they can defeat any Democrat with the possible exception of the President.

The Republican Party will, however, enter the campaign with great confidence and free from debt.

The report of C. B. Goodspeed of Chicago, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, showed that the remaining 1936 campaign deficit which stood at $678,242 on Jan. 1, 1939, has been completely wiped out, with a modest balance of $9,283 as of Feb. 15, 1940.

To fill vacancies on the National Committee which have occurred during the past year the following were elected: B. L. Noojin from Alabama, J. Leonard Replogle from Florida, Hill Blackett from Illinois, Daniel Whetstone from Montana, Lyle Jackson from Nebraska, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson from North Carolina and Representative B. Carroll Reece from Tennessee who was also named to the Executive Committee.

"In their desperation to justify the seven years thay have wasted and the $22,000,000,000 debt they have piled up," Mr. Hamilton said, "our opponents seem to find some consolation in comparing conditions today with those which existed in 1932, at the bottom of a world-wide depression. Apparently they believe that if they can demonstrate some improvement in that period, they can blind the American people to their failure.

"Today some 9,000,000 unemployed walk our streets. Another 10,000,000 are dependent upon government for their food and shelter, chained to made work which they must either take or starve. And why? Because the great master minds of the New Deal said that our system of free American enterprise had reached the end of the road; that the law of supply and demand had been abrogated, that our only salvation lay in aping the European systems of planned economy and abandoning the American way which had led us to the heights we attained during a 150-year journey.

"And those who would clamp down upon the American people a system of state socialism, still prate glibly of democracy. Democracy—freedom—these are more than abstract conceptions. They are definite means to a definite end—the happiness and well-being of the American people. What a pathetic spectacle it is to see those in high places preaching the necessity of saving democracy everywhere but in the United States. Are they so blind that they cannot see that right here within our own gates we are harboring democracy's worst enemy—unemployment?

"And now, this regime would torpedo another American tradition—that tradition that no man, irrespective of how great he is—shall fill the Presidential chair longer than eight years. Their own words confess their lack of candidates as the New Dealers undertake to promulgate the doctrine of the one indispensable man — a doctrine which they would transplant here from the dictatorships abroad. In all the Democratic Party, assert the New Dealers, there is only one man—only one, mind you—qualified to be President of the United States and all tradition must be swept away if he is to be elected.

"Wherever we look all signs point to a Republican victory this year. So demoralized and embittered by internecine feuds is the Democratic Party that it cannot present a common front against us. On the other hand, our ranks are closed in a harmonious understanding of the great task before us."

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Children Making Good Use of Community Resources

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers Students

Reaching Out To Community For Learning Materials

How Avery Coonley Typifies the Progressive Educators' Way of Giving the Child First-Hand Experience

By Grace M. Miller
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Downers Grove, Ill.

"Oh boy! I'm going to be a playground director when I grow up," remarked Terry decisively, as he and the seventh and eighth grades of his school watched a man in a factory sew burlap bags. Sewed them eight hours a day, the teacher said! The man himself was wrapped in burlap to protect his body from sharp particles that came off the bags.

Another worker was monotonously sticking labels on balls of twine a machine passed out to him.

Terry would have none of that! But he wasn't going to turn his back on industry's problems. Back at school Terry and the rest of the seventh and eighth grades discussed "mass production," the "machine age," and how the factory worker's lot could be made a happier one.

The factory visit was part of a several months' study the upper grades of the Avery Coonley School, at Downers Grove, Ill., had been making of the machine age and modern industry.

First-Hand Experiences

Like many other private schools, and an increasing number of public ones today, the Avery Coonley School ties up textbook study with actual experiences—gives children a first-hand acquaintance with the world about them—shows each one that he has a place and a responsibility in it.

While Terry was visiting the factory, the kindergarten tots were on an exploring trip about the school, learning how it is heated, lighted, and what the janitor does for them. First graders took a trip to a nearby farm, watched the farmer milk his cows, and learned something about the work people do that children may have milk to drink. Thereafter small Janey and Bob eagerly set the milk bottles out on the porch at home, when mother—co-operating with the school—suggested that was a way they could "help."

New Words Learned

All sorts of lessons are learned through such trips—new words, names of things seen on the farm; arithmetic, how many eggs they helped the farmer's wife find. Verses and stories are written. Jimmy went home and "dictated" a story to his mother which was later printed in the school magazine:

We rode in the wagon over the bumps through the corn.
It was fun to reach out and pull the leaves off the corn.
It was fun to walk around through the corn.
The man in the wagon sure did understand little children because he let us do anything we wanted to.

Further on Jimmy showed he had a sense of responsibility. He said:

We played in the haystack.
Miss Ward blew the whistle and we had to come, because if we got holes in the haystack the rain would get in and it gets rotted up.

Horizons keep on widening all through the grades, until in the seventh the machine age and present-day world problems are taken up. Of course 12-year-old Terry, Bud, and Mary Jane can't do much today about increasing employment, bettering conditions in industry, and making peace among nations—but just wait 'til they set their hands to it 10 years or so hence!

Into a New World

That's what you'd have said had you watched the seventh and eighth grades in their "Work Assembly" through which they were to share what they had learned about "our interdependent world."

The project had started, months before, with a motor trip to South Chicago's steel mills—just to look at them from outside first, for Terry and most of his classmates come from prosperous suburban homes and had never been in a mill district.

Then had followed visits inside mills and factories, watching the burlap bag sewer and other mass-production workers. There was much exploration in books, class discussions, and finally Terry, Bud, Mary Jane, and the rest, worked out a program that dramatically told, in word and dance, the story of civilization's progress from the new stone age, when knives and arrows were made from stone, down to the World War boom, stock market crash, and industry today—mass production, unemployment, trade barriers, wars in Europe.

Touches Rim of Modern Problems

"Men's thinking," quoted a red-haired boy, "has not kept pace with the problems of an interdependent world." And he told how invention and machinery had speeded up transportation and communication " 'til the world has shrunk into a nutshell and everyone is closely affected by events throughout the world."

"Goods must be sold abroad or the surplus leads to unemployment," went on a girl with long yellow braids, taking up her part of the story. "Internal threat of depression may lead to an external war, because of nations seeking empires from which to feed themselves, and to whom they may sell their products. War only temporarily staves off depression, and as depression leads to war, so war leads to depression."

The remedy? "A new sense of brotherhood will come among men. We must take more interest in each other. Selfishness, ignorance, and fear have brought us where we are."

The assembly program ended with a dance showing a crowd of happy people going to work, heads up—today's vexing problems solved!

Practice in Co-operation

Throughout the school there's practice in co-operation and brotherhood. Responsibilities are shared. In the second-grade room, for instance, a poster delegated the day's duties thus:

Flowers—Airelle.
Messenger—Martha.
Doorkeeper—Carl.
Chickens—Trey and John.
Housekeepers—Barbara and Ruth.
Paints and Clay—Dick and Toni.
Hostess—Martha.
Thermometer—Philip.

And then take such things as cookie baking by first graders for a mother's party, or churning butter. They're vehicles of course for teaching the three R's, but on top of that teach valuable lessons in co-operation and working harmoniously with others.

Parents take an active part, co-operating by following through at home lessons the children learn at school. Each day a mother acts as hostess at the school. There are meetings for parents — programs and lectures which bring them together.

Parents Listening

One night the school library was filled with parents listening to a visiting authority on child guidance. When a period for questions came, the fathers held the floor, spiritedly discussing whether 9-year-old Johnny ought to listen to the "Lone Ranger" on the radio. Johnny's father, it was suspected, had a sympathetic feeling for Johnny. Amid the discussion, a deep voice inquired, "What's wrong in just telling the youngster he can't listen to such programs and making him sit in a corner and do a little thinking for himself? Don't we give our children too much amusement, and rob them of the fun of imagining and thinking for themselves?"

There were chuckles and thoughtful looks, but no definite answer.

As for what the children think of such "progressive" schools, the happy, bustling air about those you see at the Avery Coonley School gives the answer.

An eighth-grade girl, writing an "editorial" for the school magazine, said:

"How valuable are our excursions to us? Do we really get much out of them? I think we do. If we are trying to understand how some kind of machine works in a factory, or how certain things are manufactured, we understand it much better if we visit the place where these things are made. If we stay at school and read about it and have it explained to us, I don't think we understand it as well and it isn't nearly so interesting."

1. First graders at the Avery Coonley School, Downers Grove, Ill., making cookies for a party they are giving their mothers. 2. Children of one of the other lower grades build a post office in their room, and of course write letters and deliver them. Geography, penmanship, literary composition, and a great many other things are learned in the process. 3. Avery Coonley School looks like a spacious and hospitable home, as indeed in atmosphere it is! 4. Third graders watching a demonstration of what makes day and night, by means of an ingenious contraption rigged up by the pupils.

Playing Librarian

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On a day when the children must remain indoors, suggest that they play librarian and attend carefully to the needs of their books. Are they arranged in a certain order, either by author or subject? Why not make a list of the books owned and books loaned? Of course all the marks must be removed and the pages cleaned and mended as in any well-kept library.

Perhaps the children would like to make bookmarks from strips of colored paper cut in fancy shapes, or a piece of ribbon fringed on both ends, or envelope corners decorated with crayons. A simple bookplate might be achieved with mother's suggestions and help. Book covers to brighten old books or protect new ones would be fun to make from cloth, oilcloth, cellophane or fancy paper. Posters and scrapbooks, folders and booklets, may be added to the book shelves after being collected and adapted from advertising matter, or made from home magazines and newspapers.

Encourage the children to think what a real librarian does, and show them how they may follow her example. Any plan or suggestion from mother or dad which makes the children more "book conscious" so they will know and love books, is helping character development.

Better Statesmanship Behind the Front Door

Democracy in the Home: A Task Challenging Each of Us, Right to Hand

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Democracy in the Home
First of four Saturday articles

One of the discussion groups of the 1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy dealt with the subject "The Family as the Threshold of Democracy."

I like that word "threshold." It holds a promise. From his home the little child first steps across the threshold out into a world of conflicting ideas and ways. We ourselves, young or not so young, go forth into this same world each day from the more intimate world we have made for ourselves, the smaller world we call our home. Let us ask ourselves: How well does our home world "condition" us and our children for active living in the larger world we so wish to build along democratic lines? In other words, how can we make our homes direct training grounds for the life that we would shape beyond their thresholds?

People often declare that the family is crumbling. It is an old wail; I have heard it ever since I was a child. It is true that the family has in our time continuously gone through transitions and adjustments. Yet today it is still with us. You and I, if we will look around us without prejudice can see countless examples of good family life in our own lands. The family is really only turning its face to new problems.

New Problems Faced

What are some of these problems or questions which the modern family as a "threshold of democracy" should face and answer intelligently — answer, I mean, through action and unfoldment. Here are a few that were posed by the White House Conference:

1. How much freedom should be allowed to members in a family:—to be themselves, to make decisions, to make mistakes, to vary from the family pattern. And at what ages in each case?

2. How much equality is possible in a family? Between parents and children; between the children themselves. Can there be fairness without equality?

3. How does the ability to co-operate develop in a family: in household chores, in family planning?

4. How does a sense of responsibility develop: for family welfare, for duties of citizenship?

5. What can we do under present conditions to foster the right sort of family life? Indeed, with the changing pattern of family, what do we mean anyway by "the right sort of family life"?

Wherein Does It Fail?

Billy and Jean have a good home. Their parents are responsible and fairly well-to-do members of a good residential community. Everything is done for the children to see that they are well fed, clothed, and schooled. Furthermore, they are sent to a private school that is modern enough to urge upon them all kinds of responsibilities, to train them to face and meet personal, group, and community problems, to allow them a voice in school affairs.

But at home it is a different story. If a coat or a cap is not hung up, mother or the maid pick it up and put it away. The work around the house and grounds, the little home chores and responsibilities, are all apportioned without turning over any jobs to Bill and Jeanie. As a consequence these two young hopefuls take the service of others for granted. When any decisions are to be made, mother and dad discuss the problem while the children are not around, and the result (usually father's will in the matter) is handed down from above. Family councils on any subject are unheard of.

Yet it is a good home, of its sort. The trouble is, that it is not in any sense a democracy. At no point are the children being specifically trained to build a more democratic world beyond its threshold. In no way are mother and dad learning to share responsibility with others who are perhaps not as far along as they are, and to help bring about the expression of a group. It is really a petty Dictatorship, with father as Führer. Or at most it is an oligarchy, ruled by a class.

To be sure, the minorities are well treated. It might then, be called a Benevolent Dictatorship. But they are not learning to take active, intelligent part in home and family life, to contribute to the good of the whole, as minorities should do.

But come with me along the street a little further, and into another home. And this one, too, I know very well. Here, also, the children (three in number) are well cared for. But the atmosphere in this home is distinctly different.

I have been to family councils in this home. It is wonderful to see the interest and good humor with which every member takes part. Ever since the eldest child has been able to understand simple family matters, these informal conferences have taken place. Sometimes a formal vote is taken; sometimes there is simply discussion and informal decision. Sometimes both parents defer to the children's wishes, after discussing all aspects of the affair. Sometimes the children are on opposite sides of a question. I have known them to talk out trading in the car, apportioning chores like cutting the lawn, weeding the garden, and cleaning the cellar, or how they can save the maid in one way to free her to do another and more desired task. Family budgeting is discussed also. Vacations are worked out and saved for with all hands co-operating.

Of course there are times when all does not go so smoothly; when one or another member slips into undemocratic ways. Sometimes it is mother or dad. Sometimes one of the children shuns his responsibilities. But there is no nagging nor incriminating. An attitude of explanation and understanding, a willingness on the part of the offender (whether parent or child) to acknowledge that he or she has slipped, prevails.

A List Of Fundamentals

It would pay us to set down on paper (and this, by the way, is a fine project in democracy for the whole family to do together) the fundamental principles of democracy as we know them. Ideas like co-operation, equal opportunity, free opinion and discussion, rule of majority with respect to minority rights, settling conflict by discussion and arbitration, respect for private property, common ownership for common benefits, respect for elected authority and right of petition, need of an educated citizenry, etc.

Then let us study our lists, individually and as a family group, to see where we support or undermine these ideals. Do we step out of turn in a queue? Do we children forget to see to it that the minority has its rights when the minority is mother or dad? Are we grown-ups willing to take the time to let small inexperienced helpers make their rightful contribution when it would be quicker and easier at the moment to do the household tasks ourselves? Our "action-answers" to questions like these are among the tests of democracy in our homes.

Equal Opportunity

It is, however, important to realize that mere sharing in the work of the home on the part of the children does not necessarily mean that we have a democracy. Conquered peoples of the ancient Roman world shared in the work of the Roman navy as slaves chained to galley oars. It is not, then, as "little servants" that we accord our children full share in the homes of our democracies. It is, rather, as younger, less experienced members, having within their abilities equal opportunity for development with ourselves.

We all know that a nation is made up—not primarily of statesmen, not of laws and armies and government bureaus. A nation is really made up of homes. If we wish to build more sturdily for democracy, then, we each have a place, right to hand, in which to begin. And in expressing democracy in the home we are strengthening it throughout the world.

The above article is adapted from a portion of a radio talk given for the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation over Station WRUL.

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
California

Dear Friends:

The good talk, by Mrs. B. S. H., on helping at home was helpful to me. In our busy home, eleven-year-old Jane seems to get the brunt of the kitchen clean-up work. As she went stamping into the kitchen last week when I said it was time to do the dishes, she said, "You treat me just like Cinderella."

After thinking it over I have tried to call her attention to the many things her advanced years permit her to enjoy along with the increasing responsibilities. Today, while I did the Saturday shopping, Jane stayed at home with the little sisters. She did all the chores on the list and a few extra things not listed. When I returned all was quiet and peaceful. The house was in good order and everyone playing happily. I was tempted to accept the improved situation without comment but Jane, joyfully called my attention to her completed list and the extras but obviously without thought of reward. She was happy enough in the satisfaction of work well done.

We went on with our individual occupations and I was grateful to see everyone content with the good at hand. In a few minutes I called Jane and told her she might go to the neighborhood show to see Sonja Henie. The small girls, at first, looked rather disappointed to think Sister was going somewhere without them but it was pointed out that Jane had worked hard all morning and should have some time to herself. We tried not to connect the work with the reward but to make it plain that work well done leaves plenty of time for recreation and extra pleasures.

The little ones accepted the decision for they could see that Jane's busy morning deserved appreciation. We rejoiced all together for the fun of being eleven years old, and the little sisters look forward to it just as they look forward to that great day when they can go to First Grade and learn to read.

With gratitude to The Parent,
(Mrs.) F. McK. H.

* * *

Teaching Them to Take Turns
California

Dear Editor:

The Parent Column has been a source of interest and help to me for a long time, and I should like to contribute a suggestion to Mrs. L. P. F. in regard to her children sharing their toys.

My older daughter found it very hard to allow her younger sister to play with her toys. I found it helpful to explain to the older child that all the toys belonged to both children, and each could play with them. When they both wanted one toy at the same time I allowed the older child to have the toy for 15 minutes; then I told her it was sister's turn to have it for 15 minutes, and that she could have the toy again as soon as little sister was through with it. After trying this a few times the older child was content to take turns with her younger sister in playing with the toys.

Sometimes I gave the toy first to the younger child so that the older sister did not always expect it first.

(Mrs.) G. E. S.

(A Saturday Column)

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The Home Forum

Siesta Time In San Juan

I WISH I could begin to describe the rumbling, foaming water of the sea as it is today. All yesterday, and last night, the waves pounded and the rain fell in impenetrable sheets. The wind raged and stormed at every window and blew the water in each one, despite the fact that the shutters were tightly drawn and locked. Outside, on the tile flooring of porch and balcony, there were great, resounding splashes as though tubsful of water were released at one time to fall with a flat sound on the hard surface.

This morning there is a gale blowing and every leaf and flower is brilliantly clean; the sun shines; the sky is full of great, white puffballs; and the color of the sea is vibrant blue, shot through with long fingers of emerald topped with foam. The breakers and white caps extend as far as eye can see and the wind keeps them lashed to dazzling whiteness and incredible length.

There are voices calling in the street below. "Billette" (tickets), from a gaunt figure waving a sheaf of thin paper which bears much fine print. "Refrescoes" (cold fruit drinks) from two dusky peddlers pushing ahead of them a blue and red handcart. "Huevos" (eggs) from another with a large, round basket balanced precariously atop his head. The hen is also in the basket with the eggs. The bakery wagon stops to deliver across the street; and the loaves, wrapped in twisted white paper, are small in girth but look almost thirty-six inches long.

Burdens here are carried on the head; men are seen struggling with great baskets of laundry and huge, wooden dry-goods boxes, trying to get them hoisted. They stagger and almost fall on their faces, because of the length and weight; but, once they get their cargo aboard, sometimes with the help of others, they go along with one hand on hip, and the other lightly steadying the load as though it were merely feather weight. I have seen a woman, bare feet padding, long calico dress catching at her limbs as she walked, carrying poised on her head an uncovered, glass jar containing a gallon of freshly made coffee to which she did not lift even a steadying finger.

The great red and cream busses of Linea Dorado and Loiza come swishing up around the curve, joining the mass of traffic which makes its way down the avenue through Santurce with horns blowing and sirens screaming until, coming to a narrowing of the street, an impasse is reached, from which presently emerge horse-drawn vehicles, push-carts, automobiles and bicycles inching their way through the bottleneck. It is twelve o'clock and everyone is rushing home for lunch and siesta.

And now, because it is the siesta hour, the traffic in the Avenida Ponce de Leon has practically ceased. The sun pours down and, but for the brisk trade wind, it would be unbearably hot. At the corner a vendor sits on a low wall in the shade, nodding drowsily over his cart which is piled with purple eggplant, dark red pepino, green plantain, bananas, oranges, and papaya. And even in the heart of San Juan, where shortly before all was rush and turmoil, the husky Insular police in smart uniforms of deep gray-blue, accented with black puttees and markings, are catching a surreptitious forty winks bolt upright, while still standing their stations at the street corners.

Siesta ends. All is rush and bustle again as the day's work is resumed. Cars and busses scurry by toward the city and, in the thick of the procession, one sees the local loud-speaker truck from which a giant voice issues, discoursing on the merits of a popular beverage and a "cine" which bears the name of "Adios, Señor Cheeps."

DOROTHEA DYER COOKE

Admonition

Never keep a lovely thought
Secret from a friend;
Share it, and you both will have
Precious wealth to spend.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

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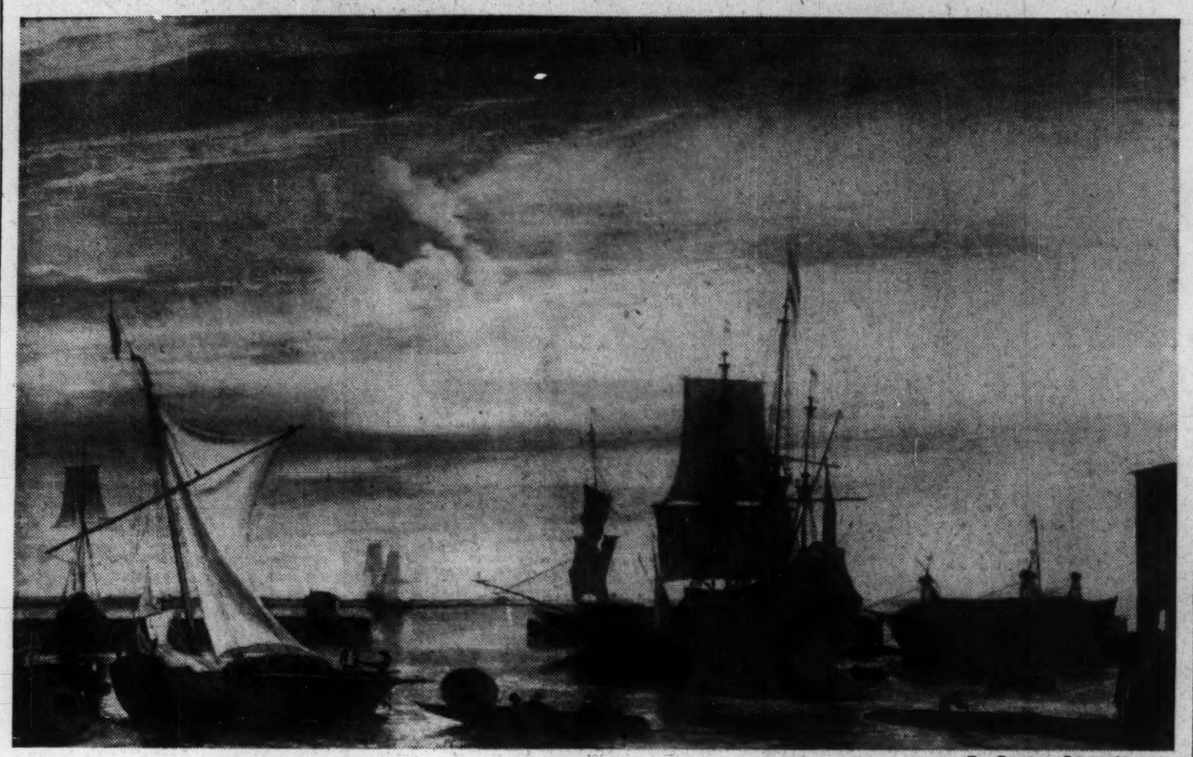

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SHIPS IN HARBOR": *A Painting by Emmanuel de Witte*

SEASCAPES AND RIVER VIEWS play a prominent part in the history of Dutch art. Everyone who knows the Netherlands will understand this. The country has a long coastline washed by the North Sea, from which it is protected by a fairly wide beach and a line of sand dunes, sometimes reinforced by dykes. Part of the Netherlands is the original delta formed by the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, and one or two smaller rivers, all of which debouch into the North Sea. The country owes its origin and prosperity to these waters. The fishing villages of the early Middle Ages developed into towns where commerce flourished. Their inhabitants set out in their boats to discover new trade routes to foreign countries. They even voyaged to unknown continents. They also founded great trading concerns which monopolized commerce in the East and West Indies.

In the seventeenth century, Dutch traders dominated the world market. It is not strange, therefore, that shipping and sea-borne trade, which played such an important part in the life of the Dutch, should be reflected in their art. Numberless pictures show a fleet setting sail or coming in from the sea. River views abound in so well-watered a country. They are always peaceful scenes, with perhaps a ferry-boat and fishing craft or large trading vessels in the foreground. Some painters were occupied almost entirely with such scenes. Others only occasionally painted seascapes. Of these latter was Emmanuel de Witte.

De Witte (1617-1692) is generally known as a painter of church interiors. He also produced a few portraits and one or two domestic interiors in the style of Pieter de Hooch. His picture of "Ships in Harbor," in the Rijksmuseum, is quite an exception. The scene depicts a late summer evening. The setting sun has colored the cloudy sky red. The masts stand up placidly against the sky. The sails of the three-master hang slack, while the fishermen, to the left, are lowering their sails. To the right workmen are repairing a ship's hull in the glow of a blazing fire. A boat, with an enormous eel-basket in the bow, is being rowed across the harbor. A man is seen punting his flat-bottomed boat. There is life in every part of the scene, but the motion here is so tranquil that one is not at first conscious of the amount of movement in the picture. The peace of dusk, the wide expanse of water and sky which dwarfs the figures, all has gone to the making of a harmonious composition.

Chimes of St. Nicholas

IT IS SELDOM that one remembers Manhattan as a Dutch community. But the Monday morning bustle brings to mind the spirit of the old Manhattan, when the country was new, and settlers brought to a fresh enterprise nostalgic touches of homes irrevocably lost.

I live between St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues. Up the river is Dyckman Street and across, the Bronx, with its quaint winding alleys and abrupt but delightful plots of garden. Yet it is not so much the names or the aspects of places that recall the Netherlands. I have a sense of the music of St. Nicholas Avenue, a real symphony of sound that is a fitting tribute to the saint himself.

Common street sounds blend in an unusual and pleasing harmony on Monday morning. The clang of trolley bells, the clash of pick and shovel, these are not unpleasant as they reach the ear upon the crisp air. The industrious squeaking of the pulley lines testifies to the comfortable fact that old Dutch housewifery has not vanished from Manhattan. Even the hollow boom of ash cans, deposited without ceremony upon freshly swept pavements, forms an undercurrent of sound for the city symphony.

Best of all, horses in New York proclaim defiance of immediate banishment by wearing the most musical bells I ever heard. The avenue, this morning, is all a-tingle with their ringing, while farther downtown a faint sound of bank-chimes corroborates the gay clangor.

It is this ceaseless symphony of silver and brazen and iron sounds that brings back memories of a New York that refuses to crumble utterly to dust. We may lose the outward evidences of a culture and still preserve the essence of a time long past. It is in the air; it is in the marvelous association of memory and immediate experience that forms the background of the human mind. These things are real, more real than the paving-stones that even a Dutch housewife could wear away with her scrubbing-brush in the course of time. Oh, St. Nicholas, I savor the sound of your chimes!

M. A. W.

The Fishing Boats

The fishing boats come down the bay,
As gray as homing gulls are gray.
Their nets are tied and trail behind
Like thoughts upon the fisher-mind.
The sun dips lower, round and gold,
With more of light than sky can hold,
And with the rising of the mist
The boats, the gulls, are amethyst.

Slowly, slowly, now they turn
Where the harbor lanterns burn,
Each man singing high, his breast
Fired with thought of love and rest,
And they will sleep, their journey done,
Content with promise of a sun.

DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY

Novelist's Safeguard

IF ONE HAS sought the publicity of print, and sold one's wares in the open market, one has sold to the purchasers the right to think what they choose about one's books; and the novelist's best safeguard is to put out of his mind the quality of the praise or blame bestowed on him by reviewers and readers, and to write only for that dispassionate and ironic critic who dwells within the breast.—EDITH WHARTON, in "A Backward Glance." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

The Need of Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS COMFORTING to know that, out of the chaos in which the world seems involved, there can be but one result, a victory on the side of good.

Students of Christian Science have every reason to be grateful that the Discoverer and Founder of this Science, Mary Baker Eddy, shared her great discovery of divine Truth with others, for Mrs. Eddy did this when she gave to the world the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." And those who earnestly study this book and Mrs. Eddy's other writings, together with the Bible, are enabled to understand the truth about present world conditions. For, through Christian Science, one learns how to distinguish between good and evil, between spiritual facts and mortal beliefs. In any seeming conflict between Truth and error, good alone eventually prevails, because evil can never win a victory over Truth.

No matter what disturbing rumors one may hear, these can be rejected as evil beliefs. In no way can any disturbing thought or activity be expressive of God; hence its unreality. When one has acquired some measure of understanding of God's omnipotence, one can help others gain the same assurance that, in the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 86), "God is on the field, although He seems invisible." God is directing at all times, and His way is infallible.

While war between nations is in progress, and evil appears more rampant than ever, we shall do well to remember that it is mortal belief which is trying to impose upon mankind the suggestion that God is not supreme. To one who understands the perfect nature of God, divine Mind, there is never a moment's doubt that "God is on the field," all-powerful and omniscient. Spiritual understanding gives one this assurance; so it is clear that the greatest need of mankind is to know more about God and to express His nature.

Mrs. Eddy constantly prayed for the establishment of peace on earth. She taught the importance of full reliance on God, good. On page 281 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," she writes: "I cited, as our present need, faith in God's disposal of events. Faith full-fledged, soaring to the Horeb height, brings blessings infinite, and the spirit of this orison is the fruit of right-ness,—'on earth peace, good will toward men.'" It is "full-fledged" faith which we require. Should one seem to lack strong faith in God when turning to Christian Science for help, he may be assured that with each demonstration of God's power he will gain fresh courage and greater confidence in divine Love.

The unfoldment of God's ideas in human consciousness is the spiritual awakening which all mankind needs. The beginning of this unfoldment is the beginning of true growth, and it may be compared to the progress of a young bird which is learning to fly, and which, with each lesson, is better equipped to venture forth. The little bird on the first flight from the nest instinctively knows that its mother is near by and ready to help. Perhaps only a short distance is covered with the first attempt, but later the wings are stronger and the upward flight is taken with confidence. The full-fledged bird goes safely on his way. As our thoughts rise above the discords of material sense, as we see the nothingness of evil, we are equipped to go on to greater heights. God is caring for His children through all seeming trials, and, with added spiritual growth, we trust Him more fully, and willingly leave with Him the "disposal of events." What comfort and peace there are in the words (Psalms 91:4), "He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust: his truth shall be thy shield and buckler."

We need to watch most carefully that nothing obstructs our spiritual receptivity. The material senses try to oppose Truth, but because they possess no inherent power, their opposition is reduced to nothingness. Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 186 of Science and Health, "The only power of evil is to destroy itself," has awakened many people, and enabled them to see the unreality of evil.

Each individual can aid in hastening the total destruction of error, by taking a firm stand on the side of God, divine Spirit. We are told (*ibid.*, p. 173), "Spirit is positive." Those who truly desire to contribute to the establishment of peace on earth are steadfast in their allegiance to God, for they know there can be no wavering from this right course.

The Way-shower, Christ Jesus, promised us peace, for he said (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." May all mankind awaken to the need of that deep faith which accompanies spiritual understanding and brings true peace!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Wat Heden Noodig is

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

WELK EEN TROOST is het te weten, dat uit den chaos waarin de wereld verzonken schijnt, niets anders kan voortkomen dan een overwinning aan de zijde van het goede!

Allen, die de Christelijke Wetenschap bestudeeren, hebben reden te over om dankbaar te zijn, dat de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van deze Wetenschap, Mary Baker Eddy, haar groote ontdekking van de goddelijke Waarheid met anderen heeft gedeeld, want dit deed Mrs. Eddy, toen zij het leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] aan de wereld gaf. En voor degenen, die dit boek en Mrs. Eddy's andere werken te zamen met den Bijbel ernstig bestudeeren, is het mogelijk de waarheid over de tegenwoordige wereldtoestanden te verstaan. Door de Christelijke Wetenschap leert men immers het goede van het kwade en geestelijke feiten van sterfelijke geloofwijzen te onderscheiden. In iederen schijnbaren strijd tusschen Waarheid en dwaling zegeviert ten slotte alleen het goede, omdat het booze nooit een overwinning kan behalen op Waarheid.

Welke verontrustende geruchten wij ook mogen hooren, wij kunnen ze als booze geloofwijzen verwerpen. Een verontrustende gedachte of werking kan nooit uiting geven aan God, en daarom is zij onwerkelijk. Wanneer men eenigermate Gods almacht heeft leeren begrijpen, kan men anderen helpen diezelfde verzekerdheid te gewinnen, waaraan de woorden van een onzer gezangen uiting geven (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 86) [Gezangboek der Christelijke Wetenschap]: „God, hoe ver Hij schijnt te zijn, Toch nimmer ons begeeft". Te allen tijde heeft God de leiding in handen en Zijn weg is feilloos.

Nu een oorlog tusschen verschillende volken is uitgebroken en het booze weliger tiert dan ooit, doen wij er wel aan in gedachten te houden, dat het sterfelijk geloof aan het menschdom tracht op te dringen, dat God niet oppermachtig is. Iemand, die den volmaakten aard van God, het goddelijk Gemoed, kent, twijfelt er geen oogenblik aan, dat de almachtige en alwetende „Toch nimmer ons begeeft". Geestelijk begrijpen schenkt deze verzekerdheid; het is dus duidelijk, dat de menschheid in de eerste plaats noodig heeft God beter te leeren kennen en Zijn wezen tot uitdrukking te brengen.

Mrs. Eddy heeft voortdurend gebeden, dat de vrede op aarde gevestigd zou worden. Zij leerde van hoe groot belang het is ten volle te vertrouwen op God, het goede. Op bladzijde 281 van *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* schrijft zij: „Ik zeide, dat wij op dit oogenblik geloof in Gods bestier der gebeurtenissen van noode hadden. Overtuigd geloof, dat tot de Horebhoogte stijgt, brengt oneindige zegeningen en de geest van dit gebed is de vrucht van recht-zijn—,vrede op aarde, in de menschen een welbehagen.'" Wat wij noodig hebben, is zulk „overtuigd geloof". Indien iemand op het oogenblik, dat hij bij de Christelijke Wetenschap hulp zoekt, een krachtig geloof in God schijnt te ontbreken, kan hij er zeker van zijn, dat hij bij iedere demonstratie van Gods macht nieuwen moed en een grooter vertrouwen in de goddelijke Liefde zal gewinnen.

De ontvouwing van Gods ideeën in het menschelijk bewustzijn is het geestelijk ontwaken, waartoe het geheele menschdom moet komen. De aanvang van deze ontvouwing is de aanvang van waren groei en kan vergeleken worden bij de vorderingen van een jong vogeltje, dat vliegen leert en dat bij iedere les beter toegerust wordt om zich verder te wagen. Het vogeltje weet op zijn eerste vlucht uit het nest instinctief, dat zijn moeder nabij is en gereed om te helpen. Misschien wordt bij de eerste poging slechts een korte afstand afgelegd, maar later zijn de vleugels sterker en vliegt het met vertrouwen omhoog. De vogel, overtuigd van zijn kunnen, vervolgt veilig zijn weg. Naarmate onze gedachten boven de disharmonieën van den stoffelijken zin uitrijzen en wij de nietsheid gaan inzien van het kwaad, zijn wij toegerust om tot grootere hoogten te stijgen. Door alle schijnbare beproevingen heen, zorgt God voor Zijn kinderen en bij toenemenden, geestelijken groei leeren wij Hem meer ten volle vertrouwen en leggen wij volgaarne het „bestier der gebeurtenissen" in Zijn handen. Welk een vrede en vertroosting zijn te vinden in de woorden (Ps. 91:4): „Hij zal u dekken met zijne vlerken, en onder zijne vleugelen zult gij betrouwen; zijne waarheid is een rondas en beukelaar."

Zorgvuldig hebben wij te waken tegen alles wat onze geestelijke ontvankelijkheid zou belemmeren. De stoffelijke zinnen trachten zich tegen Waarheid te keeren, maar omdat zij in zichzelf geen macht hebben, wordt hun tegenstand tot niets terug gebracht. Mrs. Eddy's verklaring op bladzijde 186 van *Science and Health*: „De eenige macht, die het kwaad bezit, is de macht zichzelf te vernietigen," heeft menigeen wakker geschud en in staat gesteld de onwerkelijkheid in te zien van het kwaad.

Iedereen kan meehelpen om de algeheele vernietiging der dwaling te bespoedigen, door vastberaden de zijde van God, den goddelijken Geest, te kiezen. „De geest is positief," leert Mrs. Eddy (id. blz. 173). Zij, die het waarachtig verlangen hebben mede te werken aan het vestigen van vrede op aarde, zijn standvastig in hun trouw aan God, want zij beseffen, dat zij niet van dezen juisten weg mogen afwijken.

Christus Jezus, de Wegwijzer, heeft ons den vrede beloofd, want hij heeft gezegd: „Vrede laat ik u, mijnen vrede geef ik u: niet gelijkerwijs de wereld hem geeft, geef ik hem u. Uw hart worde niet ontroerd en zij niet versaagd" (Joh. 14:27). Moge bij het geheele menschdom het besef levendig worden, dat het dit krachtig geloof noodig heeft, dat gepaard gaat met geestelijk begrijpen en waren vrede schenkt!

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A Letter From My Dear Old Bulb-Grower

I WAS AGITATED by a gentleman who lives in Holland. In some mysterious way he found out that I lived in a cottage. He addressed me very cordially as "My very good Sir (or Madam)." There was something very charming and touching about his letter. "I sincerely hope you will not refrain from entrusting your order to your dear old bulb-grower." At once I felt an impulse to write to my dear old bulb-grower. It was all so friendly.

And then he destroyed my night's rest, the wretch. I opened his letter late in the evening, for I had scornfully regarded the envelope as the bearer of a sale catalogue. The covering letter read, with its friendly air, I turned to the bulb catalogue.

Much have I travell'd in the realms of gold,
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen;

thus Keats on first looking into Chapman's *Homer*. Stout Cortez was not more silent with wonder than I, on first looking into Herr Telgom's bulb catalogue. I finished it in a state of intoxication. I saw my garden blooming as never garden bloomed. What's in a name?—often far more than there is in the bulb of that name. I am not sure now whether I did not derive more intense pleasure from the names of these bulbs, with such prodigious promise of colour and shape, than ever I derived from the bulbs themselves, even though they justified my old bulb-grower's prophecies. Dead must he be of soul who is not stirred by the offer of *Incomparabilis* Sir Watkin (perianth, sulphur; cup, bright yellow). I ordered a dozen Sir Watkins, for seven and threepence, and a dozen *Incomparabilis* Macebearers, that he might come with real pomp. . . .

"These Darwins," wrote Herr Telgom, with something of a poet's ecstasy, "are the most lovely flowers among tulips we know, so stately, so graceful and bright and cheery." Even had they been solemn, I could not have resisted such distinguished guests in my beds as the Baronne de La Tonnaye (rose), Madame Krelage (rosy-pink), Victoire d'Oliviera (dark red) among the ladies, and among the gentlemen Philip de Comines (although mahogany), Professor Rauwenhof (suspiciously cherry-red), the Sultan (maroon black), Rev. H. Ewbank (silvery heliotrope), and William Pitt and Whistler. I added Mr. Farncombe Sanders, of whom I knew nothing, except that he was rose-scarlet, and, I was certain, of some importance.

I confess now that I was carried away by my dear old bulb-grower. He had many jolly little bulbs as well as pompous ones.—From "Gone Rustic," by CECIL ROBERTS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

With One Word of Dutch

OF FRENCH I know something: of Italian, a little: of German, a few words: of Dutch, only a single word—but how much I owe to a single word—that saved me, and I shall never forget my obligations to the Dutch language. I went on Sunday from Leyden to Haarlem, by railroad, to attend service and hear the great organ. After service, I strolled into another part of the city and attended another service. I was to go back to Leyden at night, where I had left my friend. Unfortunately, I lost my way, and find the railroad station I could not. I tried English, that would not do—everybody looked grave and shook their heads. . . . I tried French, but with the same ill success. I made all sorts of gesticulations: and I dare say, by their laughing heartily, made myself quite ridiculous: but nothing would do. . . . At last, to my great delight, I recollected seeing, over the railroad station, the word "Spoorweg," which I concluded was the Dutch for railroad station—a blessed revelation it was to me—I exclaimed, like the Greek mathematician, "Eureka! Eureka!" I tried the word: still fearing that I might fail in the pronunciation: but, to my great joy, the key fitted the lock. I said *spoorweg* to every man, woman, and child I met, and by means of this single word, I at last found my way back to the station, just as the whistle for the last train was sounding. But for this, I do not know that I should not have been in the streets of Haarlem until this time: and I shall bless the word spoorweg, as a talisman, all the rest of my life.—From "European Life and Manners," by HENRY COLMAN. (Boston: Little, Brown, 1850.)

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1940

New England Glamour Trade Booms Again

Costume jewelry still in fashion and industry looks ahead to banner year.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17—The war and the bib necklace have brought a boom to the ramshacle lofts, quaint shingled old-time plants and modern factories engaged in New England's $150,000,000 a year "glamour" industry. Costume jewelry was all the fashion in 1939, and as the men who make it gather for the 52nd annual banquet of the New England Jewelry Manufacturing Association here tonight they are looking forward to another banner year in '40.

Things got so busy just before the Christmas rush that some expert chain makers were earning up to $200 a week, counting their time and a half pay for overtime hours. Over a period of three or four months they were turning out 2,000,000 feet of chain a day, and most of it went into these big necklaces, or "necks" as they are known in the trade, a heavy, pendulous aggregation of chain and baubles.

And now that they have stopped Central European imports, there is a spurt in certain other divisions of the industry, notably those turning out plastics, and it is having a wide economic effect. Even Colt's Firearms of Hartford, Conn., are setting up a section to cash in on the costume jewelry gold.

Helter-Skelter Industry

This business of turning glamour out of a machine shop ranks as the third largest in Rhode Island, and cuts a big swath in Massachusetts, especially in the Southern part near the Rhode Island line. And in some ways it's the most helter-skelter industry you can imagine a battery of high speed machines being turned to.

Last year the bib necklace was the rage. This spring, according to Edward Otis, Secretary of the jewelers' association, the demand is for lapel ornaments. Next fall, judging from Paris hints, silver will replace gold as the popular color for metals.

But the jewelers, at least some of the bigger ones, are not as dependent upon the whims of fashion as you might think. Some have Paris "connections."

Paris Connections

As one manufacturer explained it, "I pay 'X' (mentioning one of the most famous costumiers in the world) a flat $2,000 a year. Some items are made up in Paris, but most of them are turned out right here in Massachusetts and we sent them over to be worn as part of a manikin's costume at the openings.

"Several times we have had it happen that one of the buyers for a big American store would be at one of the Paris openings, see some jewelry novelty and stop here en route home to order something like it. We would step into the factory, pick the model off the production rack and innocently inquire, 'was it something like this?'"

One of the more interesting "glamour" factories is that of the Whiting and Davis Co. in Plainfield, Mass. You enter a neat, typical New England plant that, from the outside, might be turning out anything from textiles to bicycles, and are taken through a machine shop just as bustling and business-like as those turning out typewriters, bedsteads or similar utilitarian wares.

Makers of Metal Mesh

Out of various alloys, including aluminum, steel, and brass, this firm manufactures the metal mesh seen on so many handbags, as trim on dresses, and so on.

Sturgis Rice is very proud of the product of the plant which he manages, and proudest of the display room lined with pictures of motion picture and stage stars wearing mesh jewelry. In 1923, he tells you, Charles LeMaire had him turn out a mesh bag 19 feet high and eight feet wide, costing $25,000, for use as a curtain in Irving Berlin's Music Box Revue.

Ziegfeld had an idea for mesh costumes and ordered some. This gave the movies the idea, and one Monday morning they long-distanced from Hollywood asking for 42 gladiator costumes to be used in Eddie Cantor's "Roman Scandals." Mr. Rice is proud that these were all turned out to pattern and shipped on an airplane Thursday afternoon.

Circus Customers

Since then, whenever Hollywood needs a few suits of mail, or a metal glamour gown or two they ring up the Whiting and Davis plant and the machines start clicking and clacking on the order. Biggest job to date was six elephant blankets for Ringling's Circus.

Mr. Rice is proud of these machines, too. They were developed right in the plant, he tells you, back in 1909. Whiting and Davis made mesh before that, but by hand. An evening bag in those days would cost $25. Today you can buy it for $3 up.

Low and middle-priced jewelry is divided into about 20 specialties, ranging from rings and baubles sold in the five and ten-cent stores to 10 karat gold articles. Fraternity jewelry, the metal mesh goods, and similar items fall in between. Each of the 600 plants engaged in this industry more or less restricts itself to a limited line of specialties.

Archibald Silverman operates one of the bigger plants making five and ten-cent jewelry. His is the story of a lad who left Russia with his parents when he was about eight or nine, came with them to Providence, eventually started in the manufacturing jewelry line, and made a comfortable fortune.

The primary requisite in this specialty appears to be an aptitude for making the five-cent rings look enough like the real thing to serve as stage properties in the buyer's make-believe wonderland. There are probably more human interest vignettes around the jewelry counter of a five and ten than any other half dozen spots in a big city; and a specialty man must see them coming.

Business has been definitely on the upturn for the jewelry makers. Insofar as any one plant can indicate a general picture, perhaps these figures from one fairly large producer will show the trend.

Back in 1927, '28, and '29 this plant did an annual business ranging from $1,500,000 to $1,675,000. In 1931 this slumped to $465,000, and hit a low of $170,000 in 1933. It has crept up a little each year hitting $370,000 in 1935. Last year it was up to $683,000, and now they are talking about having another "million dollar year."

Glamour Comes Out of the Machine Shop

By a Staff Photographer

Costume Jewelry Industry Thrives

(1) Edward Otis, Secretary of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers Association. (2) A Hollywood "super" in a Whiting and Davis coat of mail. (3) Elissa Landi in a gold metal mesh dress made in Plainfield, Mass. (4) Sturgis Rice, Whiting and Davis Manager, supervising one of the mesh machines.

Federal Funds Speeding Work On N. E. Roads

With an increased WPA allotment on the way from Washington, Greater Boston's snowplows and shovels continued to grind and scrape at the tons of snow which remained today.

By radio, President Roosevelt authorized a substantial boost in the $62,500 in storm relief emergency funds released earlier yesterday by Col. F. C. Harrington, National Commissioner of the Works Projects Administration. The total Federal funds which have now been made available to New England states is $272,500.

Colonel Harrington previously allotted $40,000 for Massachusetts, $15,000 for Connecticut, and $7,500 for Rhode Island—as much as could be authorized without the President's special sanction. When advised of the situation aboard his crusier, Mr. Roosevelt permitted additional expenditures of $150,000 in Massachusetts, $40,000 in Connecticut, and $20,000 in Rhode Island.

In Boston, however, the spirit of forebearance and patience which was characteristic of the public's attitude toward the snow's inconveniences on Thursday and Friday, showed signs of melting away today. Residents of near-by Quincy, tired of waiting for snowplow which did not come hour after hour, took matters into their own hands. Organizing into shovel brigades, they began to clear streets and release stalled vehicles.

In the sizeable section of Boston served by the Blue Hills streetcar lines, commuters were complaining at the lack of transportation facilities as the car line remained blocked for the third successive day. Even more demonstrative were employees in produce and fish market districts which were still completely blocked. They made known their complaints at City Hall with posters and placards demanding at least one-way traffic lanes to release perishable goods.

In Somerville, Superintendent of Schools Edward W. Ireland announced that a special meeting of the School Committee last night had voted to advance the regular February vacation one week, due to storm conditions. The vacation normally would begin Feb. 26. Difficulties of transportation, as well as the possibility of coal and oil shortages, induced the Committee to change the vacation to begin this Monday, Feb. 19, according to Superintendent Ireland.

Germany Seen as Having An Eye on Scandinavia

Prediction that Reichsführer Hitler may soon try to relieve his economic difficulties by attacking Scandinavia in order to lay hold of its valuable raw materials and foodstuffs, was made today by Gerhart H. Seger, German journalist-in-exile, at the Foreign Policy Association luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today. The subject for discussion was "Scandinavia—on the Firing Line."

Mr. Seger, who was the third speaker in the eighth Foreign Policy luncheon discussion of this season, drew a picture of internal conditions in Germany which he believed might induce Hitler to aggression in the northern states of Europe.

The present blockade of the Allies upon Germany has been felt much sooner than it was in the World War, Mr. Seger pointed out. It took more than two years for the Allied blockade of Germany in 1914 to be felt there, said Mr. Seger, who was in the German Army during the World War.

"Hitler has exhausted Germany's financial resources in the present struggle by rearming the country at a terrific speed and on an enormous scale," Mr. Seger said. "The Germany of 1939 cannot be compared as to its financial and economic position with the Germany which entered the World War in 1914," he added.

In 1914 Germany entered the World War as an exceedingly wealthy country, Mr. Seger said. In fact, as early as May 20, 1915, Mr. Seger pointed out, Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Treasury of the Imperial German Government, cancelled the gold clause of the German monetary law which enabled him for several years to pay for all necessary imports in gold.

"Hitler's whole influence on his party machinery, his grip on the people in general, are entirely based on the continuance and impressive success which his policies have met with so far, Mr. Seger said. "As soon as the magnetism of the seemingly inevitable successfulness of his career is waning, he will be confronted with the loss of his entire reputation. Thus, to recover his waning prestige he may have met with so far," Mr. Seger concluded.

Dr. S. Shepard Jones, Director of the World Peace Foundation, and the second speaker, pointed out that if Finland fell before Russia's attack, the security of the Scandinavian peninsula would be greatly endangered.

"Despite the willingness of the Scandinavian countries to give private assistance to Finland," Dr. Jones said, "none of their governments were as yet willing to join in the fight against Russia. Such action might endanger their traditional policy of neutrality with respect to the Great Powers engaged in war in western Europe," he said.

Mrs. Jaakko J. Mikkola, Secretary of the International Institute of Boston, who spoke extemporaneously, gave an intimate picture of the work of Finnish women in the present Russian invasion.

Her account was based on letters received from friends there or on talks with Finns who have come to America since the invasion began.

Boston Budget Probe Turns To Costs of the Public Library

The salaries of the 577 employees of the Boston Public Library came in for detailed and controversial discussion at the City Council Appropriation Committee's final hearing on the 1940 city budget late yesterday.

Led by Councillor Henry L. Shattuck, Director Milton E. Lord and other Library officials were closely questioned on their proposed expenditures for 1940, and although none of the Committee members would express a definite opinion to reporters, it appeared that the Library will be one department to be in the spotlight when the Committee goes into executive session to seek new reductions in Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's 1940 budget.

Salary Rises

Councillor Shattuck observed that the Library personnel expenditures in 1929 were $770,000 and that last year they were $1,032,000. "This is an increase of 33.9 per cent, whereas the number of employees increased only 14.1 per cent," Councillor Shattuck continued.

"In a period when the cost of living was falling and other people were having less income than formerly, why did the Library raise its scales so noticeably?" he asked.

Councillor Maurice H. Sullivan, Chairman of the Committee, pressed the point by calling attention to proposed salary increases for 1940 of $300 to $450 in some cases, and described these as "out of line with other departments."

Declared Low

Director Lord and other Library officials responded in answer: "Library salaries were unusually low in 1929, our average salary then was $1,434, and many of our employees were working for $12 or $15 a week. We have made a belated effort to raise our salary schedule, and in 1939 the average salary was $1,706. That is still very low as compared to other city departments."

"How does this compare with other municipal libraries," Councillor Michael J. Ward inquired.

"Boston salaries have always been notoriously low," responded Mr. Lord. "For example, the Library of Congress has an average salary of $1,908—more than $200 a year more than ours."

Library salaries have long been a controversial issue at City Hall, and some officials in high places have privately expressed the opinion that the Library has gone too far in raising salaries—despite the admittedly niggardly pay some of the workers received before the drive began.

Asked by Councillor Shattuck if he could suggest any other way in which the cost of operating the library could be reduced—except by keeping salaries low—Mr. Lord declared that he knew of no other means unless the central library or some branch libraries could be closed altogether.

Book Appropriations

The Library Director then told the Committee that recent reductions in appropriations for new books have been so small that during the past four years the library has been discarding worn-out books more quickly than it has been able to replace them. In earlier years, he said, appropriations for books were about $150,000 a year but for 1939 the sum set aside was only $55,000 and the amount proposed for 1940 is $57,500.

Discussing the expenditure of $70,000 for the first step in a $235,000 program of placing waterproof roofing underneath the present tiles, some members of the Committee asked whether it would not be possible to coat the tiles—without removing them—with a new chemical glass, as was done at Old Harbor Village lately with complete success, they said.

Mr. Lord said he would look into the possibilities of this process.

The Committee also reviewed appropriations for the Charles Street Jail. The only written analysis of financial needs for personnel and repairs, yet submitted by the head of any city division, was provided by Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan.

Civil Service Problem Goes To Governor

The legality of present educational requirements in State Civil Service examinations will be investigated by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall next week, the Governor stated in his press conference last night.

A complaint filed with him yesterday on the inclusion of educational requirements in a State Civil Service examination for appointment as Investigator in the Department of Public Welfare, the Governor said, was his first knowledge that present Massachusetts statutes legally forbid the setting up of such educational requirements for the State Civil Service.

The deadline for filing applications for this particular position was today, the examination slated for March 2. Vacancies are listed in the State service and at Newburyport, Taunton, Chicopee, Westfield, Fitchburg, and Quincy.

Local appointments require a year's paid satisfactory case work experience, or a year's training in social work, or a college degree.

State service requires seven years' experience, the last three with an accredited agency, or two years' training. Volunteer workers or those lacking a college education are barred. Although the Federal Social Security Board has set up certain requirements, the Governor conceded these must not conflict with the Massachusetts statutes.

Brookline Drive For Economy Urged

The Brookline Taxpayers' Association today urged town residents to support the Association's membership drive and economy program rather than merely talk about increased costs of government.

The Association's Board of Directors reported that substantial savings had been effected during the past year and that the actual saving to the taxpayer could probably be estimated as several dollars a thousand on the tax rate.

Projects abandoned after being opposed by the Association were given as follows: Court House, $250,000; north wing to High School, $400,000; and yearly increments to teachers' salaries.

Despite these efforts toward economy and restriction of new construction until the financial situation of the town is improved, Brookline per capita cost of government was $67.28 compared to figures for other communities as follows: Newton, $66.97; Wellesley, $57.71; Quincy, $52.80; Winchester, $52.09; Milton, $49.83; Arlington, $47.63; and Belmont, $46.20.

Harvard Undergraduates To Present Handel Opera

An opera composed 220 years ago by George Frederick Handel will be revived next month by the Lowell House Musical Society, Harvard, when the undergraduates present "Acis and Galatea," John W. Brainard of Dover, President of the Society, has announced.

This will be the third opera acted, directed, and staged entirely by undergraduates. Last year the society presented Purcell's "Dido and Aneas."

Brookline Residents Get $334,965 WPA Pay

The Federal Government paid $334,965 in 1939 to Brookline residents for work done on WPA projects, William D. Kerr, local WPA Co-ordinator, reported to the Brookline selectmen today.

In addition to this amount the Federal commodities distributed to townspeople during the year food valued at $42,464.93 and clothing valued at $15,195.

Camping Urged as Education

Camping should become "an integral part of the public education system," Dr. Lloyd B. Sharp of New York City, Executive Director of Life Camps, and instructor in camping education at New York University, told the American Camping Association today in the second day of its two-day conference at Hotel Statler, which is in charge of the New England President, Miss Eugenia Parker of Denmark, Maine.

"The camping movement generally has been following a highly regimented procedure of organization and administration," Mr. Sharp told the assembly this morning. "It has not accepted the real seed of the idea of democratic procedures as applied to camping. What we are doing, by and large, is taking out from the city, city ideas, city games, city methods of organizing from the schools and from the army, changing a few names, and calling it camping."

Out of a child's 12 years of education, Dr. Sharp would have three or four spent "in outdoor situations where the child could really be on his own." Dr. Sharp declared he is thinking of the millions and millions of children who get no outdoor education whatever.

Arts of the Middle Ages On Exhibition at Museum

Completing plans long contemplated by its staff, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts opened, with a private view last evening, a loan exhibition of "Arts of the Middle Ages." This will continue until March 24.

Several rooms in the special exhibition galleries are given over to it. The 300 objects displayed are treasures representing the arts of the painter, sculptor, metal worker, weaver, and others during a period extending from about 1,000 to 1,400 A. D. They have been lent by such institutions as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Morgan Library, and the Toledo Museum of Art.

Dr. Georg Swarzenski, who is largely reponsible for assembling the exhibition, is Fellow for Research in Sculpture and Medieval Art at the Museum, and, before becoming a political exile from Germany, pursued for years a brilliant career as Director of the Städel Institute at Frankfurt.

America's Contribution

"The contribution of American scholars," he says, "to the history of art in the Middle Ages has steadily increased. In the history of collecting, it was the foresight of Pierpont Morgan, which for the first time raised the value of medieval master works to the same level as those of the most acclaimed periods."

Limiting the exhibition to the four centuries mentioned concentrates on the Romanesque and the Gothic. Rooms are arranged so that the types of art are separated, the Byzantine, the Italian, and the northern European, such as German, British, Flemish being grouped as units. Exquisite miniatures on vellum, with Greek or Latin texts; panels and triptychs painted on wood; reliquaries of all sorts; tapestries and other textiles, from simple woolen weaves to elaborate fabrics employing gold and silver thread; wrought iron candlesticks; missals, bronze vessels, ivory plaques, and gem-incrusted chests, make the galleries rich with gold and azure, warm gules, and argent.

Rare Artistry

To what heights of artistry the enameler or the illuminator of manuscripts ascended is evidence of the power of devotion which inspired the work, most of which was executed either for the church or for some particular patron.

Two very interesting ecclesiastical treasures are a twelfth century chasuble and a thirteenth century mitre, both from the Monastery of St. Peter in Salzburg. The chasuble, ornamented with orphreys of gold, bears a Latin inscription which, translated, reads: "Heinrich the sinner has prepared this noble garment for St. Peter's altar, that it may be his helper." The mitre is of silk damask embroidered with silk and gold thread.

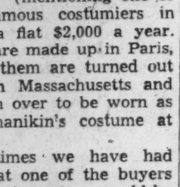
Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold today; increasing cloudiness and not so cold tomorrow, followed by snow or rain at night.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Fair, continued cold today. Increasing cloudiness tomorrow.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds over north portion and fresh to strong north over south portions. Weather fair today.



Forecast for Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair today and continued cold; Sunday increasing cloudiness, not so cold, followed by snow or rain at night.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold today; Sunday increasing cloudiness.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	23	New Orleans	50	49
Chicago	31	33	New York	23	23
Denver	10	9	Norfolk	34	34
Helena	20	20	Philadelphia	25	24
Kansas City	37	36	St. Louis	32	31
Los Angeles	48	48	San Francisco	53	50
Miami	69	66	Washington	39	29
Minneapolis	32	32			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 17.
B—Minimum, Feb. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:54 p. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Sunday, 6:16 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 6:51 p. m., height 8.1 feet.
Monday, 7:15 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:37 p. m., tonight.
Light all vehicles by 5:39 tomorrow night.

Brookline Board O. K.'s Police Day Off Plan

The Brookline selectmen today approved the petition of members of the local police department for revision of their working schedule to give them a day off in six. The action was taken after a recent deadlock ending a lengthy period of consideration.

The proposal will be submitted to the Town Meeting. A study to determine the extent of increased costs if the new schedule becomes effective is being made.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Fifth Column," by Ernest Hemingway. With Franchot Tone, Lenore Ulric, Katherine Locke and Lee J. Cobb. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Night Music," by Clifford Odets. Presented by the Group Theater, with Maurice Carnovski, Jane Wyatt and Elia Kazan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last day.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Pack Up Your Troubles." 1:45, 5:05, 8:15; "20,000 Men a Year." 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Too Busy to Work," 1:30, 5, 8:10. Also "Wuthering Heights." 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Exeter—
Greer Garson and Robert Taylor in "Remember." 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Wings of the Morning," with Annabella, Henry Fonda and John McCormack. 2:10, 5:05, 8. Also "Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. 3:40, 6:35, 9:30.

Fine Arts—
Danielle Darrieux in "Katia" (French film). 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Also "March of Time." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Balalaika," with Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey. Fenway, 2:45, 6:16, 9:45. Paramount: 10:50, 2:30, 6, 9:35. Also "Earl of Chicago," starring Robert Montgomery. Fenway, 1:10, 4:35, 8:10. Paramount: 9:20, 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Oh Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown and Peggy Moran. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne and Ann Shirley. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. March of Time. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan—
Ronald Colman in "The Light That Failed." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Young As You Feel," with the Jones Family. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 3, 6, 9. "Raffles," starring David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 7:30, 10:25.

B. K. O. Boston—
"Money to Burn," with James Russell and Lucile Gleason. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:50, 7:05, 10:25. Also "Hidden Enemy," with Warren Hull. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15. Stage: Buck and Bubbles, Curley Clemens and His Rodeo Rangers, Valentine Fox and Buttons. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Pete Smith—History of the Potato," "Men of Muscle," "Threads of a Nation," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 12:05, 3, 6, 9; "Raffles," starring David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25.

Trans-Lux—
"Wolf of New York," with Edmund Lowe and Rose Hobart. Also "The Gentleman from Arizona."

Tremont—
"Dancing Co-ed," with Lana Turner, 10:35, 1:35, 5, 8:25; "The Old Maid," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. 8, 12, 3:15, 6:40, 10. Tomorrow: "The Roaring Twenties," with James Cagney. Also "Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.

Telepix Cinema—
Father Hubbard's Arctic Adventures; Hal Kemp's orchestra; "Miracles of Salt Lake"; and other shorts.

University—
"Gulliver's Travels," 3:15, 6:30, 9:40, feature length cartoon; Fay Bainter in "Our Neighbors, the Carters," 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "A Child Is Born," featuring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:45, 4:55 8:05.

Uptown—
"Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Ninotchka," starring Greta Garbo. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. Also "Zenobia," with Oliver Hardy, Billie Burke, and Harry Langdon. Daily except Sundays, at 2 and 7:45.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by James G. Rowell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sharon, in Sharon High School Auditorium. 3.30 p. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Recorder Consort. Ray Lamson Jr., Director. 2:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Teresa Calamara, pianist, Mae Taylor, soprano, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Boston Public Library—
Program by Frederick C. Packard Jr., Associate Professor of Public Speaking at Harvard University, entitled "Listening to Current Poetry." 3:30.

University Women Hear Plea For World Peace Organization

Formation of "some kind of world government" to "organize the world for peace," when peace comes, was recommended today by a speaker at the "Education for Democracy" conference of the Massachusetts Division of the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women at the Hotel Sheraton.

Dr. Eugene Staley, Associate Professor of International Economic Relations, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts College, recommended leading school children and college students to "think positively" about the problems that have been raised by a "shrinking world," brought closer together by modern transport and communication, and the increased area from which industry draws its raw materials.

"World problems must be recognized. Young people cannot hide under the bed in a 'keep-out-of-war' frame of mind forever," Dr. Staley declared.

By this, Dr. Staley explained, he did not mean that the United States should rush forth with arms and men to rescue any country, but simply that the world's problems were America's problems, too, and there were ways to help abroad that might well be considered.

Dr. Staley also recommended re-education of educators to a changing world whose borders and whose frontiers have so changed since "about 1890, when many of them learned geography."

Other speakers on today's program were Mrs. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Education Chairman, Masschusetts League of Women Voters; Eugene Randolph Smith, Headmaster, Beaver Country Day School; and Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education. Presiding were Miss Mabel Potter, President of the Massachusetts Division, and Mrs. Howard L. Bevis, President, Boston Branch.

Delegate List Now Closed For New Hampshire Primary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Now that the dead-line has been reached for filing as candidates for the National conventions, Secretary of State Enoch D. Fuller is busy preparing the ballots for March 12, the date of the first 1940 Presidential primary.

The Democrats will have eight delegates-at-large with a half vote each. Sixteen have filed including eight "endorsed" by the Democratic State Committee pledged to a third-term for President Roosevelt; three others pledged to Mr. Roosevelt; Charles A. Burke of Manchester and John J. O'Reilly of Manchester, both pledged to James A. Farley; Wilfred G. Chevrette of Manchester, who appeared in a ten-gallon hat to announce his allegiance to John N. Garner; and Robert H. Sanderson of Pittsfield and John G. Marston of Allenstown, who are running unpledged.

In the Republican group it is found that only one candidate for any of the posts is pledged and he is J. Howard Gile of Nashua, pledged to Thomas E. Dewey, while James P. Richardson of Hanover, unpledged, says that he is favorable to Mr. Dewey.

In addition to Mr. Gile, seven prominent Republicans have filed for the four delegates-at-large and the March election is expected to serve as some sort of a test of their respective vote-getting strength. This group includes U. S. Senators Styles Bridges and Charles W. Tobey, Gov. Francis P. Murphy, William J. Britton, who handled the Governor's campaign for re-election, former U. S. Senator George H. Moses, former Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding, and Joseph Moore of Canaan.

While it is certain that a majority of the Democratic delegation will be favorable to President Roosevelt, there is some discord among Democrats over the alleged "hand-picking" of delegates by the State organization. But the existence of Farley, Garner, and unpledged delegates will provide an opportunity for a contest and some evidence of public attitude.

In the case of the Republicans, there is only one pledged candidate, but it is generally accepted that practically the entire slate, if elected, would back the Presidential ambitions of Senator Styles Bridges, if he is believed to have a chance at the convention, and the Vice-Presidential ambitions of Governor Murphy. Both the Governor and Senators are candidates for delegates-at-large and most of the other candidates for the posts are political friends of one of these two men and a number of them have taken the stand that they will work, in the first place, if elected for the best interests of the New Hampshire candidates.

Ten Schools To Play At Chess Party

Weaver Adams, well-known chess player, is to play 27 games simultaneously tonight with schoolboys entered in the annual interscholastic chess party at Huntington School tonight.

Phillips Exeter, Cambridge Latin, Boston Latin, Roxbury Memorial, Rindge Tech, Brookline, Newton, and Huntington School—which sponsors the event—will be represented in the tournament.

It is hoped that an interscholastic chess league may develop in the Greater Boston area as a result of this event.

Milton Public Library Circulates 213,521 Books

The Milton Public Library, which last year circulated 213,521 books, has been established 35 years in its present building and during that time has collected and paid into the town Treasury the sum of $27,995, according to Miss Carrie S. Allen, librarian, to the trustees.

The revenue during this period represented fines on books kept beyond the stated borrowing time. The average fine ranges from 4 to 24 cents. Circulation has increased very gradually during the recent years, the highest circulation being reached in 1933 when 224,123 books were distributed among readers.

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Standard schnauzer owned by Miss Carol Carpenter of Boston

Springfield Cuts Highway Cleaning Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The cost of keeping this city's streets clean has been cut in half since 1931, even though there are 46 more miles of streets, an increase of 30 per cent, according to the annual report of C. W. Phillips, superintendent.

In 1931 the city spent $215,000 in cleaning streets with hand labor. In 1939 this expense had been reduced to $105,000 through utilization of motor-driven sweepers, which, the department contends, do a better job.

In the same period, cost of collecting ashes and rubbish has decreased $63,000 and garbage $10,000, despite increased service, a larger area served and more general collection.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Feb. 19

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Feb. 18

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Feb. 18

5:00 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Feb. 19

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks"

For Sunday, Feb. 18

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

2:00 p. m.—International Round Table Discussion.
2:30 p. m.—Folk Music of Many Lands.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner.
4:45 p. m.—Familiar Hymns.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period: Guy C. Larcom, auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
6:15 p. m.—Sunday Evening Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Bach Cantata Series.
8:00 p. m.—Vesper Service for the United States Antarctic Expedition, St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Roxbury.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m.—"The Week's Programs." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log." Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

For Sunday, Feb. 25

Paris—12 noon—News in English. 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—"Hungarian Overture." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera "Elisir d' amore" (Donizetti)—Act III; "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Educational Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama; introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

1,168 Dogs Entered For Boston Show

Entries reaching a total of 1,168 dogs representing 71 breeds was announced today for the Eastern Dog Club's 28th annual show at Mechanics Building Sunday and Monday. Cocker spaniels top the list with 118 entrants.

Other breeds, numerically, are Dachshund, 50; Irish setters, 49; Scotties, 48; Welsh Corgis, 44; Boston terriers, 42; wire-haired fox terriers, 41; pointers, 22; English setters, 20; beagles, 35; German shepherds, 30; bulldogs, 33, and Sealyhams, 25.

Most of the States on the Eastern seaboard are represented, from Maine to Florida. The Mid-West, too, will have its standard-bearers. Entries also have been received from Walla Walla, Wash., San Antonio, Tex., Toronto, Montreal and Ontario, Canada. Refugee dogs from Europe now quartered at kennels in the United States, also are listed.

Two former Governors, Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts and John G. Winant of New Hampshire, head the list of noted exhibitors. The former will show his Pembroke Welsh Corgis, Bayril Brenda, Bramble of Cogges and Ploughgirl, and former Governor Winant will exhibit, among others, his famous English champion Scottish terrier, Heather Independence of Edgerstoune, imported from Glenboig, Scotland.

Almost every noted kennel in the country will be represented.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Campus on the Air	Opera, with Lauritz	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Dog Show; sports	Murray Allen's Stars
5:15 Campus on the Air	Melchior; K. Flagstad	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Junior Broadcasting	Murray Allen's Stars
5:30 "Americans at	Gene and Glenn's Junior	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Work": drama	Quiz: music; humor	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; speaker	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	ed": dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name";	"Curtain Calls"	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Swing Session	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Art for Your Sake";	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 dramatization	Polish Choristers	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Serenade"	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15 dramatization	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Genghis Khan"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	of Music
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	Guild: "All Quiet at	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	MacLeod's Troubadours
8:45 chestra; War news	Silver Valley	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	Harvard-Cornell Basket-	
9:30 M. Warnow's Or-	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	ball Game	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	
10:00 Serenade	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	tra; Bruno Walter, con-	vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	ductor	Dance Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	Magyar Serenaders
10:45 "Swing Time"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Dance Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	Coral Islanders
11:00 News; Leighton	tra; Bruno Walter, con-	News Service	"Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra	ductor	Weather Service	Dance"	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Xavier Cugat's Or.	News; talk; weather	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Xavier Cugat's Or.	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Tone Pictures	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Four Showmen Quartet	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15 Bob Edge, sports	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Religion for Every	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	Day"; round table	Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games"	Four Belles; vocal	Robert Blewart, tenor	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games"	Happy Jim Parsons	Ross Trio	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 Old South Church	News; "Invitation to	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Old South Church	Music"	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires"; Negro	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 Old South Church	male quartet	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News; talk	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Concert pianist	Or.; Henrietta Schu-	'Washington Snapshots'	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	mann and Joseph Kahn,	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	pianists	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry"	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	The Vass Family	Religious program	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30 News; "Grand Ho-	Al and Lee Reiser's Or-	Rotary International	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 tel"; drama	chestra	Program; talks; drama	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Democracy in Ac-	Great Plays: "The Play	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour;	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15 tion"; drama	Boy of the Western	Drama and music	speakers	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30 'News and Rhythm'	World," by John Mil-	University of Chicago	"Let's Go Back to the	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45 'News and Rhythm'	lington Synge	Round Table	Bible"	Joseph Tall's Program
3:00 New York Philhar-	Oscar Shumsky, violin;	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 monic - Symphony	Sid Reinherz, pianist	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 Orch.; John Bar-	"Tapestry Musicale"	News from Europe	Eastern Dog Show	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 birolli, conductor;	"Tapestry Musicale"	Dance Orchestra	Eastern Dog Show	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 Deems Taylor, com-	"National Vespers"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Network speaker	"Strings and Things";
4:15 mentator	"National Vespers"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Network speaker	orchestra
4:30 "Pursuit of Happi-	News; Swing Ensembles;	"The Shadow"; drama-	Network speaker	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:45 ness"; variety	vocalists	tization	Network speaker	Azaleas
5:00 "Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs	Blue Barron's Orch.	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30 Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Crossroads"; drama	Religious Hour	Irish Minstrels
5:45 the Lads	ditions of the Air	"Crossroads"; drama	Religious Hour	"Silent People"; drama
6:00 Silver Theater;	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious program	land's Fame"	variety program	Neapolitan Serenaders
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45 with Gene Autry	program	Popular music	Will Osborne's Orch.	Religious program
7:00 The World This	News from Europe	Jack Benny Program;	News Service	Cottage Hawaiians
7:15 Week	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney"	Harry James' Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45 ter; variety	dramatic sketch	Harry James' Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00 Orson Welles; Lu-	"Festival of Music";	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum: Sens.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15 cille Ball; Hedda	vocalist; orchestra	Dickson; guests; orch.	Pittman, Schwellen-	
8:30 Hopper in "Dinner	"Rep. Program Comm.	One Man's Family";	bach, and Gillette on	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:45 at Eight"; News	Report"; Frank Glenn	dramatic sketch	'Our Foreign Relations'	
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet
9:15 Hour; Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Military Band
9:30 Or.; John Charles	Irene Rich; sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Brotherhood Week;
9:45 Thomas, baritone	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	speakers
10:00 People's Platform;	News from Europe	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15 Informal discussion	"Voice of Hawaii"	Orchestra; guest	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30 Sports; news	"Cheerio's Musical Mo-	NBC String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 Organ; weather	saics"	NBC String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	Dance Parade
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Howard McCreery's Or.	Dance Parade
11:15 M. Ayres' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Lazy Rhapsody" with	Dance Parade
11:30 Dick Stabile's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Sunday	"Sophisticated Ladies"	"Day's End"
11:45 Dick Stabile's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Night Serenade	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Asure"; music	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian string music	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Moniter News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Listen to the Band"	'Carters of Elm Street'	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Harry Rodgers, organist
1:45 "Road of Life"	Music; sketch	Marjorie Mills Hour	Willie Hartzell Orch.	Speech School
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Hit Parade of To-
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	ing"; dramatization	"Orimm's Daughter"	El Paseo Troubadours	morrow"
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Hawaiian Villagers"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	Hymns of All Churches	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Diverce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	"Western Serenade"
3:15 Listen to the Band	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Tenor; violin; organ	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	Variety program	"Pepper Young's Family"	Bob Heen's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Network program	Organ Concert
4:00 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "About Us"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	Eastern Dog Show	Consolaire
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Eastern Dog Show	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Talk; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Legion Minstrels
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment

Liquor Board Controversy Heads Toward N. H. Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Critics of the New Hampshire Liquor Commission in its recent move to extend its pay roll, allegedly as a means of handing out political plums, have found in the State Liquor Law provisions that may put the entire case up to Gov. Francis P. Murphy and his Executive Council.

It has now been learned that the appointment of 20 men at total salaries of $34,540 to the Liquor Commission pay roll, under the guise of a needed expansion of law enforcement activities of the Commission, has not received the approval of the Governor and Council, Secretary of State Enoch D. Fuller has announced. But critics point to a section of the liquor law that provides that "all salaries shall be approved by the Governor and Council."

This section is taken to mean that the Governor and Council are in a position to veto the action of the Liquor Commission in naming specific individuals at specific salaries to its pay roll. Refusal of the Governor and Council to approve the salary named by the Commission for a new employee would amount to the same thing as a turning down of the appointment.

The State Federation of Taxpayers' Associations charges that the Liquor Commission is being used as a "political plum tree," that taxpayers' money is to be wasted, and that all of a sudden the Commission has found a need for a larger enforcement division despite no previous suggestions that its enforcement activities were not adequate.

Donald Reed, Executive Director of the Taxpayers' Federation, has called upon the citizens to protest by telephone or mail to the Governor and his councilors but that protest to members of the Liquor Commission is "useless."

Political observers will now watch the case with interest in view of the fact that the ultimate decision is expected to be made by Governor Murphy, who is now in Florida, and his five councilors. It is admitted that if they make the decision that they will be placed in a difficult task politically. And it also pointed out that the move came only a few weeks after Governor Murphy and his Council had placed former State Comptroller Charles Patten, a warm Murphy supporter, on a three-man Liquor Commission. One of the new appointees is the Governor's son-in-law, Donald Erion.

Boston-Washington Highway Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 17—The Association of Highway Officials of the North Atlantic States went on record yesterday in favor of the proposed Boston to Washington super-highway.

"The eight states along the way contain one-fourth of the United States' population and pay 50 per cent of the Federal Taxes," a resolution adopted by the group reads. "The existing or present highways between Boston and Washington are constantly overcrowded with a high accident frequency, heavy losses and delay. Such a route is vitally important as an urgent military necessity. We go on record urging immediate Federal action to build this vitally needed superhighway."

The proposal was advanced last December in New York at a committee meeting of highway commissioners. It has been endorsed by the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the War Department, President and the Association of National Guard Officers. Preliminary surveys are going on in all States involved with Federal aid.

The proposal does not call for building a new road all the way but for the use of existing highways where adequate and building new stretches and connections in order to provide a six or eight lane passenger car highway all the way with a separate lane for trucks.

'Coast-to-Coast' Radcliffe Swim

A coast-to-coast swimming marathon has begun at Radcliffe this week where the classes compete to cover first in the Radcliffe pool the distance by water between Boston and San Francisco of approximately 7,000 miles, each mile represented by one length of the pool.

A huge map hung in the gymnasium marks out the course of the swimmers which follows the coast down to Florida and Mexico through the Panama Canal and up the West coast to San Francisco.

Four pins representing the competing classes are moved on the map each day as the swimmers add more lengths for their respective classes.

The freshmen, now leading, have swum 218 miles of the course, which is 175 miles ahead of their sister seniors.

Prizes will be presented to the class which swims the 7,000 lengths first and also to the swimmer who covers the most lengths.

In this novel way Radcliffe students may swim from Massachusetts to California without leaving the campus.

Arlington Salary Advances Opposed

The Arlington Taxpayers' Association has asked Town meeting members to oppose salary increases and additions to personnel in the town government which will total $18,744 during 1940 if allowed. Opposition to the increases and additions is based, according to C. Bertram Washburn, the Association's executive secretary, on the fact that the town cannot afford this additional expense at this time because of the high tax rate and high tax valuation. Unless these proposed additions can be proved absolutely essential to the proper and necessary prosecution of town affairs and the safety of citizens, the Association stands decidedly against the plans, Mr. Washburn stated.

Dinner to Open Braintree Fete

The Braintree tercentenary three-day celebration will open with a dinner May 23, followed the next day with "Old Braintree Day," and the final day as "Civic Day," it was announced today by the committee.

The entire observance will be marked with informality and merrymaking, the committee said, except for the religious services.

There will be a tercentenary Ball May 24, and a parade on May 25, and throughout the occasion residents have agreed on a policy of general open house, parties, folk dancing, exhibitions and pilgrimages to historic spots in Colonial costumes.

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Negro Survey Shows Status In Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Taking stock of the negro race in Springfield through an intensive study of negro employment, housing, churches, crime, and related circumstances, the Dunbar Community League, Inc., a Community Chest agency for negro social work, has issued a report in which it finds that, while the Negroes here enjoy unusual civic representation, the prejudices in employment and housing restrict the freedom of deserving people.

Negroes share without discrimination in the enjoyment of schools, playgrounds, parks, theaters, and even hotels, the report states, but the "social tragedy of the Negro here, as in New England, is the limited sphere of his industrial opportunity."

Listed as evidence of the public recognition of Negroes is the presence in the City Council of Attorney J. Clifford Clarkson, member of the Common Council from Ward 4. Mr. Clarkson is now serving his second term in the city government and was elected this year to one of its most important committees.

The Rev. William N. DeBerry, Director of the Dunbar League, is a member of the Board of Public Welfare. The report emphasizes, also, the appointment in September, 1939 of Miss Mary E. Cannon, young negro woman, as teacher in the public schools, while the National Youth Administration in the State has made Miss Bernyce Taylor a supervisor in the Springfield NYA program.

The negro population of Springfield, according to the survey, is 2,867, composed of 868 men, 1,015 women, and 984 children. The total is less than the Federal census of 1930 when 3,141 Negroes were reported. There are 741 negro families scattered through the city. Drawn to Springfield during the World War by employment opportunities "above the restricted sphere of menial service," Negroes, face the threat that this favored position will not be sustained, the report warns.

We must await the country's return to industrial normality before we can know whether this recent industrial advance in the North is a transient or a permanent result of the war, the report comments.

Chalmers to Lead Wellesley Forum

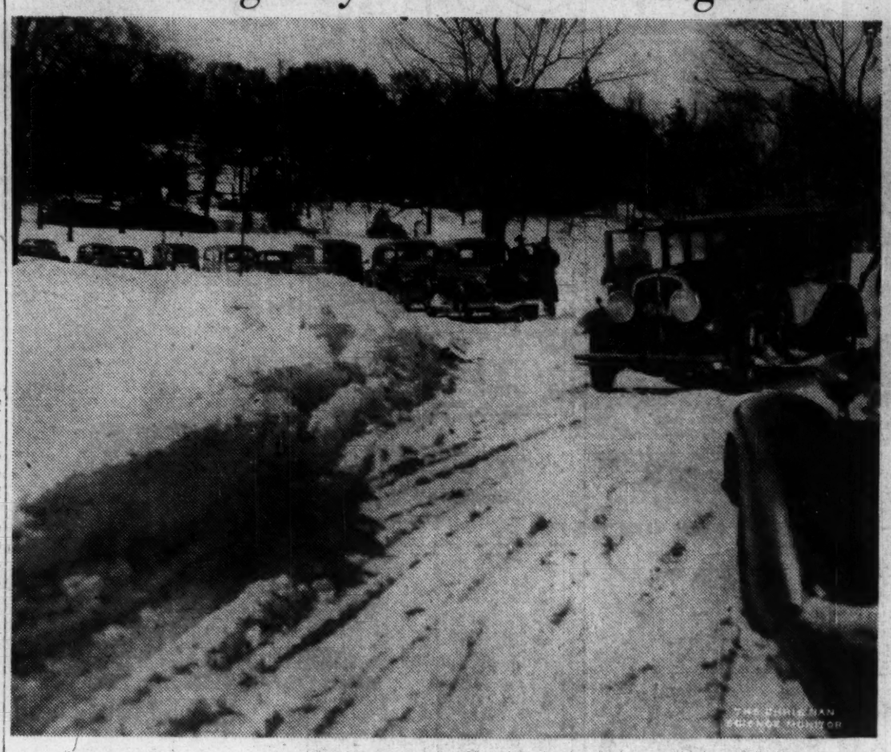
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 17—The Rev. Burns Chalmers, professor in the Department of Religion and Biblical Literature and Student Pastor at Smith College, has been chosen to lead the annual Religious Forum, sponsored by the Christian Association at Wellesley College.

Beginning tomorrow and extending through Wednesday, Feb. 21, this forum marks the highlight of religious activity on the Wellesley campus. Since it comes at the beginning of a new semester when academic work is least pressing, it serves to focus student attention on the importance of religion in individual, spiritual development.

The theme about which the Forum will be centered this year is: "A Faith to Live By."

Cleared Highways Give the 'Go' Signal



By a Staff Photographer

Traffic Moves Ahead on a West Roxbury Artery

Climbing 'Alpine Heights' of Greater Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Scene Amid the 'Snow Peaks' of Brookline

A group of youthful mountain climbers, roped together in the conventional Alpine way, braves the huge drifts of the suburbs

Springfield Is Filmed As WPA Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A complete pictorial record of every home, business establishment and factory, public and private institution within the city limits is nearing completion as a WPA project.

Already 41,160 photographs have been taken, with about 8,000 more, mostly in the downtown business section to go before the City Building Department will have a permanent record of precisely what every one of the approximately 35,000 structures in Springfield looks like.

Building Inspector S. Roy Whitney, project supervisor, believes Springfield is the first city to try such an undertaking. Taking of pictures began in December of 1938 and developing of negatives in April of 1939. Printing is due to begin shortly as the entire project probably will be completed in about six months.

The Building Department has built a model darkroom with a capacity of 900 films daily in City Hall, which will save the city $2,000 or more in commercial printing and developing costs. The darkroom was built by Martin H. Miller of the department.

Some of the large industrial plants and hospitals have been "shot" from many angles, in some cases there being as many as 50 photographs. When the prints are made they will be attached to folders that will contain the location of the building, the block number, a map showing the area and pertinent information.

How to Enjoy Opera Subject Of New Course

Three music authorities, Professors Edward Burlingame Hill of Harvard University, and Alfred H. Meyer and Raymond C. Robinson of Boston University, will give lectures in the university extension course on "How to Enjoy Opera," which opens this week in co-operation with the music division of the Boston Public Library.

This course is linked closely with the Boston season of the Metropolitan Opera Association. The 12 operas to be given by the company will be discussed, and the lectures, starting Feb. 20 and ending April 2, are so timed as to be fresh when the operas are sung. The class will meet on Tuesdays, at 4:30 p. m., in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library.

The operas to be treated and the lecturers follow: Feb. 20, "Die Walküre" and "Götterdämmerung," Professor Meyer; Feb. 27, "Der Rosenkavalier" and "Manon," by Prof. Anna Stovall-Lothian of the New England Conservatory of Music; March 5, "Lohengrin" and "La Tosca," by Cyrus W. Durgin, music critic of the Boston Globe; March 12, "Boris Godunoff," by Dorothy Tremble Moyer, author of "Opera Stories" and university extension instructor; March 19, "Tristan und Isolde" and "La Giaconda," by Professor Robinson; March 26, "Lakmé" and "La Traviata," by Professor Hill, and April 3, "Faust," by Dorothy T. Moyer.

Lute to Join Ancient Flutes In Boston Museum Concert

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts announces a change in tomorrow afternoon's concert. Instead of the ancient flute selections by an amateur group, originally announced, a program will be given in which the emphasis will be on the flutes called recorders, but it will also include harpsichord, lute and strings. It will be presented by Suzanne Bloch, Paul Smith, and Claude Jean Chiasson.

The Turmmusik (tower music) originally planned will be performed by the Wakefield Brass Ensemble, of which group Robert D. King of Wakefield, Mass., is director. The Turmmusik, played from an upper balcony of the rotunda of the Museum, will be the first of its kind to be presented in a public concert in Boston. The five-part brass choir will use 20 modern instruments. Tower music appears to have had its heyday in the seventeenth century, in Leipsic. The civic office of "stadtpfeifer," whose most important duty was to blow "Abblasen" daily at 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., dates from 1479. The musicians' instruments were the trumpet, the cornet and the trombone. Only the last of these remains essentially unaltered.

Trumpets Greatly Changed

The Museum's collection of early musical instruments contains a seventeenth century cornet. Its only relation to its modern descendant is the use of the cup-shaped mouthpiece. The trumpet of the seventeenth century was also quite different from the modern.

The recorder which, after centuries of oblivion, has become popular of recent years, is the medieval, vertically held, wooden flute. Old prints and tapestries show that it was much played during the fifteenth century, and its popularity endured up to the time of Handel and Bach, when it was eclipsed by the transverse flute with its more brilliant tone.

Due to the laborious research of Arnold Dolmetsch the recorder is being reconstructed now in England, Germany, Switzerland, and the United States. Vocal or instrumental works of Elizabethan days were often played on various instruments. A vocal work often had each part duplicated by an instrument.

Arranged for Lute

Recorder duets to be played on Sunday—"Go Ye My Canzonets" and "Fire Fire"—which come from Thomas Morley's book of canzonets, have been performed with both voice and recorders at the Dolmetsch Haslemere Festival, in England.

The duets, "Parthenia" and "Greene Sleeves," for the descant recorders, are versions of tunes popular in Elizabethan England. The recorder and lute selection on the program, "Rosa da Rosas" is one of the cantigas of the thirteenth century which Arnold Dolmetsch has arranged for the lute.

Other interesting items include "Schaefertanz," a sixteenth century peasant dance, "Heart's Ease" and "Watkin's Ale," Elizabethan airs found in lute and virginals books, and a Handel sonata for the treble recorder and harpsichord.

Vermonters Again 'Attack' Ticonderoga

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 17 (AP)—The Green Mountain Boys are going to capture Fort Ticonderoga again.

Ski-shod members of Company K of the 172nd Infantry, Vermont National Guard, will travel across frozen, snow-covered Lake Champlain to the New York fort to demonstrate the new extended, streamlined formations recently adopted by the United States Army.

By coincidence, the Company—which includes many direct descendants of the original cast—is made up of exactly the same number of men and leaders which first captured the fortress under Ethan Allen back in 1775—three officers and 83 men.

The original Green Mountain Boys crossed the lake in boats on the night of May 9, 1775.

The 1940 invasion expected to encounter no resistance at the fort since the members of Company F, 106th Medical Regiment, New York National Guard, whose home station is in Ticonderoga, have arranged to welcome the Vermonters, who will enter the south gate of Fort Ticonderoga just as Ethan Allen did 165 years ago and, inside the fort, will take up a hollow square formation just as their ancestors did.

K Company's Captain, Arthur K. Tudhope, descendant of a revolutionary leader, will be welcomed by Col. Stephen H. P. Pell, in whose family the fort has been since 1820. This meeting will take place at the second-story door where Ethan Allen ordered the British commander, Captain de la Place, to surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

A tour of the fort, a luncheon in the town, and skiing will complete the day's events, the Vermonters returning by truck later in the day.

Consistent Cold to Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — January was one of the most persistently cold months on record according to J. B. Kincer of the United States Weather Bureau who predicts continued cold for the rest of February and March.

Low temperatures hung over nearly all the country east of the Rocky Mountains, he said, for nearly the entire month. Extreme low temperatures for the South played havoc with citrus fruits in Florida and Texas and with truck crops all through the Southeast. Louisiana had the longest period of severely cold weather on record for the State.

Florida had the most severe freeze in 25 years. Temperatures ranged from 15 to 22 degree in citrus areas and 18 to 27 degrees in winter truck crop districts. In north and central citrus areas 25 degree temperatures held for 10 to 15 hours. All mainland Florida froze and only the Keys escaped.

Farther north, where winter cold is to be expected, the weather was not extremely cold, but was consistently so with relatively few breaks recorded.

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OF INTEREST TO MONITOR READERS

Our February Furniture Sale offers exceptional values, not only in all types of suites, but in hundreds of individual pieces. Furniture of authentic period designs and good quality—the kind you will be proud to have in your home. Come in and let us show you.

Gilchrist's

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Easy Terms, Seventh Floor

Around the Corner—

City Winter Sport—There is one winter sport which can be enjoyed in a real holiday atmosphere in the middle of a city, apartment dwellers on Quint Avenue in Allston have discovered.

When it began to look as though their automobiles out in the drifts of the street were destined to remain there through Saturday instead of carrying them off on customary holiday jaunts, 40 of the Quint Avenue folk got together and staged a shovel party.

After two hours—during which snow and friendly jokes flew freely—the whole street was cleared and starters ground automobile engines into action once more.

Both men and women entered into the occasion with all the good humor of a snow train party.

They are hoping, though, that the authorities will not think they have set a precedent for snow removal!

* * *

"Stop and Shop"—That legend, in bold red letters, with a small address beneath, adorned the back doors of a large truck trailer discovered by many motorists using Route 109 through Medfield recently, "kneeling down" in the center of the highway, with no tractor supporting its front end.

It seemed to have taken the first half of its own advice very literally, remarked many of those who squeezed by.

* * *

Nice and Quiet—Members of the New Haven, Conn., Agonis Club all went to jail one day last week—to hold their monthly meeting.

The restaurant in which they usually met having become too busy and noisy for speech making, Sheriff J. Edward Slavin, a member, invited the group over for a nice quiet session in the jail.

* * *

Before the Dawn—The business of closing students' windows in the cold gray hours so that later they can spring out of bed with more enthusiasm has grown to such an extent at Green Mountain State Teachers College at Poultney, Vt., that a publicity campaign is being staged by the service.

Sophomore Dick Brown is attending to the actual closing of windows this year, while a classmate, Bob Elliott, is devising such advertising copy as this: "When icy blasts howl through your room, either side of your bed is the wrong side to get out of."

* * *

Boston Ballot Beans—Boston's famous beans had more than one use in Puritan days, it has been brought out by the Work Projects Administration Historical Records Survey. The researchers, the other day, came across the record of a fine assessed on a certain Michael Smyth who, in 1647, put three beans instead of one in the ballot box when voting for a magistrate.

New Plastic Plant Planned by G. E.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The General Electric Company has announced plans in discussion for the construction of a new plant for its plastics division here, following predictions of officials that the plastics business would increase substantially over the near future.

The building is contemplated as a structure of 9,000 square feet to adjoin the present plastics plant. Manager G. H. Schill of the plastics division said that the company will ask for bids for the construction.

Hartley W. Barclay, editor of the magazine Mill and Factory, stated during a visit here that the plastics industry, now in its infancy, would probably prove to be an absorbing factor in the unemployment situation, and it may well solve many of the prevailing problems between labor and industry.

Old Colony Rail Hearings Closed

Public hearings on the petition of the Old Colony Railroad Trustees to curtail service at 47 stations were closed today by the State Public Utilities Commission, which immediately began an investigation of its own prior to reaching its decision.

At an unscheduled hearing the Commission heard Claude R. Branch, counsel for the Trustees, who are also Trustees of the New Haven Railroad, strongly oppose revision of the schedule proposed by the Trustees, and warn again that unfavorable Commission action on the trustees' petition regarding the so-called "Boston group" of stations will ultimately mean that the Boston properties will have to be abandoned.

The members of the Commission would not predict when they will reach a decision but indicated speedy action.

Smith Girls to Aid Needy in War Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 17—A campaign for funds to aid needy students in war-stricken countries was opened at Smith College this week.

Plans outlined at college assembly in John M. Greene Hall by Victoria Schrager, senior, of Chicago, and President of the Smith College Student Government Association, also included a drive for knitted garments. Co-operating with the American Red Cross, and with the American Friends' Service Committee, Smith students will knit clothing to be used by children and others in countries abroad.

Official college indorsement of these plans was made by Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, acting President of Smith College, who urged the more than 2,000 members of the College to "give, not simply out of pity, but out of wisdom." Mrs. Morrow saw the project as a measure insuring a better future. "Give for your own future that they and you may build a better world," she said.

Maine Elephant Wanted To Fill Collector's Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine—The Chamber of Commerce of Bangor receives some odd requests. Last week they included an "elephant" and a 10-pound Maine stone.

The miniature elephant was desired by a man with a hobby in some far-distant state who said he wanted to get one from each state in the Union.

Medal to H. B. Humphrey

The H. B. Humphrey Advertising Company of Boston has been awarded the medal of the Annual Advertising Awards Committee for the "series of advertisements most distinguished by excellence of copy." The advertisements were prepared by the Humphrey concern for the Barre, Vt., Granite Guild.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

BOSTON

Only 11 more selling days for this remarkable mattress value!

FEBRUARY SALE

"Lady Grey"

REGULARLY $37.50

— the high-grade innerspring mattress that continually tops the list in our sales from year to year!

$22.95

"Lady Grey" Box Spring to match, regularly $37.50 . . . $22.95

It's made especially for Jordan's by a manufacturer whose name is NATIONALLY KNOWN for better-grade mattresses. The sleeping comfort of a "Lady Grey" mattress stays with it for years after you buy it. There's every reason why it should, for there's quality in everything that goes into it—the extremely buoyant innerspring unit, the upholstering of fluffy felt and No. 1 gray hair, the trimly tailored 8-oz. government-standard ticking.

JORDAN'S—SEVENTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Furniture Department open Wednesday until 9 P. M. (Annex doors on Chauncy St.)

MAIL OR PHONE ORDERS FILLED—Call HUBbard 2700 UNTIL 10 P. M.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

New England's winter sports centers generally gave promise of the best skiing of the winter—thanks, in part, to a St. Valentine's Day blizzard. . . . The storm left a surface of new powder snow on many of the hills, and reports of good to fair skiing came from most north country centers. . . . The weather bureau forecast for Western Maine and the Eastern White Mountains district was "generally fair Saturday and Sunday." . . . There were several carnival choices for those who like a spectacle: At Middlebury College, in Vermont, Colby Junior College, in New Hampshire, and Massachusetts State College.

Stormy Weather, the trim yacht captained by William Labrot of Annapolis, Md., was officially declared winner of the Miami-Nassau ocean race yesterday, after being awarded the victory once and then yielding first place to the scratch boat Tioga on the basis of corrected time handicaps . . . Robert E. Collins, Commodore of the Miami Yacht Club and statistician for the race, said final computations showed Stormy Weather scored her fourth successive victory in the 184-mile classic . . . Tioga placed second in the official list and Wakiva was third.

The Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League announced yesterday that Red Heron, wingman on loan to Pittsburgh Hornets of the International-American League, has been recalled . . . Heron will replace Sweeney Schriner who will be out for awhile with a leg injury.

Less than a quarter-point separated Dartmouth and the University of New Hampshire at the seventh Middlebury Winter Carnival last night, after the Big Green's powerful ski forces captured the downhill and were edged out of the slalom three-hundredths of a point behind Middlebury . . . Dartmouth rolled up 195.97 points to 195.73 for New Hampshire and 192 for Middlebury . . . Vermont, Norwich, Amherst, Williams and Massachusetts Institute of Technology trailed in that order.

Julian Thompson and Robert Ireland sent Bates into the lead at the end of the first two events in the Maine intercollegiate ski championship yesterday by winning the downhill and slalom races . . . The team scoring, with points based on the total number of seconds of the first three men: Downhill—Bates 458.2, Maine 487.4, Bowdoin 546.4; Colby 725.6. Slalom—Bates 436.5, Maine 456.5, Bowdoin 478.9, Colby 553.4.

Officials of the Amateur Athletic Union and the American Olympic Committee last night laid the groundwork of an organization to stage the Pan-American Games, planned to take the place of the 1940 Olympic Games in Finland but reached no decision as to when and where the meet would be held.

The Louisville Colonels of the American Baseball Association announced the signing of Francis Walsh, 19, of Exeter, N. H., who played second base last season with Centerville, Maryland, in the Eastern Shore League . . . Walsh hit 28 home runs during the season and had a batting average of .335.

Defending Champion Wes Ferrell was pitted against long-driving Jimmy Foxx today in the feature quarter-finals match of the National baseball golf tournament at Tampa, Fla. . . . Ferrell had a 77 yesterday in ousting Heinie Manush, 2 and 1. Foxx carded the same score in disposing of Lloyd Waner, Pittsburgh outfielder, 3 and 2.

Just to be different, the National League champion Reds sent their Assistant General Manager nearly 2,000 miles into the west yesterday to inspect seven ball players and a motorbus—and he could have 'em all for $500 . . . The seven players were all that remained of the Tucson, Ariz., club of the Class D Arizona-Texas League. The motorbus was "good transportation," officials were told—and the deal was on.

After a 24-hour delay, the Western open golf field spread out cautiously over the River Oaks course, Houston, Texas, made hazardous by a cloudburst which submerged it yesterday . . . Byron Nelson, national open champion, clung to the favorite's spot.

Campus Tourneys On Schedule For Lehigh Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—As soon as intercollegiate competition in three winter sports at Lehigh University is finished the first week in March, students on South Mountain will be kept busy with seven campus athletic tournaments, it has been made known by Fay C. Bartlett, Director of Physical Education.

Interfraternity and interdormitory journeys in badminton, basketball, bowling, boxing, swimming, table tennis, and wrestling have been scheduled for the interval between intercollegiate contests in winter and spring sports.

More than 100 entries are expected in the interfraternity wrestling tournament which will run for one week beginning March 5. A trophy will be awarded by the Interfraternity Council to the group winning the championship now held by Beta Theta Pi. Medals will be presented to individual champions.

Phi Gamma Delta will defend for the third consecutive year the interfraternity swimming title. Close to 150 students from 29 social fraternities are expected to enter this competition.

The campus boxing championship will be decided on March 4-6 when 78 contestants aim for individual titles in seven different divisions. Bowling, badminton, basketball, and table tennis competition has started on a round-robin basis. Play-offs for the campus title in each of these sports are scheduled for the first week in March.

The bowling crown last year was won by Lambda Chi Alpha while Sigma Phi was the championship team in badminton competition. Sigma Chi was the title winner in the basketball league.

'Going Up' —By Pap'

—STEERS—
—NATIONAL A.A.U. OUTDOOR HIGH JUMP CHAMPION !!
STEERS IS THE FIRST TO BREAK THE GRIP NEGRO JUMPERS HAVE HAD ON THE NATIONAL TITLE SINCE 1932
LES JUMPED 6FT 8¢ IN HIGH SCHOOL
WEIGHING 185 POUNDS, HE LOOKS MORE LIKE A WEIGHT TOSSER THAN A JUMPER
PAP'

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Les Steers, the handsome, blond high jumper of the San Francisco Olympic Club, finally broke the Negro high jumpers' hold on the national A. A. U. high jump title.

From 1932 right through 1938, Cornelius Johnson, Mel Walker and David Albritton either shared or held outright national outdoor high jumping honors. Walter Marty did break into the championship circle when he tied with Johnson for the title in 1934.

Steers was the world's best high jumper last summer. He won the national junior championship at 6 feet 7⅞ inches and the following day captured the senior crown with a leap of 6ft. 7⅛in.

The Californian looks more like a weight tosser than a high jumper for he weighs close to 185 pounds. He uses the western roll featuring an exaggerated layout over the bar. In action, he reminds one of Harold Osborn, the former Illinois A. C. star.

Steers first became interested in high jumping while watching Stanford athletes work out under Coach Dink Templeton. Les tried his hand at copying the styles of the stars but the result was little different from the ordinary scissor-kick employed by most untrained youths. His efforts did gain him a coach, for Dink Templeton took a fancy to the youngster and taught him the western roll.

Before Steers entered high school he was able to clear 6ft. 2in. Before he completed his high school work, he had boosted the mark to 6ft. 8in.

In his first brush with the Negro stars in Boston early in 1938, Steers cleared the bar at 6ft. 5¾in. and chalked up a victory in his board floor debut. Ever since that occasion, Steers has been a serious threat to their domination of the sport. He is out to add the national A. A. U. indoor jumping to his outdoor crown. —Pap'

Mack Takes Catcher

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Athletics announce they have signed Morris Hancken, a rookie catcher, once of the Detroit Tigers, but declared a free agent by Commissioner K. M. Landis. Hancken, who lives at Beaumont, Texas, caught for Seattle of the Pacific Coast League last year.

Connie Mack, manager of the A's, also announces he has optioned outfielder Eddie Collins, Jr., to Baltimore of the International League. Collins will make the training trip with the A's, however.

Lafayette Coach

EASTON, Pa.—John Winter, a refugee student from Czecho-Slovakia, has been named coach of the Lafayette College fencing team, it has been announced by Director of Athletics, Henry W. Clark.

Winter is a graduate of the University of Brunn in Prague and the University of Vienna, and was sabre champion of Czecho-Slovakia. He is the first fencing coach at Lafayette, the teams in the past having been coached by the captain.

Washington Camp Opens

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Stanley "Bucky" Harris, manager of the Washington Nationals, arrived here yesterday with a squad of rookies and a few regulars to set up the first spring training camp of the 1940 baseball season.

Players arriving with Harris ranged from Joe Krakauskas, Washington starting pitcher, to Billy Kennedy, southpaw hurler with the Orlando Class D club last season.

Baton-Tossing

FRESNO, Calif. (AP)—Wynton Cochran, 18-year-old baton twister for the Fresno State College band, claims the baton-throwing record was his 75-feet high toss and catch in Fresno State College stadium.

And Talking of . . . Style

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Back-Stage Musings

LONDON—"Style is the perfection of a certain technique, plus a personal contribution from the performer."

Thus Kay Ambrose, well-known English painter of the ballet, as we chatted together back-stage at the Vaudeville Theater here where, Ram Gopal, lithe and graceful Indian dancer, has been presenting with his company a second successful season of Hindu dances. And the words struck me as capturing very successfully the hard-to-define and elusive quality responsible for so much of the aesthetic pleasure in sport.

So much does the factor of style contribute to the enjoyment of watching athletics, that spectators can gain enormous satisfaction out of witnessing the most intricate technical attainments without comprehending their significance or difficulty in the slightest. Take fancy diving, for example. Or figure-skating. Actually, in their loftiest manifestation, they involve the mastery of extremely complex muscular adjustments, coupled with exact timing and a perfect sense of balance. But the total effect is an appearance of exquisite ease, telling of the art that conceals art.

To Visit United States

When I was talking with Ram Gopal in his dressing room after the performance—when, by the way, he told me that he expects to present his entertainment in the United States early this year—I realized that he would take it as no compliment to be termed an athlete. For with him dancing is an aesthetic mission and the renaissance of Indian art he declares to be his dearest dream.

Yet, as I watched him rendering poems of movement, with their eloquence of poise and symbolism of restrained gesture, I found myself thinking that only a man of fine athletic sense could attain to such perfect body control—one whose whole endeavor centered in all that is meant, athletically, by style.

Transition

Consider, for instance, the split second of time when one pose is changed for another. In this moment of transition, the character of a dancer is shown, and, as a general rule, his (or her) good or bad qualities. That goes, too, for a fancy diver, a figure-skater, or, in a wider application, for any tip-top athlete you care to mention. This is the fleeing instant when style is made. And, when it is made of the finest quality, its chief component is usually Conscious Mastery. True, some dancers and some athletes have mastery that is a gift. But for most it is the fruit of muscular understanding, cultivated by patient study and unremitting practice.

The reward for the people who have to think and work hard to achieve what is natural to only the very few is that acquired art has, as a rule, a greater degree of permanency than the natural variety and its owners have the added joy of being able to impart it to others. "Natural" stylists are notoriously unsuccessful as teachers of what they, themselves, can do to perfection, for the simple reason that they have not had to concern themselves overmuch with the details of how it is done.

Balance

The secret of Style, whether in dancing or sport, is Balance with a capital B. Which is the total arrived at by adding Control and Timing to Grace, or, as Kay Ambrose puts it, "reasoned movement." These qualities are most strikingly demonstrated in sport, I suppose, on the ice or in the air above swimming pools, but nearly all the great characters have them in most branches of athletics.

Miss Ambrose is my authority for saying that these attributes are seen more often in the sports arena than on the stage. This she cites as one reason for the success enjoyed by Ram Gopal with Western audiences.

Talking with this handsome and very charming young man—he is 22, the son of an Indian barrister—I learned that the foundation of Ram Gopal's perfect muscular control, from twinkling toe-tip to eloquent eyebrow, was laid when, as a little boy, four years old, he was taught classical Hindu dancing by a priest in the temple gardens. When he grew up, it was his father's wish that he should take charge of an automobile firm with his brother in their birthplace, Mangalore. But Ram had an overwhelming desire, much less prosaic, to dance—to act, in his own words, as "the ambassador of Hindu dancing." The most strenuous parental objections were of no avail. Ram Gopal began to dance his way round the world. Already he has visited Japan, the United States, Honolulu, Poland, France and Britain, captivating by the power and eloquence of Style, audiences inevitably ignorant of his dancing technique and tradition.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 17

Missouri 36, Kansas State 33.
Tempe 60, Carnegie Tech 38.
Southern Methodist 45, Texas 42 (overtime).
New York 48, Fordham 36.
California 38, Southern California 30.
Stanford 51, U. of C. at Los Angeles 42.
Penn State 43, Colgate 25.
Tulsa 41, Drake 35.
Washington 45, Idaho 30.
City College of New York 26, Manhattan 25.
Lafayette 36, Rutgers 33.
Auburn 48, Sewanee 30.
Florida 48, Tampa 30.
Santa Clara 54, St. Mary's (Calif.) 39.
Montana 74, Gonzaga 58.
St. Joseph's (Phila.) 33, Lasalle 28.
Washburn 44, Creighton 36.
Arkansas 37, Texas A. and M. 28.
Utah State 38, Utah 29.
Mt. St. Mary's (Md.) 46, Johns Hopkins 44 (overtime).
Wabash 46, Earlham 40.
Beloit 39, Grinnell 38.
West Texas State 69, St. Mary's (San Antonio), 36.
Colorado College 36, Colorado Mines 30.
Arkansas Tech 58, Arkansas State 36.
North Carolina 60, North Carolina State 36.
College of Idaho 47, Williamette 43
Carroll (Mont.) 54, Montana Normal 36
Greeley State 48, Western State 27
Hastings 53, Peru (Neb.) 52 (overtime)
York 46, Midland 43 (overtime)
Doane 49, Nebraska Wesleyan 36
Aberdeen Northern Teach. (SD) 55, Huron 26
Augustana 49, Yankton College 35
Montana Mines 59, Eastern Montana Normal 31
Idaho (Southern Branch) 56, Albion Normal 33
Adams State 35, Regis 30
Jamestown (ND) College 45, Valley City Teach. 33
Ellendale Normal 42, Minot (ND) Teach. 38
St. Cloud Teach. 48, Winona (Minn.) Teach. 39
Tufts 36, Williams 33
East Texas State 37, Sam Houston 26
Manchester (Ind) 63, Anderson 38
Hanover 68, Taylor 41
Chadron (Neb.) 56, Wayne 31
Rockhurst 39, Chillicothe 33.
Ottawa U. 53, Kansas Wesleyan 41.
Southwestern (Kan.) 39, St. Benedict's 37.
McMurry College 50, Austin 38.
Gustavus Adolphus 41, St. Thomas 33.
Eau Claire (Wis.) T. 55, Stout Institute 40.
Fanser 48, Cortland (N. Y.) T. 31.
Alma 38, Albion 36.
Michigan Normal 37, Northern (Mich.) T. 32.
Detroit Tech 46, Grand Rapids U. 23.
Ferris 36, St. Mary's (Mich.) 36.
Knox 42, Cornell (Iowa) 36.
Loras 48, Buena Vista 40.
Allegheny 79, Buffalo T. 26
Murray (Ky.) T. 60, Middle Tennessee 42.
Western Union 36, Wartburg 26.
South Dakota 48, Morningside 33.
St. Olaf 50, St. John's (Minn.) 39.
S. Dakota State 55, S. Dakota Mines 26.
Penn 39, Clarion 35.
Glenville (W. Va.) 69, West Liberty 63.
Thiel 34, Ohio Chiropody 26.
Emporia Teachers 40, Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers 39.
Missouri Valley 32, William Jewell 27.
Simpson 53, Luther 42.
Central (Wis.) Teachers 45, Platteville Teachers 33.
William and Mary 49, Virginia Tech 39.
Marshall (W. Va.) 42, Morehead (Ky.) Teachers 31.
W. Kentucky Teach 36, Vanderbilt 35.
St. Vincent 39, Grove City (Pa.) 27.
Blue Ridge 43, Shepherd 37.
Lewiston (Idaho) Normal 62, Eastern Washington 36.

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

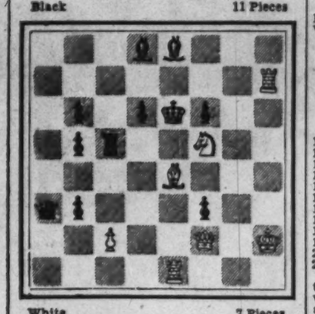
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 17, 1940

Problem No. 2219

By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



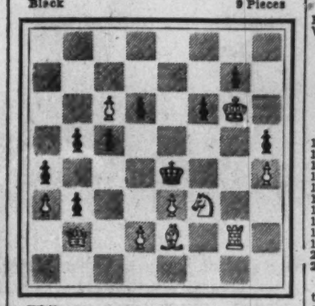
White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, Western Daily Mercury, 1903.)

Problem No. 2220

By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(No. 2386, St. John Globe. Note the three quiet second moves.)

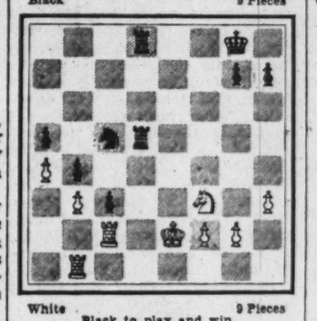
Solutions to Problems

No. 2217. Kt-Q3
No. 2218. 1. Kt-QB6 KxR
2. R-QB7
1. . . . . R-K4
2. Q-R2
1. . . . . RxKt or Kt-Q2
2. Q-K8ch
1. . . . . threatens
2. R-K7ch

End-Game No. 498. White wins: 1 Kt-K5ch, PxKt; 2 Kt-Q5ch, PxKt; 3 Q-K5 mate.

End-Game No. 499

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

Black to play and win
(Buenos Aires International Tournament, Benko-Keres, won by Keres, October, 1939.)

Keres Defeats Euwe

The most important match since Alekhine regained his world championship was concluded in Amsterdam Jan. 14. Dr. Euwe, previous champion of the world, was barely outscored by the Estonian genius Paul Keres, who must now be a serious contender for the world's championship.

The fourteen games of this match make for interesting replaying, and will be published in this column during the next few weeks. Even the draws show many winning attempts thwarted through keen counterstrokes.

First Game

Ruy Lopez

Euwe White	Keres Black	Euwe White	Keres Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 Kt-K3	B-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 PxP	R-Kt
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	19 P-Kt5	PxP
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	20 PxP	RxP
5 Castles	B-K2	21 B-R4	R-B4
6 R-K	P-QKt4	22 Q-Q2	Q-Kt
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	23 KR-QB	R-B
8 P-B3	Castles	24 RxR	PxR
9 P-Q4	R-Kt5	25 KBxKt	RxB
10 P-Q5	Kt-QR4	26 Kt-Q5	B-Q
11 B-B2	Kt-K	27 B-Kt5	R-Q3
12 QKt-Q2	P-Kt3	28 BxB	QxB
13 P-QR4	P-QB4	29 KtxP	BxKt
14 PxPep	P-Kt5	30 PxB	RxP
15 Kt-B	KtxP	31 Q-K	Drawn by agreement
16 B-R6	Kt-Kt2		

Beginning as early as the eleventh move, Black shows an enterprising nature. The offer of a P on Black's 14th leads to further complications, and later with an open Q file to attack Black's backward QP. White seems to have a slight positional advantage. But both players are accurate, and this advantage is gradually neutralized and a draw is agreed upon, when simplifications have left a restricted force and no winning opportunities.

Second Game

Ruy Lopez

Keres White	Euwe Black	Keres White	Euwe Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 QxB	Kt-B5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 P-KKt3	QR-KB
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	24 P-B3	Kt-R4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	25 Q-K3	Kt-Kt3
5 Castles	Kt xP	26 P-KB4	R-K
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	27 Q-Q3	R(B2)-K2
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	28 RxR	RxR
8 PxP	B-K3	29 P-B5	KtxP
9 P-B3	B-K2	30 Q-Kt5	R-K4
10 QKt-Q2	Castles	31 Q-B6	Q-K
11 Q-K	Kt-B4	32 BxKt	PxB
12 Kt-Q4	Q-Q2	33 RxP	RxR
13 B-B2	P-B3	34 QxR	Q-K8ch
14 KtxB	KtxKt	35 K-Kt2	P-B3
15 Kt-B3	PxP	36 K-R3	Q-R3ch
16 KtxP	KtxKt	37 K-Kt2	Q-Q7ch
17 QxKt	B-Q3	38 Q-B2	Q-Q6
18 Q-R5	P-Kt3	39 K-R3	Q-B5
19 Q-R3	R-B2	40 Q-B6	QxRP
20 B-R6	B-B5	41 QxP	Drawn by agreement
21 QR-K	BxB		

Another Ruy Lopez, but Euwe favors the more aggressive KtxP variation. Keres varies from the book with 11 Q-K, and after some exciting center play, both players strive for direct K-side attacks unsuccessfully. Keres offers a P on his twenty-ninth, but all comes to naught, and, after the clouds clear, each has a Q and nothing reasonable to hope for, so a draw is agreed upon.

Third Game

Ruy Lopez

Euwe White	Keres Black	Euwe White	Keres Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 R-Kt3	P-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 B-B4	K-R
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	24 Kt-B	B-K2
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	25 Q-Kt4	P-KKt3
5 Castles	P-Q3	26 PxP	BxBP
6 R-K	B-Q2	27 B-K5	R-B
7 P-B3	B-K2	28 Kt-Q3	B-B5
8 P-Q4	Castles	29 P-R4	Q-Kt3
9 QKt-Q2	PxP	30 R-Q	R-B7
10 PxP	Kt-QKt5	31 P-R5	BxB
11 B-Kt3	P-B4	32 PxB	B-K3
12 Kt-B	B-Kt5	33 Q-Kt5	B-B4
13 Kt-Kt3	P-Q4	34 PxP	BxP
14 P-K5	Kt-K5	35 Q-R6	R-KKt
15 KtxKt	PxKt	36 R-Q2	RxR
16 RxP	B-K3	37 QxR	R-Q
17 R-K3	P-B5	38 Q-R6	Q-QB3
18 P-QR3	PxB	39 Kt-B4	Q-B6ch
19 PxKt	B-B5	40 K-R2	K-Kt
20 Kt-Q2	B-Q4	41 RxBch	PxR
21 KtxP	KBxP	42 QxPch	Resigns

Still another Ruy Lopez, with Keres trying a different defense. The game proceeds more or less normally until Keres' tenth and eleventh moves, which represent an ill-advised attempt to crawl out of the Ruy Lopez bind. The result is that on his fourteenth, Keres prefers to lose a P in the hope of getting counter-play. The alternative is a tied-up position with nothing but difficult defense in view. But Keres never gets his counter-play. Instead, Euwe builds a strong K-side attack, and never needs his extra P.

Boston C. C. Open House

The Boston City Club will hold its annual "Open House" on Feb. 22 to all chess players of Massachusetts. The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Chess Association will be held at 11 a. m. Following this there will be a rapid transit tournament to determine the state champion. In the afternoon, the championship tournament, major and minor sections, will begin.

Purple Schedule

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—A 21-game schedule, opening with an exhibition clash against the Boston Red Sox and closing with two objective games with Boston College, has been completed for the Holy Cross baseball team.

A feature of the schedule will be a benefit encounter with the Crusader freshmen April 27, opening the Athletic Association drive for funds for a new gymnasium and field house. The schedule:

April 12, Boston Red Sox; 19, Brown; 20, Fordham; 24, Providence; 27, H. C. freshmen (benefit); 30, Tufts; May 2, Colgate at Hamilton, N. Y.; 4, Harvard; 6, Yale; 8, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 11, Temple; 15, Amherst; 18, Princeton; 22, Yale at New Haven, Conn.; 25, Brown at Providence; 30, Boston College; June 1, Dartmouth; 5, Providence at Providence; 8, Harvard at Cambridge; 10, Boston College at Newton; 11, Boston College.

To Coach St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Wilfred J. (Dukes) Duford of St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa, whose football teams have a nine-year record of 60 victories, 7 ties and 10 defeats, has been appointed head coach at St. Louis University.

Duford succeeds Cecil E. Muellerleile, whose resignation was announced Jan. 13.

Duford, a 1924 graduate of Marquette University, at one time played professional football with the Green Bay Packers.

Carnegie Tech Games

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Carnegie Tech has completed its eight-game 1940 gridiron schedule with the signing of a new foe, Franklin and Marshall, for a game Nov. 16 at Lancaster, Pa.

Sept. 28, Geneva at Tech; Oct. 12, Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass.; Oct. 19, Notre Dame at Notre Dame; Oct. 26, Case at Tech; Nov. 2, Cincinnati at Cincinnati; Nov. 9, Pitt; and Nov. 30, Duquesne.

Red Wings Sign Bongard

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP) — The Rochester Red Wings of the International League have announced the signing of rookie outfielder Edward Bongard, 19, of Philadelphia, one of the 91 Detroit players declared free agents by Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Intercollegiate Sports

Not since the year when the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching issued its famous Bulletin No. 23 has there been so much said regarding the question of the proper handling of college athletics as has been the case this winter.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has passed a new rule which it expects will help bring about much-needed reform. The Pacific Coast Conference is now operating under a commissioner who has been empowered to put the colleges in that organization on a better footing and the University of Chicago has gone so far as to abolish intercollegiate football.

We are very much in sympathy with what the N. C. A. A. and P. C. C., are doing. They can and will accomplish much in the way of cleaning up the situation at those colleges which make up their organizations; but neither they nor any other athletic organization can bring about the desired results without "outside" assistance.

By assistance we refer to the help which we believe they must receive from the alumni. Let the alumni refrain from proselyting and subsidizing and back up the college authorities in their efforts to put the athletes on the same scholastic and financial standing as the other students and the situation will straighten itself out.

As William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard University, recently said: there can never be a common policy of amateurism until the administrators of each college have the final decision in the matter.

Let us therefore hope that the time will soon come when the alumni will realize this and not only refrain from doing anything on their part toward preventing the carrying out of such a common policy of amateurism; but that they will go still further and give their whole hearted support to the college authorities in making intercollegiate athletics a more valuable part of college activities.

In a pool conducted by the Daily Illini the students at the University of Illinois named football as their favorite sport . . . Ohio State University, the present Western Conference basketball champion, also won that title in 1925 and tied for it in 1933 . . . Minnesota has co-captains in swimming this year. They are Sy Jablonski and John Sahlman.

Women will compete for National clay-court tennis championship titles this year for the first time. The tournament will be held in connection with the men's championships at River Forest, Ill., beginning June 15 . . . Harvard had 130 sophomores and juniors competing on its major sport teams last year and 23.1 per cent made honor grades while less than 5 per cent made unsatisfactory records.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Glenn Cunningham won Baxter Mile at New York A. C. games in 4:12.6; Bill Fritz took Buermeyer 500 and John Borican won half mile.

Five Years Ago

Edward L. Casey, former head football coach at Harvard, signed to coach Boston Redskins of National Pro League.

Miss Bowes Wins

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Cecile (Babe) Bowes added the Philadelphia and District women's squash recquets championship to her state title Feb. 16, defeating Libby Pearson 15—12, 15—12, 12—15, 6—15, 15—6. Miss Bowes succeeds Mrs. Ellwood I. Beatty, Jr., whom she defeated in the semifinals.

Sports Around the Hub

The Bruins have had an easy week in which to prepare for the final lap of the N. H. L. season. They do not play until Tuesday night when the Toronto Maple Leafs, probably minus Syl Apps, arrive. Toronto always provides a lively game, win or lose. After that game the Bruins do not play until the following Saturday when they invade the Toronto Arena Gardens. The "Kraut" line of Schmidt, Dumart and Bauer may leave Tuesday night after the game for Kitchener and report in Toronto Friday or Saturday.

Harvard's varsity hockey team takes over the stage and the spotlight tonight as it meets a strong Princeton sextet in a Quadrangular game at the Arena. The Crimson sextet is the only local team besides Boston College that will be busy. The Eagles were in Williamstown meeting Williams.

Harvard has yet to win its first Quad League game, or its first Triple I League affair. The Crimson has bowed twice to Dartmouth and once to McGill. Clark Hodder's team will have its work cut out tonight to beat the Tigers, for Dick Vaughan's six has already submerged Dartmouth and tied Yale.

Other important games today saw McGill attempting to make it two in a row over Queen's at Montreal, Cornell playing Army at West Point, and Toronto traveling to Ann Arbor to face Michigan.

The Boston Olympics were idle this week end as they awaited the visit of St. Hyacinthe Gaels next Thursday and Friday in the next to the last two-game series of the regular Provincial Hockey League season. It will be interesting to see how the Gaels fare, now that Gordie Poirier, their high-scoring left wing, has donned the regimentals of Montreal Canadiens. Poirier play on the same line with the Lemay brothers, Tony and Al, and that line was leading all other Provincial League lines in scoring. Poirier played in his first National Hockey League game Thursday night with Canadiens against Detroit.

At the Indoor Athletic Building this evening, the Harvard basketball varsity plays an Eastern Intercollegiate League game with Cornell. As the Ithacans played a hard game with Dartmouth last night at Hanover, the Crimson expects to get back into the victory column. Other league contests tonight bring together Columbia and Princeton, and Yale and Pennsylvania.

The 62nd annual meeting and dinner of the Boston Bicycle Club is scheduled for the Boston Art Club this evening. Founded in 1878, the Boston Bicycle Club is the older organization of its kind in the country.

Norwich Ski Card

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Norwich University's winter carnival committee chose the precipitous Paine Mountain trail for the Intercollegiate Ski Union's downhill race Feb. 23. The run has a descent of 900 feet in three-quarters of a mile.

The Union's slalom will be held on the Norwich tow hill and the jumping on the adjoining Norwich slide. The cross-country race will be run over surrounding hills.

Tiger Receipts Drop

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Attendance and gross receipts at Princeton University football games last fall took a marked drop from the previous season.

Although Princeton played six home games, the total receipts were $352,000, compared to $387,429 for only five home games in 1938. The six-game attendance in 1939 was 156,000, compared to 159,815 in five games the previous year at Palmer Stadium.

The average attendance dropped from 32,000 to 26,000 per game.

Bing Crosby Honored

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—An honor seldom bestowed upon an amateur—life membership in the Professional Golfers Association—belongs to Bing Crosby.

The Southern California Chapter of the P. G. A. honored the singer-sportsman in appreciation of his interest in the sport and the professionals who earn a livelihood in it.

Pirates Sign Berres

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Arrival of the signed contract of Ray Berres from his home in Kenosha, Wis., brought all five members of the Pirates' catching staff in line for the 1940 season. The club denied a report Berres' salary had been cut, saying he would receive the same pay as last season. Only four Bucs are now unsigned.

Dawson Wins

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 5 (AP)—Johnny Dawson, nationally known Hollywood amateur, won the annual Palm Springs invitational golf tournament yesterday with a 36-hole score of 67-63—130.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Music in Switzerland

By Willi Reich

Basel, Switzerland

In spite of wartime pressure, which has not left untouched even our usually idyllic Switzerland, there has been, in comparison with former years, scarcely any noticeable diminution in the brisk activity of operas and concerts in all the music centers of the country. One can note, at most, a considerable restriction to the well-tried older works of art and a lessening of first productions, but this phenomenon is probably due less to wartime than to general tendencies in music activity at present.

As hitherto, the centers of Swiss opera life are the Stadttheater of Zürich and Basel. In Zürich the first production of the season was a revival of the comic-fantastic opera written in 1849 by Otto Nicolai, "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor," which again gave great delight through its beautiful melodies and engaging humor. A Falstaff of powerful voice and brilliant acting was available in the excellent bass, Albert Emmerich, and the opera as directed by Robert Denzler reaped great public acclaim.

* * *

Following successful revivals of repertory operas—"Tosca," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and so on—the production of Verdi's "Macbeth" was a great dramatic event. In the revision which was undertaken for Paris in 1865, and which was also the basis of the production in Zürich, Verdi added a great deal to the composition in favor of a stronger dramatic effect, including particularly a great ballet of witches in the third act, one of the high points of the score. The climax of the opera is formed by the nightwalking scene of Lady Macbeth, who was excellently interpreted at Zürich by Georgine von Milinkovic.

Important to the success of the production was the magnificent directing of the young and talented conductor, Hans Swarowsky, who possesses an unusual aptitude for Verdi's music and who succeeded in expressing in a masterful manner all the dramatic and lyric exquisiteness of this wonderful music. The most noteworthy point in this work is the fact that herein the maestro, obviously stirred by Shakespeare's world, has found a solution for uniting the merits of the old Italian opera with the requirements of the later musical drama.

* * *

Two masterpieces of the German romantic school, Albert Lortzing's "Undine" and "Czar und Zimmermann," captivated audiences once more by the fresh style of their music and librettos. An interesting revival was Gluck's seldom given "Iphigenie auf Tauris" in a somewhat modernized revision by Richard Strauss, which rather distorts with neo-romantic feeling the noble classic style of Gluck. There was also a new staging of Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte," in which Richard Tauber as Tamino won triumph as a Mozart singer.

In Geneva, the "Armide" of Jean Baptiste Lully, the founder of French opera, was produced in a revision by the Geneva composer, Frank Martin. Even though today the work can perhaps arrest attention only as a museum piece, nevertheless it was extremely interesting to hear Lully's rather stiff but majestic music language. Simone Rapin as Armide made an excellent impression.

The chief points in Switzerland's concert life have been, as always, the courses of subscription concerts given by the orchestras of the larger cities, for the most part in traditional programs based predominantly on the classics. An original note is always shown in the selections of the young Basel musician, Paul Sacher, who conducts not only an excellent chamber orchestra of his own, but also the splendid chorus of the Schola Cantorum Basiliensis, where he is director. His first concert presented in effective gradation first the "Te Deum" as a simple Gregorian choral, then in the magnificent composition of Henry Purcell, and finally, as climax, the "Deutsche Magnificat" of Johann Sebastian Bach. In his second concert was offered Mozart's seldom played concerto for four horns, one of the master's most beautiful and most interesting works. Always deserving of fresh praise is the work of the master violinist, Adolf Busch, that of his quartet, and of his equally talented piano partner, Rudolf Serkin.

An important event, in Zürich, was the first production of the oratorio, "Das Lied von Moses," by Max Ettinger, Austrian composer now living in Switzerland. At the central point of the oratorio stands the majestic figure of Moses. The work is composed of three parts: the first depicts the exodus from Egypt; the second, the sojourn in the wilderness; the third, the vision of the Promised Land, in a gripping monologue of Moses. Ettinger's music, colorful and often reverting to old Yemenite melodies, made a striking impression. The presentation, under the auspices of those sponsoring Jewish culture in Zürich, was conducted by Alexander Schaichet with masterly skill.

A Maillol Exhibition

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Aristide Maillol is today the dean of contemporary sculptors of international fame. No one save Despiau perhaps has achieved so prominent a place as craftsman and as interpreter of the human figure. Thus the showing at the Buchholz Gallery of 27 of his sculptures and 10 of his drawings constitutes a noteworthy event of the late winter season here. It is a very good, even a beautiful show, which covers the period from 1900 to 1939 with a representative selection of large and small sculptures.

What gives Maillol's work distinctive beauty and character is its restrainedly personalized classicism and its lyrical grace, as well as its simplicity. As John Rewald has written in "Maillol," published in 1939 by the Hyperion Press, he has succeeded in "expressing his personality through the medium of sculpture with remarkable soberness, charm, and serenity." His restraint, his solidity of form, and his preoccupation with beauty as manifested by the female nude seem to us equally important in his approach to art. Moreover, as Rewald says, Maillol sought to recover the stability and formal completeness, so valuable to sculpture, which many sculptors in recent years had begun to lose sight of.

* * *

The classical forms of these sculptures range in the display from that of the acclaimed "Leda," which was completed in the first decade of the century, and the life-size "L'Ile de France," a standing nude subject, executed after 1910, to the expressive "Bather Putting Up Her Hair" and the slender, exquisite "Autumn" of relatively recent date. There are also several reliefs, shown in small versions of the originals, such as Maillol executed with great compactness of design and decorative feeling. Portraits interested him but little, but of those which he made of friends or associates, two are represented in the show. One of these is the head of Renoir, the modern French painter, the other a portrait of Mlle. Rovière.

Perhaps most noted is the small seated "Leda," a figure of charming grace, already familiar here through its appearance in other exhibitions and through reproduction. This shows especially well the feeling for full, rich, and vital form which characterizes Maillol's art, and almost, if not quite, at this date, seems to justify Rodin's fervent appreciation of the work "as absolutely pure, as absolutely a masterpiece" as anything in all modern art. "L'Ile de France," a handsome, serene figure which suggests the pride of France in her might and beauty and power, seems to us, however, an equally beautiful interpretation. The conception of the piece, showing great restraint, is that of an easily striding young goddess, the backward thrust of whose arms remarkably accentuates the sense of pride and power the figure conveys. It is of such subtle details in the interpretation of ideas that Maillol makes articulate his message.

The Buchholz gallery acquired the draped figure of "Autumn" in Paris a year ago. It is not dated in the catalogue, but comes from the late thirties. "Autumn" is of interest by itself through its contrast to other figures, being much lighter in feeling than the characteristic sculptures. In it Maillol breaks away from the rigorously self-imposed formula of stability, which he desired most to emphasize in his work, and achieves a symmetry and grace not often apparent in his earlier figures. The few drawings, incidentally, are of good quality, and one of them, the large "Standing Nude" impressively confirms the soundness of his classical talent.

* * *

Another event is the water color exhibition being held at the Fine Arts Building by the American Water Color Society and the New York Water Color Club. Joined together by the exigencies of the times, these separate groups have made a display of nearly 400 exhibits, consisting of much clever and skillful work. Two main trends of style are perceptible in the water colors—the trend of virtuosity and the direction towards a deeper emotional perceptiveness. This show stands chiefly as an illustration of the former, though it is not without its strongly individualized manifestations of talent in the medium.

Four prizes have been awarded to Roy Mason of Batavia, N. Y., for a skiing subject, "Home Stretch;" to Herbert J. Gute of New Haven, Conn., for his landscape, "Church at Jeffersonville;" to Warren Baumgartner of New York City, for a Canadian interior and portrait, "Madame Lachat," and to Lee Blair, of Los Angeles, for "Bay Junction," a small-town subject.

Ben Pinchot

Walter Huston

Star of "A Passenger to Bali," a new play by Ellis St. Joseph, which is spending the next two weeks at the Shubert Theater in Boston in preparation for a Broadway opening.

A Give-Good-Opera Campaign

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

"Save Metropolitan opera" is on and in the air these days, but, oddly or not, a very simple formula has remained unstressed. Amid all the talk of cultural need, civic duty, devotion to a cause, etc., etc., a three-word admonition, elementary and matter-of-fact enough for Sancho Panza, has been neglected. It is just this: "Give good opera."

Whether on purpose or by fortuity, or a little of both, the Metropolitan has recently offered some unusually praiseworthy performances. "La Traviata" on the evening of Feb. 7 was really an event. In the first place, Giuseppe de Luca returned after an absence of five years. The veteran baritone was in good voice, but, what was of far more importance, the use he made of his voice in Giorgio Germont's music, the technical accomplishment, the control of dynamics and phrasing, the crystalline diction, the distinction of style, brought back vividly and persuasively the great days of bel canto.

* * *

Another distinguished contribution was the Violetta of Jarmila Novotna. Greater voices have been heard in the part, but scarcely more sympathetic singing. Anybody who had doubted the sufficiency of the lady's execution had made a mistake. It was quite adequate, and in her delivery of every phrase were musical design and appropriate feeling. Along with the gratifying vocal elements went a skill and naturalness as actress that are rare indeed in opera, and there were further the grace and beauty with which nature has endowed her, plus the by-no-means-negligible ability to wear clothes well. Altogether the evening was a triumph for the Czech soprano as well as for the man who came back.

The following day the unabridged "Walküre" of the matinee Wagner series also fared well. For one thing, the much debated conductor, Erich Leinsdorf, put an uncommonly good performance to his credit. Then, Kirsten Flagstad (Brünnhilde) and Lauritz Melchior (Siegmund) were in extraordinary vocal condition, and Mr. Melchior proved it sensationally in Act I by launching tones of giant caliber at the G flat and the G of Siegmund's cry of "Wälse! Wälse!" and sustaining each for what seemed like light years with a relishing bravado that no conductor could combat.

* * *

In the same performance Marjorie Lawrence sang Sieglinde for the first time here—a beautiful and appealing impersonation, beautifully sung. Kerstin Thorborg as Fricka and Emanuel List as Hunding were both in uncommonly good voice, and Friedrich Schorr could at least achieve a remarkably well planned account of Wotan's great monologue in Act II.

The next evening (Feb. 9) witnessed the North American début of Licia Albanese as Cio-Cio-San in the Metropolitan's first "Madama Butterfly" in almost two seasons. This personable young woman, who has appeared in the leading opera houses of Italy and also, in the course of the Coronation season, at Covent Garden, London, made a distinctly favorable impression. Her acting was adroit and characteristic, full of the little touches that are supposed to be authentically Japanese, and she sang with feeling, if without exuberance, and in tune even in the taxing entrance solo. At the present writing she seems, like Mme. Novotna, to be one of the season's worth-while acquisitions. The performance could boast also Lucielle Browning's admirable Suzuki, a very good Sharpless by Richard Bonelli, and an acceptable Pinkerton by Charles Kullman.

The good work continued on Feb. 10 with "La Bohème" in the afternoon and "Der Rosenkavalier" at night. In the former Mr. de Luca had the second role of his return, Marcello, and his excellence was matched by Bidu Sayao, the Mimi, and Ezio Pinza, the Colline. Armand Tokatyan, a convincing Rodolfo to the eye, improved vocally as the performance proceeded. The special distinction of "Der Rosenkavalier" lay in the first local disclosure of Alexander Kipnis's idea of Baron Ochs, and it turned out an eminently persuasive idea. Mr. Kipnis never forgot that the Baron was a nobleman and not a mere bumpkin, and while his broad comedy was both hilarious and abounding in detail, it didn't cross the line into burlesque and clowning.

* * *

The give-good-opera two-a-day also lined up the twelfth. The unabridged "Siegfried," taking its turn in the matinée Wagner series, went exceedingly well, thanks largely to Mr. Melchior's magnificent singing in the name part and the expert Mime of Karl Laufkoetter. Mme. Flagstad did her share as Brünnhilde, though not quite so well disposed vocally as she had been in "Die Walküre" and avoiding both high C's. Of the others in the cast Karin Branzell in her voicing of the prophetic Erda and Mr. List in his delivery of the dragon's remarks were the most impressive. Erich Leinsdorf, who had not conducted "Siegfried" here before, had plenty of energy. For the rest he will doubtless improve with repetition.

"Tosca" in the evening was marked by the seasonal re-entry of Dusolina Giannini in the title role, which she had never sung here before. And she sang it on this occasion remarkably. In fact, Miss Giannini had perhaps never before sung here so well in an opera. Unbecomingly dressed, she did little for the part visually in Act I, but in Act II her overwhelming dramatic intensity carried her through to victory. Another point for praise was her perfectly focused and rich high C in the last act.

Incontestably Lawrence Tibbett, back in the company after a number of weeks, has improved his Scarpia since he first essayed the role. But that growth is obscured by continual exaggerations, and the manner is altogether too suggestive of an angular drillmaster. Giovanni Martinelli supplied a Cavaradossi in the grand tradition both vocally and histrionically.

The Arts in Wartime Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Eire's artistic self-consciousness has received considerable impetus from the war. The outbreak of hostilities found the Dublin theaters with comprehensive programs for the winter. As far as the Abbey and the Gate were concerned, the war had no effect beyond the small audiences caused by the blackout. Since then, modified lighting restrictions have restored playgoing to normal.

Theaters, however, which book English touring companies had to find attractions to fill blanks caused by cancellations owing to players being called up for war service. Similarly, the Royal Dublin Society, which, during the winter months, provides weekly chamber music concerts, found itself frequently called upon to fill vacancies due to British regulations regarding travel permits.

Artistically, therefore, Eire was thrown on its own resources and, for the first time, clearly realized how dependent it was on London for its entertainment. Home talent found a long-sought opportunity.

Jimmie O'Dea, Irish comedian, came to the rescue of the Gaiety by substituting for Charles Morgan's "The Flashing Stream," a new revue. Each year, certain weeks are set aside for productions by local organizations. These were set forward and we had excellent performances of Gilbert and Sullivan by two Dublin companies. Dublin Operatic Society followed in a repertory consisting of "Faust," "Lohengrin," "Madam Butterfly," "Trovatore," and "Maritana." For these operas the principals came from London; the season lasted two weeks. During the coming spring, these companies will again be in evidence.

At the conclusion of the run of the Christmas pantomime, an all-Irish production, the Gate Theater Productions, directed by Hilton Edwards and Michael MacLiammoir, was to go to the Gaiety for six weeks. This solves the problem of replacing their cancelled Balkan tour. Later, they will go to Cork, Waterford, and Limerick. Their repertory will include two new plays, one by Michael MacLiammoir, and "Weep for Polyphemus," by Denis Johnston, which has for subject a new explanation of Swift's relations with Stella.

At the Gate several new works are promised during the Longford season. The Abbey is continuing its policy of staging one new play every month. It has also sent a company to visit Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, and visits to other towns are planned for spring.

The response of the public has been so whole-hearted that, economically, the experiments have proved satisfactory. This applies particularly to those theaters which, previously, counted upon cross-Channel importations. For both light and grand opera seasons, the demand for seats would have justified extensions.

Perhaps the most gratifying aspect of this public response is that reflected by the Royal Dublin Society's audiences, accustomed to hearing distinguished foreign artists. There was much speculation as to how they would receive artists who lacked the stamp of international fame. It is now realized that Ireland can and does produce musicians capable of achieving a very high standard.

Finally, a word must be said for the ballet groups. These have made three appearances and the enthusiasm which they aroused amounts to a peremptory demand for more, which will be met after Easter.

J. J. Hayes

American Color Prints

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The American Color Print Society, organized here last November, has assembled and is presenting at the Philadelphia Print Club its first national salon of color prints. Prints have come from every state in the Union, and even from Honolulu, 127 prints by 88 artists having been accepted.

Apart from the ubiquitous response, one is impressed by the great range in choice of print media for color expression. Florence V. Cannon, president of the American Color Print Society, and, with Mary Mullineux and Wuanita Smith, one of a trio of founders, believes that the diversity shown in this surprising first exhibition is due in large part to the fact that color print makers in this country have never been organized.

With a brilliance in color that throws most contemporary oil exhibitions in the shade, the first national color print salon bids fair to oust the black-and-white from popular favor.

* * *

As color print media differ, so does the artist's approach to color itself. Take, for example, the second prize winner, "Salandra," a vivid water-color wood block of exotic flowers by Eleanor Beatrice Acker, and contrast it with "Zenith," a woodcut by James D. Havens. The former is composed from a painter's point of view, with juxtaposition of colors, not outline, creating the pattern. "Zenith," on the other hand, is really a drawing with faint color accompaniment.

Color again motivates the design of Hubert Mesibov's "The Dance," a lithograph, in which the movement of suggested figures is produced by actively juxaposed color shapes. But in "Escapist," by Louis Grebenak, although vivid in choice of pigments, the design is held to a more rigid mathematical formula.

* * *

The three prize prints suggest three moods of the show. First prize goes to Emil Ganso for "Early Snow," with a dappled deer the one living creature in a far-flung farm country panorama. Not unlike a Currier and Ives print in feeling and effect, the lithograph is at an opposite emotional pole from "Salandra," second prize winner.

Third honor print is "Porch Scene," an etching and aquatint by Paul Kucharyson, a composition as cool in effect as "Salandra" is glowing, and supporting its emotional range with cool, sensitive color.

The number of prints by artists on WPA federal art projects emphasizes the fact that color printing in the United States has been advanced many years by the experimental workshop activity of these artists on relief.

Perhaps the most hopeful aspect of the exhibition is its buoyancy and brilliance. There is not one dull print, and although a few artists use the color print to express industrial subject matter, the overwhelming gloom that has swept the lithographic field is conspicuous by its absence.

The media embraced by print colorists include French water-color block printing, silk screen, multiple block, color etchings, aquatint and drypoint, color lithography, oil blocks, stencil, color woodcut, monotype, color stylotint, linoleum block, and carborundum etching.

During the exhibition the public will vote for the most popular print, and the result will be considered in choosing next year's presentation print to members of the American Color Print Society.

While the national salon is on view at the Philadelphia Print Club, the Smithsonian Institution in Washington has invited 36 of the exhibitors to hold a simultaneous show.

It Happened Otherwise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Robert Browning, it will be remembered, was baffled to fight better, slept to wake. Somewhat ruefully, picking itself up from the boards after being floored for the fourth time in its brief history, the British film industry makes the same boast. In 1914 war untimely nipped its bright promise; in 1929 the arrival of talkies paradoxically reduced it to silence; in 1936 a temporary economic crisis deprived it of financial backing and the recent invasion of Poland brought its production activities to a stop.

But an industry so often defeated is bound to win at last; and it is a good omen that the largest film studio in Britain, which is at Denham, has again opened its doors. Plans for the future are as yet vague but it is understood that Miss Wendy Hiller is to take the principal role in a film of "Major Barbara."

Meanwhile, pictures made on the eve of the war continue to be released. One of the latest of these is the Aldwych production, "An Englishman's Home." This film was started at a singularly unfortunate time, for it went on the floor in the early months of 1939, and thus has come to be ready for public exhibition at a moment when events have rendered its arguments obsolete. For it is a modernized version of a play written in 1910 by Colonel du Maurier (brother of the actor Gerald du Maurier, and son of the author of "Trilby"), which was intended to warn England against the danger of being unprepared for war with Germany. A spy comes to England, makes friends with a well-to-do country family, sets up a wireless station in one of the top rooms, and so completes a chain of transmitters which guide the German airplanes to London on the outbreak (unannounced) of war. Taking a hint from the much advertised equipment of Russia, the film shows Britain actually invaded by parachute.

Of course, we all know now that things do not happen like that. England is no longer unprotected. The countryside bristles with anti-aircraft guns; hundreds of silver balloons, ironically enough, give the skies a new splendor; the air is thick with the hum of fighters and bombing planes; and there is an alert temper in the British people, a mental attitude without which these signs of material power would be as useless as Goliath's sword. The events portrayed in "An Englishman's Home," therefore, simply could not take place.

But apart from its initial handicap of unreality, "An Englishman's Home" is not well done. Most of the settings are indoors, and seem stagy. When for a moment it escapes into the open air, it throws its chances away. There is, for example, some suggestion of a race between an airplane and a fast car, the one rushing to bomb a house, and the other hurrying to save its inhabitants. But nothing comes of it. It was not thus that D. W. Griffith, nearly a quarter of a century ago, dealt with the motorcar and train that, in "Intolerance," thundered along to give Robert Harron his reprieve. Nor is the acting sufficient to redeem these defects. Mr. Edmund Gwenn plays the country gentleman as a combination of hearty commercial traveler and Kind Uncle; and as the young Territorial officer who is cut out of his lady love's affections by the fascinating spy. Mr. Geoffrey Toone strives after injured dignity but gives the impression of only a bad temper.

Philharmonic In Hollywood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The Philharmonic Orchestra, with Leopold Stokowski conducting and Sergei Rachmaninoff as soloist, inaugurated the symphony series in the Pantages Theater in Hollywood on Jan. 25 and 26, thereby signalizing one of the most important moments in the history of the 21-year-old organization. A week before the events, sold-out signs had been displayed, and the evening concert bore all the earmarks of a fashionable film premiere, including the full quota of fans, who lined the sidewalks on either side for a half a block.

Inside, the occasion provided everything to please the most fastidious. The Pantages, seating 300 more persons than the Auditorium, is modern in every respect and beautifully appointed. A massive blue-colored shell, built to Stokowski's acoustical specifications, had been provided. To complete the transformation, the conductor had rearranged the seating of the musicians, to give what he considers the best effect. Woodwinds and brass were placed in the front rows, with violins and other strings in the rear.

Thunderous applause greeted Stokowski as he came to the podium for the opening Bach Fugue in G minor (The Smaller), orchestrated by himself. The works of Bach find the conductor in his happiest mood, with his generalissimo characteristics finding wide scope in building a musical architecture of imposing strength. He was less fortunate in Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, whose most profound depths are more fully plumbed with less display of personality.

Exceptions to the Rule

By Harold Hobson

London

It is now possible to say with confidence that the theater as a commercial institution has withstood the shock of war better than it did in 1914. Between the outbreak of war and Christmas Day of that year 16 new plays were presented; of these only six were running when the curtain rose on 1915. The last four months of 1939 saw at least 33 major productions, of which 29 still held the boards on Jan. 1, 1940.

Both periods saw several commercial experiments. In 1914 there was no Sir John Anderson to institute a general black-out. Nevertheless theatrical organizations complained of "Cimmerian gloom" after nightfall, and talked of the public being kept indoors by the "black and dangerous streets." Matinee performances and an earlier start in the evenings were tried, but a return was soon made to the more normal hours of sending up the curtain. Though officially encouraged, the matinee solution was never seriously tried in 1939, but many theaters have taken to giving performances twice nightly, apparently with considerable success. Some entertainments, generally of the lighter kind, are actually giving three performances every day.

* * *

Finally, 25 years ago the toll upon the man power of the stage was greater than it has been in the present war. By the end of the year some 800 actors had responded to the call for volunteers. Today, volunteering is not encouraged, and the conscription of young men has not yet seriously affected actors, though now that the registration age has been raised to 26, it is likely to do so soon. Even so, a few well-known actors, formerly in the Territorials, are already with the colors. Mr. Ralph Richardson is in the naval air arm; and at the first night of "Who's Taking Liberty?" in which his wife, Miss Dorothy Hyson, is appearing, one noticed Mr. Robert Douglas looking very cheerful in the uniform of the R. A. F.

But in spite of general prosperity in West End theatrical circles, one or two failures have been registered; and, since it is a vulgar thing to worship success only, they perhaps merit a few words. A farce at the Aldwych, produced by Mr. Leslie Henson, failed to amuse: a play at the New, by Mr. Max Catto, serious in purpose, but in manner uneasily flippant, came off after a score or so performances, and a revue at the Lyric, with Mr. Will Hay in the cast, entitled "Somewhere in England," threw a deep gloom over the Christmas holidays, but is now only a memory.

* * *

To this list, with a certain amount of regret, must be added Mr. Peter Rosser's "You, Of All People," at the Apollo. During the first act one wondered what quality in it could have led three such admirable players as Miss Margaret Rawlings, Mr. Leslie Banks, and Mr. Hartley Power to appear in it. Mr. Power, as the romantic first husband whom Miss Rawlings has divorced, returns from the South Seas to win her back from his worthy but dull successor. This successor, who is played by Mr. Banks, is Edward Easton, K. C., a man of brilliance in the courts, and a gigantic bore out of them.

So far the play is monstrously poor, but in the second act one begins to perceive some merit in it. Against all expectation, the husband turns out to have a considerable wit, and cross-examines on his own drawing-room carpet as convincingly as if he were at the Old Bailey. Victory crowns his efforts, though even so it is overlong in coming.

Despite the eminence of its cast, the play is inappropriately acted. Miss Rawlings does not take easily to the pout and ogle of light comedy. Mr. Power is more acceptable as an American gangster or a breezy business man than as a romantic lover, and Mr. Banks, one of the finest dramatic actors on the English stage, is not well-suited to Edward Easton. It is as though a machine gun were brought to pistol practice.

PAINTINGS
by
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Tickets $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3. No Tax

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MON. EVE. 8:30 JORDAN HALL
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CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER in "EDNA HIS WIFE"
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Mon.-Tues.-Wed.: Lane Sisters—J. Garfield FOUR WIVES; B. Woods—L. Velez MEXICAN SPITFIRE
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LAST 2 WEEKS PRIOR NATION-WIDE TOUR
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
PAUL MUNI in KEY LARGO
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BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street. Clr. 6-0390
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Extra Holiday Matinee Washington's Birthday
"BROADWAY'S NEWEST HIT COMEDY"—LIFE MAGAZINE
SAM H. HARRIS presents THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
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GEORGE ABBOTT presents THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
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IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7880. Evgs. 8:30
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"The cleverest and the funniest comedy in several seasons."—Sloper, The Chr. Sc. Monitor.
TWO ON AN ISLAND
ELMER RICE'S New Comedy Hit
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BROADHURST Theatre, W. 44 St. CI. 6-6699
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Washington's B'day 2:30
Moves Monday, FEB. 19, to HUDSON Theatre

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
That's Right. You're Wrong
with Kay Kyser Adolphe Menjou
Sunday Through Wednesday Feb. 18 - 21

CORAL GABLES, FLA.
The Third Subscription Concert Feb. 19
THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
JOEL BELOV, Conductor
Soloist, HAROLD BAUER, Pianist
Orchestra Hall, Miami Senior High School
Tickets, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50
at University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wallace Says Certificates Best Farm Aid

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Wallace told the House Agriculture Committee that his "income certificate" system of processing taxes offered the best possible way to enable farmers to "withstand the stresses of the present war."

Indeed, he said, the national welfare requires Congress to increase farm income.

Mr. Wallace recommended the certificate plan for boosting the cash yield for producers of such crops as cotton, wheat, tobacco, rice, prunes and raisins.

Urges Benefits

For certain other crops, such as corn, which do not pass through a centralized manufacturing process, he recommended increased government appropriations for benefit payments.

The Secretary outlined four alternative methods for increasing farm income:

Increased appropriations for subsidies, price-fixing, government loans that would peg commodities, prices at higher levels and the marketing certificate plan.

"As I have been able to determine, the marketing certificate approach is clearly superior."

Mr. Wallace said some persons had believed that the war would result in a substantial increase in farm prices and thereby produce at least a temporary solution of the farm problem.

"But agriculture is not profiting from the war in Europe, and is not likely to profit at any time in the near future. And for some groups of producers, the war has been an economic calamity. The net effect of the war on agriculture has been to shut off a large part of the world market for our farm products. The war is likely to make farm programs for the export crops more necessary rather than less necessary."

A marketing certificate plan, Mr. Wallace said, could be administered simply.

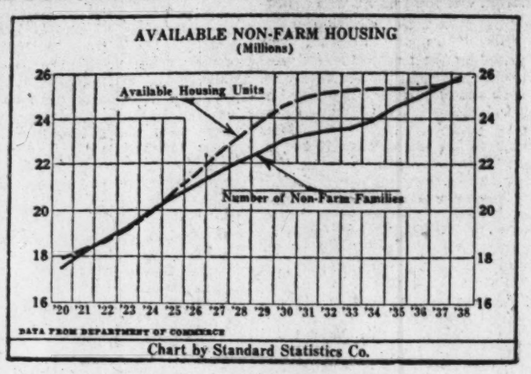
"First, we would allot marketing certificates to farmers who co-operate in production adjustment and soil conservation, in such amounts and having such values as would be necessary to cover their allotted normal production and assure them an income equivalent to parity prices on the domestically-consumed portion of their crops.

Government Pool

"Second, we would require manufacturers and importers, upon the sale of finished products, to acquire the certificates, in amounts which would assure a market for the entire supply, and return them to the government. No certificates would be required from manufacturers on sales for export.

"And third, we would establish a government revolving pool to purchase certificates from farmers and sell them to manufacturers whenever necessary in order not only to maintain the market price of the certificates at their face value but also to make buying and selling a convenient operation and to assure that an adequate supply of certificates would be available for the needs of manufacturers and importers at all times."

Available Non-Farm Housing Less Than Number of Families



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The number of available non-farm housing units last year was below the number of non-farm families for the first time since 1924

Commodity Prices Decline 0.4 P. C. In Feb. 10 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A decrease of 0.4 per cent was reported in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices during the week ended Feb. 10, due largely to declining prices for farm products and foods.

The all-commodity price index has tended downward since early in January, the Commerce Department stated, decreasing slightly more than 1 per cent during the past five weeks.

In addition to the farm products and foods groups, minor declines were recorded for fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and chemicals and drugs. Hides and leather products advanced fractionally and textile products, building materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at last week's level.

Largely as a result of weakening prices for agricultural commodities, together with lower prices for corn, cocoa beans, hemp, California crude petroleum, scrap steel, tankage, and crude rubber, the raw materials group index dropped 0.7 per cent.

The semimanufactured articles and finished products group indexes declined less sharply. Wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities fell to the lowest level reached since mid-September according to the index for "all commodities other than farm products."

Industrial commodity prices also averaged lower as measured by the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods."

(1926=100)

Commodity Groups	Feb. 10 1940	Feb. 3 1940	P. C. Changes From Feb. 10 1940	Jan. 11 to Feb. 10 1940
All commodities	78.5	78.8	—1.3	+ 2.5
Farm products	68.9	69.6	—0.9	+ 3.3
Foods	70.9	71.7	—1.3	— 0.3
Hides and leather products	103.2	103.0	—0.9	+11.3
Textile products	75.3	75.3	—3.6	+14.8
Fuel and lighting materials	73.0	73.3	—0.4	— 0.9
Metals and metal products	95.5	95.6	—0.5	+ 1.1
Building materials	93.1	93.1	—0.1	+ 4.5
Chemicals & drugs	77.3	77.5	—0.6	+ 1.6
House furn. goods	89.5	89.5	—0.7	+ 3.2
Misc. commodities	77.1	77.1	—0.8	+ 5.9
Raw materials	72.7	73.2	—2.0	+ 3.4
Semi-mfd. articles	80.1	80.3	—2.2	+ 7.4
Finished products	81.4	81.7	—0.9	+ 1.5
All commod. other than farm prod.	80.6	80.9	—1.3	+ 2.4
All commod. other than farm products and foods	83.5	83.6	—0.9	+ 3.9

Livestock Trade Slow and Uneven During Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Although strictly good and choice fed steers and yearlings closed the period strong to 25c higher than late last week, most of the steer crop offered during the four days cashed at steady to 25c lower levels, the late advance coming largely through abridged marketings. As a whole the trade was slow and draggy and Thursday's betterment had the appearance of a forced condition.

Hogs advanced Monday, lost the upturn and closed with minor price alterations. Fat lambs finished 25-to-40c higher, in spite of increased marketings, reflecting more stable wholesale trade conditions. Best yearling steers made $11.75, hogs reached $5.75 Monday and closed at $5.65 down. Fat lambs sold down from $9.50.

While yearling steers topped at $11.75 and well finished 1,437-pound bullocks made $11.60, there was little above $10.25. In fact it was largely an $8-$10 market on fed steers and yearlings, with killers obtaining some low grade offerings at $7-$7.50.

Net price changes in the hog market were of little significance. Higher prices resulted Monday from abridged supplies, and Tuesday's decline followed increased marketings. Top advanced to $5.75 on the initial session, dropped to $5.60 on the following day, and held at $5.65 on subsequent sessions.

Lambs closed 25-40c higher, late top $9.40 against week's high or $9.50 paid freely Tuesday. Colorado furnished about half of the week's supply, most of which brought $9.25-$9.40. Feeding and shearing lambs turned at $8.85-9, yearlings largely $7.75-$8.15. Best ewes cashed at $5.10, bulk $4.50-$5.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York —With the market showing signs of successfully negotiating the current test of its position, we should be inclined to anticipate a favorable outcome.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—We believe that the domestic supply situation in commodities is a healthy one and improvement in the general commodity price level is anticipated.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Empire Pow pf	50c	Q	Mar. 11	Mar. 1
Graton & Knight Co 7% pf	$1.75		Feb. 15	Feb. 12
Sim Boardman P pf	$1		Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Final				
Amsterdamshe Bk	4%			
Extra				
Abbott Lab	10c		Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Chesebrough Mfg	50c		Mar. 29	Mar. 1
Hart & Cooley	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Irregular				
C Ind A and B	$1.75		Apr. 30	Mar. 30
Duncan Elec	35c		Feb. 24	Feb. 14
Fed Mng&Smelt	25c		Mar. 20	Mar. 1
Regular				
Abbott Lab	40c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Abbott Lab pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Am Bk Note pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Am Dock pf	$2	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Calambs Sug Est	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
CalTexSugEs 7%pf	35c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cent Ill Lt pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Chesebrough Mfg	$1	Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 1
Cons G&E&P Balt pf	$90	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cons G E L & P Balt pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Delaware Fd	15c		Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Empire Pow pf	1.50	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Gatineau Pow	20c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 1
Gatineau P 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
GatinP 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Hart & Cooley	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Habeltine Corp	75c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Howes Bros Co 7% 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar 21
Howes Bros Co 7% 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
HowesBrCo 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Indust Bk of Hartfd	$1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Int Harvester	40c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Int S Razor A	60c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 26
Invest Distrib Shrs	10c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Kimb-Clark 6%pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Lily T Cup	30c		Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Lincoln Serv	25c	Q	Mar. 12	Feb. 29
Lincoln Sv 6% pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 12	Feb. 29
Lincoln Pw 7% pf	87½c	Q	Mar. 12	Feb. 29
Liquid Carb	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Merck & Co, Inc	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Merck & Co 6%pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Metal Text pr pf	$1¼c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Meyer (HB) Pack 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Midwest Refin	10c	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 9
Phila Accep 8pf	$2.50	S	Mar. 1	Feb. 29
Pub Fin Svc 6pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 29
Shattuck Co (F G)	10c		Mar. 21	Mar. 1
Tex Corp	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Tex G Sul	60c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar 1
United G&E pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Valley Mould & Iron pr pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
West TxStaty pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20

Railroad Employees' Corp.

NEW YORK — Railroad Employees' Corporation and its subsidiaries, Railroad Employees' Personal Loan Company and Railroad Employees' Personal Loan Company of New Jersey, report a consolidated net income, after provision for taxes, of $180,488 for the year ending December 31, 1939. After dividends on the preferred stock, the net earnings were equivalent to 92 cents per share on 135,125 shares of common stock outstanding. For the year ended December 31, 1938, net income amounted to $122,599, which was equal to 92 cents per share on 72,276 shares of common stock then outstanding.

Monarch Tool Sales at Peak

SIDNEY, Ohio (AP)—The Monarch Machine Tool Co. reported 1939 net profit of $529,576, equal to $3.53 per share on 150,079 outstanding shares. The 1938 net was $321,397. Monarch's tooling machinery sales totaled $3,892,767 last year, 31.3 per cent over 1937, previous sales peak.

Heard in Wall Street

In re the rising export of copper and tin to Russia, the New York angle seems to be this:

It is next to impossible to stop this movement or its equivalent, except by an actual embargo or by an export licensing system so used as to amount to an embargo. Regular and legitimate members of the tin trade, for instance, are refusing to fill orders for such exports. However, it is impossible to apply a "moral embargo" without encouraging bootlegging which is impossible to stop. For instance a person acting for Russia or Japan can buy a delivery contract for a future delivery of tin on the Commodity Exchange, Inc., and then stop it in the delivery month. Or a solder maker can be asked to buy tin, theoretically for his own purposes, merely pass it through his books and then on to the foreign buyer at a temptation of a cent a pound, which on a mere hundred tons would come to about $2,240.

Moreover the foreigner can weave the stuff around through another country. Thus the American Metal Market last week carried a story of American strategic minerals, including molybdenum, being shipped to Russia from a Mexican port—merely a transshipment from this country.

Moreover if the foreigner can't buy the copper he may buy the brass, and if not the brass then the bushings; if not the tin, then the tinplate. (Incidentally they are not allowed to buy the tinplate-scrap except under license).

In other words there is quite a difference between a "moral embargo" on shipment of airplanes and parts, or on high-octane gasoline, and such an embargo on a staple metal. Only a few companies make the planes or the special gasolines.

Britain may soon force our hand if we don't take some stronger method of controlling our tin exports, by licensing the tin they will let us have (of course this wouldn't affect our imports of Dutch tin). Then the tin trade here would have the alternative of insisting on a licensing system for exports, or of having the British require a licensing system reporting to them. During the World War, for instance, the British cleared through United States Steel, which had to get vouchers on its tin sales, to show it was not getting into enemy hands.

* * *

"Judicial withdrawal" seems to be one of the clearest threads running through recent Supreme Court decisions of all sorts, and it is of particular interest to the Street of course in connection with SEC and NLRB.

Over and over again the Court is passing the buck back to Congress, refusing to take jurisdiction, or leaving the matter to be settled elsewhere. It is curiously reminiscent of President Coolidge's reputation for having shoved all the business he could that came to his desk, out to its proper department or bureau, instead of deciding it himself; and the Court's attitude contrasts with that of the President and the new administrative agencies.

Specifically the tendency appears in recent cases affecting interstate commerce, including the recent case permitting New York to tax sales of out-of-state coal, and the Oklahoma case involving a tax on gasoline in interstate buses.

The main theme in the coal case was that the sales tax only equalized the burden between intra and interstate commerce, and in the Oklahoma case the main theme was that you can tax an out-of-state bus on gasoline if your tax is reasonably related to the use of the highways.

But the minor motif in both cases was that "We'd rather not have to decide these things; let the states or Congress work it out." Likewise apparently in the O'Keefe case abolishing reciprocal tax immunity for Federal and local government employees; also in the recent refusal of certiorari to A. & P. on the net buying clause in the Robinson-Patman Act. Also in a case a few months ago throwing the double taxation problem (on inheritance taxes) right back to the states.

Also in the numerous decisions refusing to over-rule the NLRB, and passing back to Congress (or the Board) such problems as "What is an appropriate bargaining unit?"

Also in the two TVA decisions, in which the Court dodged and twisted in the first so as to narrow its findings as far as possible and in the second so as to make them ineffectual; Justice Brandeis didn't want the Court to decide anything at all in the matter.

These efforts of the Court to make itself as indecisive and unimportant as possible may have some odd results if the Walter-Logan bill goes through. Most lawyers, especially those who have to deal with administrative agencies, are baffled and annoyed at finding that the new kind of laws never stand still and are constantly being expanded and proliferated by these agencies; so they want an appeal back to the Courts. But evidently this isn't going to help much even if they get it. They may get their right to appeal to the Circuit Courts, and find that it doesn't go up to the Supreme Court; so something may result like the near impasse in patent matters, in which a patent may be valid in the Third Circuit and invalid in the Ninth Circuit and nobody can do much of anything about it. H. F.

Foreign Trade Meeting in July

NEW YORK—This year's National Foreign Trade Convention will meet in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California, on July 19, 30, 31, according to announcement made by Mr. James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, under whose auspices these annual meetings of foreign traders are held in leading seaport cities throughout the country.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, as reported by Fitch Investors Service, are American Tel. & Tel. Co., Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Briggs & Stratton Corp., Chesapeake & Ohio Ry, Co., du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co., Goebel Brewing Co., Mesta Machine Co., National Dairy Products Corp., Radio Corp. of America, Thatcher Mfg. Co., and Union Pacific R. R. Co. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, Feb. 19

Briggs & Stratton Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Cutler-Hammer Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).

Du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co. (Deb. Stk., $4.50 Cum. Pfd. and Com. (11:15 a. m.).

Louisville Gas & Electric Co. (Del.) (Com. "A" & "B") (11 a. m.).

Public Service Electric & Gas Co. ($5 and 7% Pfd.). (2:30 a. m.).

Tuesday, Feb. 20

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. (Com. and 4% Ser. "A" Pfd.) (2:45 p. m.).

General Railway Signal Co. (6% Pfd.) (2 p. m.).

General Telephone Corp. (Pfd. and Com.) (10 a. m.).

Kennecott Copper Corp. (Com.) (1 p. m.).

Mesta Machine Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Paraffine Cos., Inc. (4% Pfd. and Com.) (2 p. m.).

Pet Milk Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Schenley Distillers Corp. (5½% Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.).

United Dyewood Corp. (7% Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.).

Wednesday, Feb. 21

American Power & Light Co. ($5 and $6 Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.).

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Com.) (12 m.).

Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (Com.) (11:15 a. m.).

Gaylord Container Corp. (5½% Pfd. and Com.).

Goebel Brewing Co (Com.) (12:30 p. m.).

Greene Cananea Copper Co. (Com.) (10:45 a. m.).

International Silver Co. (7% Pfd.) (11:15 a. m.).

Kansas City Power & Light Co. ($6 Pfd. "B") (10 a. m.).

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (1% Pfd.) (11 a. m.).

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., (7% Pfd. and Com.) (9:30 a. m.).

National Dairy Products Corp. (Pfd. "A," "B" and Com.) (12 m.).

Talcott (James), Inc. (5½% Part. Pfd and Com.) (2:30 p. m.).

Thatcher Mfg. Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).

Union Pacific R. R. Co. (4% Pfd. and Com.) (11 a. m.).

Friday, Feb. 23

American News Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Armour & Co. of Del. (7% Gtd.) (2:30 p. m.).

Cluett, Peabody & Co. (7% Pfd. and Com.) (10 a. m.).

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).

Radio Corp. of America (Conv. Pfd. and Pfd. "B") (12 m.).

Your Income Tax

No. 15

Losses on Stock Transactions

No gain or loss is recognized for income-tax purposes as a result of the exchange of stock or securities in a corporation solely for stock or securities in another corporation in pursuance of a plan of reorganization to which both corporations are parties or as a result of the exchange of stock or securities in the same corporation in connection with a recapitalization. Where money or other property is received along with such exchanges no loss is recognized, although a taxable gain may result. The statute also prohibits the deduction for any loss from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities where the taxpayer, within a period of 30 days before or after the date of sale or other disposition, acquires or enters into a contract or option to acquire substantially identical stock or securities.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States dropped to 251 during the week ended February 8 from 285 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago the total was 318.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
4 3⅜s '43-40	101.26	101.26	101.26
9 2¾s '50-55	107.22	107.20	107.20
12 2¾s '56-60	106.7	106.7	106.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79½	79½	79½
5 Allegh 5s '50 st	42½	42½	42½
14 Allegh Val 4s '42	106	106	106
8 Allis Ch cv 4s '52	110¼	110	110¼
1 AmL&Chem 5½s '49	104	104	104
1 Am T&T 5½s'43	108½	108½	108½
2 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109¼	109⅛	109¼
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	108½	108½	08½
1 AssanondaC 4½s'50	107	107	107
7 Atm Del 4s'57	100⅞	100½	100½
1 AT&SF 4s'95	105	105	105
1 Atl & Birm 4s'33	14¾	14½	14¾
1 A C Line cit 4s'52	69½	69½	69½
1 B&O rfg 6s'95	30¼	30	30
6 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	30	30	30
5 B&O rfg 5s'95	27¼	27	27
1 B&O 5s'96 F	27	27	27
5 B&O 5s'96 F ct	27	27	27
1 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	27	27	27
6 B&O cv 4½s'60	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
11 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	14¾	14½	14¾
3 B&O 1st 4s'48	66½	66½	66½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s'66	105 9-32	105 9-32	105 9-32
8 Beth Stl 3½s'52	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
8 Beth Stl 3½s'59	101½	101⅝	101½
1 Bostond&Me 5s'37	43½	43½	43½
25 Bost&Me 4½s'61	45¼	45	45
1 Bkly City RR 5s'41	85	85	85
6 Bkly City RR 5s'41 ct	75¾	75¾	75¾
47 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'68	98⅞	98⅞	98
132 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'68 ct	99	99¼	99
5 Bkly Gn C&SB cn 5s'41	72	69	72
2 Bkly Qn C&Sb 1st 5s'41	70	70	70
11 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	97½	97½	97½
6 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Can Nat 3s'69 July	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	98⅜	98	98
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
4 Can Nor 6½s'46	112½	112½	112½
4 Can Pac 5s'54	82½	82½	82½
3 Can Pac 4½s'46	85	85	85
1 Can Pac 4½s'60	77	77	77
6 Can Pac 4s perp.	65¼	65	65¼
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5 Cen Pac 5s'60	49¼	48⅞	49
3 Cen R R N J 5s'87	17½	17½	17½
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 C & O 3½s 'ref D	99½	99½	99½
2 C & O rfg 3½s '98 E	99¾	99	99
1 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	87½	87½	87½
1 CB&Q 4s'49	98¼	98¾	99¼
26 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26½	26	26½
1 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	6⅞	6¾	6¾
2 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 CM&StP gen 4s'89	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s'37	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
19 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6½	6¼	6¼
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¾	108	108
5 Ch&W Ind 5s'62	92½	92½	92½
3 Cin Gas&El 3¼s '66	108½	108½	108½
4 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51½	51⅜	51½
1 Col P&L 5s '43	105	105	105
1 Col&So 4½s '80	29½	29½	29½
3 Columb G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110¼	110¼	110¼
14 ComwlthEd cv3½s'58	120	120	120
5 Con Edis 3½s '48	107½	107½	107½
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 ConOil cv 3½s'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Consum P 3¼s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
25 Comm P&L 1pf	45¼	45¼	45¼
100 Cons Binsdf	3¼	3¼	3¼
500 ConG&EBal (3.60)	82	82½	83
100 Cons Gas Ut	1½	1½	1½
100 Cons Stl Corp	5	5	5
200 Copper Range	8	8	8
300 Copperw Ltl (.20e)	16	16	16
100 Crocker-Wh El M	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 Crown C Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼
30 Dayton Rub A (2)	32	32	32
1700 Decca Record. (.20e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300 Divco Twin Trk (.40g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200 Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
50 East G&F 6pf	18	18	18
1000 Eisler Elec (.08g)	1½	1½	1½
25 Equity Corp $3 pf (3)	24¼	24¼	24¼
100 Fairchild Ave (.40g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
3500 Fairchild Av & Air	6¼	6¼	6¼
40 Falstaff Brew	8	8	8
600 Fisk Rub	15¼	15	15¼
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74	7	7	7
4 Francis Sug 6s '56	51	51	51
1 GenMoAc 3¼s '51	106	106	106
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97⅛	97¼	97⅛
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	82½	82½	82½
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102	102	102
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91½	91½	91½
9 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	108½	108½	108½
8 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48¾	48¼	48¾
9 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15¾	15¼	15¾
2 Inn Cen 4s '53	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47	47	47
1 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	47	47	47
2 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	106½	106½	106½
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	74¾	74¾	74¾
5 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	73½	73	73
14 Interb R Tr 6s '32	33⅜	33½	33⅜
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32 ct	32	32	32
21 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	77	77	77
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	77¾	77¾	77¾
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	14	14	14
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	72¼	72¼	72¼
27 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	73¼	73	73¼
6 Int Paper 6s '55	99	99	99
3 Int Paper 5s '47	103	102¾	102¾
2 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	91½	91½	91½
6 Int T&T 4½'52	40	40	40
2 Int T&T 5s '55	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 KCFtS & Mem 4 '36	32½	32½	32½
5 KCFtS & M 4s '46 ct	32	32	32
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	52	51	52
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	51	51	51
1 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Loews 3½s'46	103	103	103
30 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	81¾	81¼	81¾
12 Manhat Ry 2 4s 2013	44½	44½	44½
7 McCrory Strs 5s '51	107¼	107⅜	107¼
6 M&StL cn 5s '34 ct	7	6¾	6¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27¼	27¼	27¼
34 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17½	17¼	17½
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17½	17½	17½
17 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	17½	17½	17½
4 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	17	17	17
15 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17½	17½	17½
5 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	24	24	24
15 Mob&O 5s '38	38¼	38	38
12 Mob&O 4½s '77	33	32¾	33
1 MonWPPub S 4½s '60	110¾	110¾	110¾
9 MonWPaPS 6s '65	110¾	110¼	110¾
12 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	100	100
3 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Nash C&StL 4¼s '78	70½	70½	70½
29 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	51¼	50¾	50¾
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	107	107	107
5 NJ P&L 4½s '60	108½	108½	108½
4 NY&Harl 3½s 2000	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58½	58¾
19 NYC 4½s 2013	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
5 NYC cv 3½s '52	58	58	58
4 NYC & HR 4s '42	89	89	89
14 NYC&HR 3½s '97	78½	78½	78¾
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	54¾	54¾	58½
1 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
5 NYNH&H cv 6s '43	19½	19½	19½
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 NYNH&H 4s'57	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 NY Ry 6s '58 st	107	107	107
1 NY Rys 4½s '63	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 NY Trap R 6s '48 st	90½	90½	90½
11 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5½	5¾	5¾
2 Norf & W 4s '96	124½	124¾	124¾
2 Nor Pac Co 4s '59	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Nor Pac 4s 2047	56¾	56¼	56¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	48	48	48
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	38¼	38¼	38¼
3 Ohio Ed 4½s '69	108½	108½	108½
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	107½	107½	107½
5 OreRR&NavI 4s '46	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s81	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109½	109	109
1 Pac Mo 5s '51	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	75	75	75
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	43½	43½	43½
5 Pen Co 4s '63	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Pen Co gen 4½s '74	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Pen P&L 3½s '69	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107½	107½	107½
18 Pen RR gen 4½s '85	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86¾	86¾	86¾
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	97	97	97
5 Pen RR 4s '48	114	114	114
2 Pen RR 3¼s '52	84½	84½	84½
10 Peoria&E 1st4s '40	65¼	65¼	65½
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	9½	9½	9½
1 Phil Co Prod 3½s '52	111	111	111
25 Phila Co 5s '67	106	106⅛	106
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Phillips Pet 3s '48	111¾	111¾	111¾

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Retail Business Continues Substantially Above Last Year

Business and Industry

Big New York Rail Merger Seen Assured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Preliminaries to the merger of the rapid transit lines have been completed here following ratification by a sufficient number of security holders of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Corporation of the offer by the City of New York to buy its lines for merger with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

In informed quarters it was said that this action by the Brooklyn-Manhattan security holders insures the merger of all of New York's underground and elevated lines soon. This will bring into one city-owned system 776.06 miles of rail lines carrying approximately 2,000,000,000 paying passengers a year.

The city's investment in rapid transit now exceeds $1,150,000,000, and after unification will approximate $1,500,000,000. This is more than the entire national debt of the United States before the World War.

Indications were that the 5-cent-fare would remain in effect, at least for the present.

Canadian Revenues Continue to Show Gain in January

OTTAWA (CP)—Revenues continued their upward climb in January, totaling $42,792,735, compared with $33,239,697 for January, 1939, it was announced from the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury for Canada.

From April 1, 1939, to last Jan. 31, revenues totaled $441,587,407, compared with $428,061,425 from April 1, 1938, to Jan. 31, 1929.

Total expenditures amounted to $58,578,502 in January and of this amount $13,378,662 was termed a special war appropriation. The total expenditure compared to $49,263,637 in January last year.

For the period from April 1, 1939, to last Jan. 31, total expenditures were listed at $472,940,095 compared with $416,186,863 for the same time the previous year. The war appropriation from April 1 is given as $61,490,426. The most of it probably spent since war broke out.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15

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Argentine January Exports Up Sharply

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires

The statistics department announced that Argentina's exports had increased by 57,340,000 pesos (about $17,202,000) in January, 1940, compared with January 1, 1939. totaled 186,191,000 pesos (about $55,857,300) compared with 128,851,000 pesos (about $38,655,300) in 1939.

Aluminum Output Of U. S. in 1939 Largest on Record

WASHINGTON (AP) — Virgin aluminum production in the United States last year was the largest on record, the Bureau of Mines reported.

Despite the drought, which curtailed hydro-electric power development in the South, the plant at Alcoa, Tenn., produced 41 per cent of the total output, with 35 per cent being made at Massena, N. Y., 13 per cent at Badin, N. C., and 11 per cent at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The 1939 output amounted to 327,090,000 pounds valued at $64,600,000. For 1938, the 286,882,000 pounds produced were valued at $56,659,000.

"The largest increase in demand for aluminum was caused by national preparations for defense and by war abroad," the bureau reported. "In 1939 the aircraft industry consumed twice the amount of aluminum that it did in 1937, the previous record year."

Despite the demand, however, the domestic price remained unchanged throughout the year, and the Aluminum Company of America announced there would be no increase in the basic ingot price of 20 cents a pound during the first quarter of 1940.

The Aluminum Company of America announced a $30,000,000 expansion program to begin this year, including an $18,000,000 plant at Vancouver, Wash., and additions to the Alcoa plant.

Home Financing Is Expected To Expand Further in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the current year home financing in the United States shows every sign of continuing the expansion trend noted in 1939, the Federal Home Loan Bank Review says in its annual survey of economic and business conditions.

Any further diversion of industrial facilities and labor to meet war production demands will cause uncertainties in the construction field and any emphatic upward trend of building costs might interfere with the substantial amount of home building expected, said the Review. It pointed out that the economists of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board believe the actual home building of 1940 will not vary greatly from 1939, when approximately 473,000 nonfarm dwelling units were constructed.

Good Year in 1939

Savings and loan associations enjoyed in 1939 the most successful year in a decade, stated the survey. Mortgage recordings during 1939 showed that these locally owned and managed thrift and home-financing institutions continued to occupy the predominant place in the field by financing about one-third of the mortgages. Private savings placed by the public in the associations reached new high totals and the trend continues emphatically upward.

A check of the mortgage interest rates charged by all types of lenders showed, said the Review, that "a 5 per cent rate was for the first time the commonest nominal charge for first mortgages on new, moderately priced homes. Such straws in the wind indicated stable or falling, rather than increasing, mortgage interest rates in the immediate future."

The volume of residential construction in 1939, for the first time in 10 years, "was approaching the quantity needed each year to replace those dwelling units lost through fire, demolition and other causes, and to house the annual increase in the number of nonfarm families," stated the Review.

Building Costs Rise

Building costs began an upward trend in the latter part of 1939. During the entire year there was little change until September, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board index of the cost of constructing a standard six-room house having eased to the lowest point since February, 1937. Then, according to the Review:

"During the last four months of the year, however, substantial increases appeared in several classifications, particularly lumber, paint and prepared roofing. The wholesale index for the week of December 23 was the highest in over two years, although the rise in building materials was not quite as sharp as the upturn of all industrial commodity prices.

"The Federal Home Loan Bank Board index of the standard house reflected only a slight increase for the entire year. The small decline in labor costs was more than offset by higher material prices toward the year end."

For six consecutive years, said the survey, "the annual volume of nonfarm residential construction has increased. There are widespread differences of opinion as to whether this trend will be continued during 1940." It was pointed out that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board estimates that the totals will not vary greatly from those of 1939.

More Building Expected

As to favorable influences for a steady increase in home building, the Review said:

"There still exists a sizeable need which may be augmented by additional pressure for dwellings in industrial centers. In addition, a further stimulus will be provided by the anticipated rise in national income resulting from increased employment, production, and pay rolls.

"The emphasis by governmental and private organizations on the necessity for producing low-cost houses for the lower income brackets should widen the potential market for new homes. This factor combined with favorable financing conditions, including minimum down payments, reduced interest rates, and extended loan plans, should also be a springboard for additional building.

"The combined effect of these favorable and unfavorable factors should result in a volume of residential construction approximately equal to that of 1939. The 30 per cent increase in public construction indicated by the United States Housing Authority will offset a decrease of as much as 5 per cent in total private residential-building activity."

Real estate sales in 1939 "averaged considerably better than in 1938 and somewhat above 1937. The former sales peak in May, 1937, . . . was followed by a rapid recession until early 1938. From this low point real estate sales have increased almost uninterruptedly to a new peak. In last-quarter strength, 1939 gives every indication of a continued upward trend in sales activity into 1940. . . .

Demand for Cheap Homes

"Most active sales were for new 5- to 6-room modern houses priced below $5,000, while the market continued slow for larger, older houses. But for older properties priced below $3,000, sales were reasonably active, paralleling HOLC experience. Half of all HOLC sales have been in the price classes below $3,000, with 30 per cent below $2,000.

"Two facts stood out in 1939's market: first, the demand for homes persisted in the low-priced field; second, a significant price differential between old and new properties continued, reflecting present levels of building costs, important technological improvements, and the ease and low cost of finance.

"With continued expansion of new building and real estate market recovery dependent on assimilation of an estimated overhang of $4,000,000,000 in residential properties, the improvement made in the real estate position of institutional holders during 1939 despite this price differential was encouraging. A 12 per cent decline in real estate holdings of an identical group of insured members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System took place from June 30, 1938, to June 30, 1939, indicating that 1939 will show a third successive decrease in ratio of real estate owned to total assets."

Taxes Increase

Taxes are always of importance in connection with the real estate, the Review points out, and its study shows that the average tax rates of 275 cities increased slightly during 1939, although less than in 1938 or 1937. The diminishing rate of increase may indicate that the general property tax is reaching its maximum productivity, said the Review.

As to the long-term savings of the American people, the Review said:

"That the public is interested primarily in safety and only secondarily in return, as the essential test of a sound investment, can be no more clearly demonstrated than by the continued growth of long-term savings.

Retail Trade 6 to 10 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail buying at leading centers of distribution jogged along unevenly this week, some stores showing gains and others reporting slackened demand, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

While sales for the country as a whole were a shade under last week, volume ran 6 to 10 per cent above a year ago.

Sales in the South were 8 to 13 per cent above the like 1939 week; New England and the Middle West, up 6 to 12 per cent each; East, up 5 to 9 per cent; Northwest, 5 to 7 per cent, and Southwest, 3 to 7 per cent. The Pacific Coast was the only region with sales failing to top last year, volume there running 1 to 4 per cent under a year ago.

"Consumer interest centered on furniture, glassware, yard goods, and apparel accessories," the credit agency said. "Although retailers complained that demand was somewhat less general than in the preceding week, with shoppers turning mainly to featured items, a number of stores showed an increase in total sales volume over the past week. . .

"Temperatures were still too low in most sections to encourage heavy purchasing of spring apparel. . . . Men's furnishings and some lighter-weight clothing, however, sold in improved volume. Sales of furniture continued well ahead of last year, as did curtains, draperies, floor coverings and radios. In most house furnishings lines there was increased stress on better grades."

Wholesale turnover was "modestly larger" than a year ago.

"Reorders on spring lines were trickling in steadily, but for fairly small quantities, as retailers held to a policy of ordering frequently and in moderate amounts," the agency said.

Would Woo Capital

Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho

Moderate Candidate for the Mexican Presidency.

Coming Mexican Regime Seen Favorable to Foreign Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — A friendly gesture toward foreign capital was made recently by General Manuel Avila Camacho, the administration's candidate for the presidency. Linked with the negotiations of his personal agent, former President Emilio Portes Gil, the statement indicates that a more favorable era for investment in Mexico may be initiated if General Avila Camacho is elected for the next six-year term.

"That Mexico needs foreign capital cannot be questioned," said the candidate during a speech at San Miguel el Alto, Jalisco. "If I am elected I will provide guarantees for investments by private domestic and foreign capital, such guarantees to be adjusted to the social conquests which labor has gained from the Revolutionary governments."

The nature of these guarantees is not revealed but that they must be concrete is indicated by the recent activities of Señor Gil, acting as Avila Camacho's representative. He has brought to Mexico representatives of United States capital to investigate the possibilities for investment here. Although reports on the proposed investments are conflicting it is understood that they cover the building of hotels, a tourist resort, improvements of railways and possible expansion of the fishing industry.

Seeks to Restore Confidence

It is also reported, but not confirmed, that Señor Portes Gill has had conversations with representatives of the foreign oil companies, seeking a settlement of their controversy with the Mexican government. Whatever the real nature of the business negotiations being carried out the fact that they have been initiated by the candidate with the administration backing would indicate that he is eager to restore the confidence destroyed by the aggressively nationalistic Cardenas regime.

Assurance that labor's conquests will not be injured does not imply that if Avila Camacho comes to power labor will receive the same patronage that it has enjoyed during the Cardenas administration. Relations between the candidate and the Confederation of Mexican Labor, which is backing him, are known to be lukewarm.

The Confederation has pursued an aggresive political role leading to many extremes and much abuse. General Avila Camacho, being a confirmed moderate, has not approved these extremes and he recently flatly contradicted the predictions of Vicente Lombardo Toledano, the Confederation's leader, that there would be revolution here. "There will be no revolution," said the candidate, "because the people do not want it and the democratic processes will prevail."

Such conflicting attitudes taken by the moderate General and the extremeist Lombardo Toledano forecast a probable housecleaning in labor's forces if Avila Camacho assumes the presidency. This does not mean that the labor movement will be curbed but that its leaders may be changed in order to implant a leadership more amenable to co-operation with both the government and capital.

Both Candidates Moderate

Moderation has also been employed by General Avila Camacho on the program for socialistic education in all Mexican schools. He has tried to quiet the alarms of devout Roman Catholic groups, who fear that the socialist education will harm their children, by assuring them that there will be no interference with religious education in the home. From a number of public statements on the issue it is indicated that he may not press the enforcement of the new educational law.

Rural Electric Co-Operatives Giving Power to Many Families in Arkansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Establishment of rural electric co-operative associations and expansion of building programs of private electric utilities have brought electricity to 18,833 farm families in Arkansas. H. W. Blalock, commissioner of the State Utilities Commission, said a survey just completed shows that rural power lines are being extended to an average of 500 new customers each month.

Mr. Blalock said the survey reveals that the private companies on Nov. 1 were serving 9,845 farm families from their "strictly rural lines," while 488 commercial customers such as rural stores and filling stations were receiving service from the same type lines.

Financed By R E A

In addition, the private companies were serving approximately 4,200 rural industrial customers from approximately 2,000 miles of industrial transmission lines.

The 13 co-operative associations, financed by the Government's Rural Electrification Administration, were shown as having 13,500 members. Mr. Blalock said the co-operatives had 5,340 miles of lines scheduled for construction at the time the survey was conducted, and of this amount 2,256 miles had been actually constructed and energized by Nov. 1. An additional 1,031 miles were ready for energizing, he said, while 2,053 miles were under construction

Private electric utilities were shown as having 2,370 miles of "strictly rural lines," representing an investment of $1,848,986.

Applications Pending

The 13 co-operatives on Nov. 1 had obtained approval of loans from the REA totaling $4,996,000 since the early part of 1937, Commissioner Blalock said. Of this amount, he said, $2,789,004 had been used in construction to date and the balance will be used as the co-operatives expand their operations. In addition, the co-operatives have applications pending with the REA for $257,500, which is expected to be released some time during the early part of 1940.

Approximately 4300 farm families, members of the co-operative electric associations, are now receiving electricity from the energized lines of the agencies. In addition to these members, Blalock said, "there are 5,041 'good prospects' along the lines of the co-operatives."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Economic Journal, published quarterly by the Royal Economic Society, proposes to run a section during the war devoted to the economic and financial problems raised by the war. The first section of this kind appeared in the December issue, and is an excellent survey of the problems which are at present troubling us.

The section opens with Mr. J. M. Keynes' survey of war finance and his proposal for compulsory savings which was discussed in this column at the time it was ventilated in the London Times.

The Government's problem of finding say £2,750,000,000 in a full year would be solved in Mr. Keynes' plan as follows:

1. £1,250,000,000 from the yield of taxes already projected for 1940-41.
2. £550,000,000 from sale of gold and securities, to foreigners; from treasury bills taken up by overseas banks in London out of their increased sterling resources; and from lending to the Government the proceeds of sinking funds, depreciation reserves, and the depletion of stocks of goods.
3. £300,000,000 from normal current savings, largely from insurance companies, company reserves, and other non-private sources.
4. £400,000,000 from compulsory savings.
5. £50,000,000 from new taxes.
6. £200,000,000 from Excess Profits Tax, and from the higher yield of existing taxes and from increased savings resulting from allowing prices to rise say 5 per cent more than wages and salaries.

Labor Opposes Plan

Mr. Keynes comments that "the borrowing problem is child's play if the budget problem as a whole is tackled from the right end—that is to say, by controlling consumption." Mr. Keynes' plan was published by the Times in the middle of November; early in the new year it has made practically no headway toward acceptance by the labor party, without which it will be very difficult to adopt.

Second article in the section is by Mr. E. A. G. Robinson, on wage policy. He reviews the ways in which, during the last war, wage rates were pushed up, and the piecemeal and dilatory way in which, too late to prevent the general appearance of inflation, government control was adopted.

He quotes Professor Bowley's estimate that money wage rates in 1917 were 35 to 40 per cent higher than in 1914. Applying the Labor Gazette index of cost of living (180 for 1917 against 100 for July 1914), real wage rates fell 22 to 25 per cent between 1914 and 1917.

If Professor Bowley's own index of price changes is used, real wages fell from 1914 to 1917 by 12 to 16 per cent. In 1938 real wage rates were some 50 per cent above the level of 1917.

"The problem of the moment," writes Mr. Robinson, "is whether or not it is possible to learn by experience and take a short cut to the full-scale organization necessary to attain the joint ideals of economical distribution of a reduced national income and economical distribution of a limited labor supply; or whether it is necessary for the formation of public opinion that lesser degrees of regulation shall again be tried and found wanting."

Existing regulatory machinery may control purely competitive and local wage increases, but will do little to restrict more general wage increases negotiated in whole industries, many of which have already occurred. And in any case it is not sufficient merely to prevent further wage increases. "Reduction of working-class standards of living will probably be required."

Reduction through inflation relies on the time lag between increases in prices and subsequent increase in wages; it will be frustrated by any attempt to fix all wages on a cost-of-living basis.

This seems in fact to be the aim of the labor movement at present; to fix all wage rates on a cost-of-living basis by central voluntary negotiation.

Mr. Robinson ends with a statement that public opinion must doubtless be prepared beforehand. "But is it so obviously unprepared for a general and all-embracing acceptance of the principle that none must benefit and all must share equitably in any hardships that may be forthcoming in the approaching months?"

Reports on Employment

A third article discusses the changes in industrial occupations in war time. It assumes that 3,800,000 men can be withdrawn for the fighting services. Allowing for new entrants into industry, this withdrawal would cause a reduction in male industrial employment of 2,981,000; the estimated number of female workers available is put at 4,097,000; total employment may therefore increase by 1,116,000, or by 5 per cent.

This article also estimates the changes in employment for industries, grouped into expanding industries, industries contracting 10 per cent or less, and industries contracting more than 10 per cent.

The heaviest percentage increase among the former group is put at 151 per cent for government service, followed by 139 per cent for banking and finance and 57 per cent for metal trades.

This third item is by far the largest numerically with an increase of 1,630,000 employees (male and female). Heaviest decrease by percentage is 64 per cent in the miscellaneous industry group, a decline of 1,076,000 employees. Second biggest decrease is 573,000 in the building trades.

This last item clearly shows, as the authors point out, that the whole method of calculation applied to obtain the above figures has broken down in this instance. The assumption behind all these figures is that, starting from the distribution of industrial employment in 1938, percentage changes in the number of males and females employed in individual industries will stand in the same ratio to each other as they did in 1914-1918.

The building industry has changed too fundamentally since the last war for this to apply; a separate article is given in the section on this industry.

Dr. Paul Einzig has an article describing the shortcomings of the British control of the sterling market, and urging the closing of the many and sometimes large loopholes. And the section ends with Sir Robert Kindersley's annual survey (this time for 1938) of British overseas investments. This war section of the Economic Journal promises to be a most valuable guide to our problems.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Net Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company and subsidiaries reported net income for 1939 of $2,158,582, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $3.27 a share on common stock. This compared with $1,003,289, or $1.41 a common share, in 1938. Company makes heat control devices at plants in Minneapolis and Philadelphia.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:50 Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	420,000
Previous day's sales	684,120
1940 volume to date	23,662,640
1939 volume to date	32,800,748

Steels Lead Brisk Stock Market Rise

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Stocks gained in fairly brisk fashion today under the leadership of steels.

Advances of major fractions to two points were chalked up for a wide range of securities in a spurt of activity toward the second hour. The rise appeared to be a continuation of yesterday's late-session spurt.

Chief among the buoyant shares were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Westinghouse, Air Reduction, International Mercantile Marine and Continental Can. In addition to these, new highs for 1939-40 were reached by Loft, Cluett Peabody, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit preferred and Cleveland Graphite Bronze.

Traders were gravely interested in the Scandinavian situation, watching whether Sweden would be drawn into the defense of Finland with a consequent widening of the war zone.

Traction Bonds in Demand

The bond market concentrated on local traction issues to the almost complete exclusion of corporate and Government loans today.

Fast bidding lifted prices of the tractions fractions to an outside of 7 points as the short session got into the final hour.

Buying was fostered, brokers said, by the belief unification of the city's transit facilities was now assured. City authorities said sufficient Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit bonds have been earmarked to bring the necessary assents to unification to the 90 per cent required.

Boosted were such issues as B-M-T 4½s of '66 and collateral 4½s of '66, Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s and Interborough Rapid Transit collateral 6s of '32.

Vigorous trade in two corporate loans saved the group from almost complete stagnation. Southern Kraft 4¼s ran up a major fraction and International Mercantile Marine 6s more than a point on substantial turnover.

Scandinavian loans took a beating in the foreign group. Off as much as 3 points were Finland 6s, Estonia Republic 7s, Denmark 6s and 5½s.

U. S. Government loans were mixed, with most issues untraded.

European Grain Damage Reported

WASHINGTON (AP) — Unofficial sources abroad have reported extensive winter damage to European grain, the office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said.

Low temperatures with inadequate snow were said to have resulted in abnormal winter killing from the Black Sea to Belgium, presumably including the Danube Basin, Germany and Italy.

Winter crops in Spain, Portugal, the United Kingdom and France were also said to have suffered.

"Since about 95 per cent of the wheat acreage in European countries, exclusive of Russia, is sown to winter wheat," the announcement said, "any abnormal winter killing is likely to have unfavorable repercussions on the bread supplies of the countries affected. In the past increased spring seeding has rarely compensated for heavy winter losses."

Business Personals

Charles E. Wilson has been elected a director of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Mr. Wilson is President of the General Electric Company.

W. L. Petrikin, Chairman of the Board of the Great Western Sugar Company, has retired after 38 years' association with the company. As yet no successor has been announced.

The Massachusetts Savings Bank Insurance League in Boston has announced the election of the Honorable Clement A. Norton to the Board of Directors.

The directors of the Irving Trust Company have elected William N. Enstrom to the office of First Vice-President. Mr. Enstrom has been a Vice-President of the bank since 1919.

Frank A. Johnson, grandson of George F. Johnson, Chairman of the Board of the Endicott Johnson Corporation, has been made a director of the company.

Raymond Allan of Greenshields and Company, Montreal, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange, succeeding J. G. Herdt of L. G. Beaubien and Company who resigned.

Announcement has been made by A. M. Kidder Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, that Leroy K. Neff, formerly a special partner of Slaughter, Horne & Co., is now associated with them as manager of their commodity department.

John R. Williams, associated with the Electric Storage Battery Company for the last 45 years, announced his retirement as President. R. C. Norberg, Vice-President and General Manager, has been elected President and General Manager.

Election of Howard Black, Advertising Director of Life Magazine since 1937, as Vice-President of Time, Inc., has been announced.

Announcement has been made of the resignation of John H. Barton, President of the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J.

F. L. Dabney & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, have admitted Jose C. Harris, formerly with Spencer Trask & Co., into general partnership and C. Adrian Rubel as a special partner.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
70¼	68	Abbott (1.60a)	1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅜
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	48	48	48	
9	7⅛	Adams Ex (½g)	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	21	Adam-Mill (1)	1	22	22	22	Feb16
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18	18	18	— ¼
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	4	51½	51	51	+ ⅜
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 7
7	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.15e)	8	6½	6½	6½	Feb16
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1	⅞	⅞	Feb16
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	2	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	Feb16
14⅝	10⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	12	12	12	
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Feb16
16¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb13
22⅞	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(½g)	8	22	21⅞	22	Feb16
10⅞	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Feb16
180	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	176½	176	176½	Feb16
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	13	13	13	Feb14
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	6	14	13⅝	13⅞	Feb16
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	
68	65	Allied St pf (5)	2	68	68	68	Feb13
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	3	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	Feb16
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Feb16
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	54¼	54¼	54¼	Feb16
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	20⅛	20	20	Feb16
49⅜	41¾	Am Airlines	6	48⅞	48½	48⅞	+ ⅜
11½	10⅜	Am Bank Note	2	11	11	11	+ ¼
7	5¼	Am Bosch	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	43	42½	43	Feb16
116½	112	Am Can (4)	2	115½	115¼	115½	+ ½
176½	173⅜	Am Can pf (7)	2	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	Feb15
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	7	26¼	25¼	25¾	Feb16
51¾	42	Am Car pf	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	Feb14
23½	20⅛	Am Ch&C (.40e)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
109	108¼	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	108¼	108¼	Feb15
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	138	138	138	Feb15
7¾	6	Am Colortype	12	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+ ⅝
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Feb16
12½	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	12	12	12	+ ½
3⅛	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb15
5½	5	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan26
2⅜	1¾	Am & For Pow	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb16
24¼	19⅝	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	2	21½	20¾	20¾	Feb16
28¼	22½	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	1	25½	25½	25½	
7¼	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5½	5½	5½	Feb14
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	31½	30¾	31½	+1¼
6⅛	5	Am Hide & Lea	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
37	33⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	2	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	Feb15
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	58	57⅞	58	Feb16
3⅛	2⅜	Am Ice	16	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
29⅜	24¼	Am Ice pf	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
6⅜	5¼	Am Internat'l	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
41	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	41	41	41	Feb16
52¼	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	3	51½	50¾	50¾	Feb16
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	3	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	2	52½	52	52½	+1⅜
14⅞	13½	Am M & F (.80)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24¾	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	1	24	24	24	Feb15
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
5¼	3⅞	Am Power & Lt	1	4	4	4	
63¼	52½	AmP&L$6(1¼k)	5	56¾	56½	56¾	+ ¾
54	43¾	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	9	47⅜	46¾	47⅝	+1⅜
10⅝	9¼	AmRa&SS(.30g)	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	6	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
70	60¼	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	Feb16
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12¼	12	12	Feb16
10¾	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	1	10	10	10	Feb16
52½	46	Am Sm&R (1)5e)	6	51¼	51	51¼	+ ⅜
146⅛	143½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145	145	145	Feb16
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69½	59½	69½	Feb16
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	3	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ½
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	9	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
17¼	15¾	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Feb16
21¼	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	5	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
89⅜	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	89	88½	88½	Feb14
16¼	14⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb15
172¾	167¾	Am T & T (9)	6	172	171⅞	172	+ ¼
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	1	88½	88½	88½	— ½
90½	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	90	90	90	— ⅛
150½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Feb14
5½	5	Am Type Fdrs	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	9¾	Am Water Wks	14	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	97	97	97	Feb15
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
47¼	41¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	45	45	45	+ ¼
7¼	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
43½	49	Am Zinc pr pf	1	39	39	39	Feb16
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda(1¼g)	30	29½	29	29	— ¼
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	2	37½	37	37½	Feb 9
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
13	11	Andes Cop (¾g)	2	12	12	12	Feb16
3⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
33¼	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	33	32⅞	33	Feb16
109¼	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Feb14
6⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	8	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Feb16
51¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	49½	49	49½	Feb16
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	2	40	40	40	Feb16
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Feb15
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb16
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Feb14
85	70	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	1	71	71	71	Feb16
42	36⅜	Associates I (2)	1	42	41½	42	Feb13
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	6	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
54¾	50⅜	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Feb16
23½	18⅜	Atl Coast Line	1	19	19	19	+ ⅜
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	15	14½	15	+ ¼
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15	15	15	Feb16
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	6	108½	108½	108½	Feb13
8¾	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	12	8½	8½	8½	Feb16
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	50½	50½	50½	Feb15
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
6⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb13
2⅞	1⅝	Auburn Auto	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2¾	1⅞	Austin Nichols	11	3¼	3	3¼	+ ½
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
B							
18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
6⅜	5¼	Balt & Ohio	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	Feb16
8	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Feb14
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	2	12	12	12	Feb16
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8	8	8	Feb16
13⅜	11½	Barnsdall (.15e)	6	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
30⅛	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	3	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Feb13
109⅜	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	124½	124½	124½	Feb13
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9	9	9	Feb15
1939	Sale	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
32⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	26	31⅞	31⅜	31½	+ ¼
22¼	21	Ben Ind (1.85g)	1	22	22	22	
56¾	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	56	56	56	Feb 6
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	38	38	38	+ ½
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	41	79	77½	78	+1
20¾	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	+ ⅛
34½	28½	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	30	29¾	30	+1½
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Deck (1)	1	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
11⅝	9¾	Blaw-Knox	31	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
23¼	18¼	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	19	19	19	
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	14	24⅜	24	24	— ¼
26	21½	Bohn A&B (1)	3	25	24½	24½	Feb16
23⅜	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
23½	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	4	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¾e)	6	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Feb16
35¾	31⅛	Bower R B (3)	5	34	34	34	Feb15
6¾	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
22¾	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ½
39⅝	38¾	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb16
53	51⅛	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅜
2⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	14	2	2	2	— ⅛
26⅝	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	6	26⅜	24	26⅜	
17¼	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	24	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅝
19¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	67	19½	18⅞	19¼	— ⅛
73½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	76⅜	75½	76⅛	+2⅜
59	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	12	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅜
25½	22	Bwly Un G (¾e)	1	23	23	23	
35⅞	35	Brown Sh(½e)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb16
24¼	21¼	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	20	24⅞	24	24⅞	+1⅝
10⅛	8¾	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
5⅞	4¾	Budd Wheel	66	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
25⅞	20	Bullard Co (¼g)	4	25½	24⅞	25½	Feb16
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30½	30¼	30¼	
21⅝	18½	Burling Mill (1)	12	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	Feb16
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	Feb15
7⅜	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	1	7	7	7	Feb15
22	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Feb16
4½	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	21	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	4	12¾	12½	12¾	Feb16
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Feb16
C							
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	5	25½	25½	25½	Feb16
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅝	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7¼	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	12	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	3	14⅞	14½	14⅞	Feb16
21¼	16½	Can Dry (½g)	20	20½	20	20⅜	+ ½
5⅜	4¾	Canad Pacific	2	5	5	5	
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	3	39½	39½	39½	Feb13
5⅞	5⅛	Capital Ad A	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb13
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24	24	24	Feb16
3⅛	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	3	3	Feb16
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	70½	70½	70½	Feb16
56½	49½	Catepil Tract(2)	4	51¼	51	51	+ ¼
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (⅛g)	8	30	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	17	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	
23½	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	22⅜	22¾	22⅜	Feb16
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	4	3	3	3	Feb16
5½	4½	Cent RR NJ	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb15
59	6⅜	Cent Viol S(⅛g)	2	8	7⅝	8	Feb16
5⅞	5½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan10
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	39½	39¼	39½	+ ½
8⅜	6¼	Cert-teed Prod	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	18¾	18¼	18¼	Feb13
26¾	22½	Cham P&F(.10g)	2	22½	22½	22½	Feb16
20	15	Checker Cab	1	18	18	18	Feb16

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	30	Ches&Oh (2½a)	5	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅜
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	Feb16
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	10	4⅜	4½	4½	Feb16
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 9
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	8	¼	¼	¼	
1⅞	¾	Chi & N West pf	2	1	1	1	Feb14
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb14
12½	9¾	Chi Mail\Or	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
⅜	¼	Chi M St P&P	3	¼	¼	¼	Feb15
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb16
14¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	4	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	Feb16
35⅞	33¾	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Feb15
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	+1
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Feb15
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	Feb14
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb13
9	8	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 8
12¼	11⅛	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
5⅜	4⅝	Childs Co	1	5	5	5	Feb16
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	19	86½	85⅜	85⅝	— ¼
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (1.20)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb16
3¾	3	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb16
35½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	3	34¼	34½	34¼	+ ¼
39⅞	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	22	40¾	39¾	40½	+ ⅝
39¾	35½	Climax M(1.20a)	7	38¾	38½	38½	— ⅛
42¾	35⅞	Cluett P (2¾g)	41	43¼	42⅝	43¼	+ ½
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	— ⅛
62⅞	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	Feb 9
18⅝	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	8	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
106½	103⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	7	106	105½	105½	Feb16
103¾	103¾	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	105½	105½	105½	Feb14
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	2	32	31½	32	Feb16
19¾	17½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18½	18½	18½	
26¼	23	Col Br A (.45e)	5	25¾	25½	25¾	Feb16
26½	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
7⅜	6⅛	Col Gas & El	14	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ½
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	1	7	7	7	Feb16
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	Feb10
93¼	87⅞	Col Carb (4)	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	Feb16
48	46¼	Coml Credit (4)	6	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
107½	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	Feb13
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
112⅜	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	Feb 2
15⅜	13½	Coml Solvents	15	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅛	Com'th & South	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
73¼	63¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	65	65	65	
32⅝	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	28	32½	32½	32½	
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
24¼	22¼	Con-Nairn (1a)	3	23⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
10½	8	Congress Cigar	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	25½	Cons Aircraft	5	28	27¾	28	
9½	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
9⅜	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
32⅛	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	20	32	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
108½	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	108¼	108¼	108¼	Feb16
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	2	1	1	1	Feb16
9	8½	Consol F pf (1d)	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
5	4	Cons Laundries	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	10	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb 3
4¼	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb16
18	16	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Feb16
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	102¾	102¾	102¾	Feb16
17⅛	14⅞	Container (¼e)	6	16	16	16	Feb16
15⅜	13¼	Cont Bak A	2	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
1⅜	1	Cont Bak B	3	1	1	1	Feb16
97½	94¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	95	94½	95	Feb14
46¼	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	18	47¾	46¾	47	+ ⅞
116½	114½	Cont C pf (4½)	5	114½	114½	114½	Feb16
73⅜	69⅜	Cont Diam Fib	3	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	Feb16
40⅜	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	22	4½	4⅜	4½	
25	22½	Cont O Del (¼e)	8	24½	24½	24½	
29⅞	25	Cont Steel (2g)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
65⅛	62	Corn Prods (3)	6	65	64

Liquor Tax Link With Virginia's Schools Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Christian Advocate opposes vigorously the plan of Gov. James H. Price to add to the general fund of the Commonwealth through the imposition of a 10 per cent tax on the selling cost of alcoholic beverages in State-operated stores. Added money is needed for the school and public assistance programs.

"Right-thinking people," says the Advocate, "have a right strongly to resent any suggestion of tying up liquor proceeds with our educational system. One would as soon think of diverting those funds for the support of our churches. . . . Let the schools be supported as legitimately as we expect them to be operated."

The Advocate continues: "The passage of such a law . . . will further entrench the State in the whole damnable mess. When large portions of the budget are dependent upon the extent to which liquor revenues are realized, it will be increasingly difficult to divorce politics and liquor. . . .

"If the State of Virginia is to continue in partnership with the home-wrecking liquor business, let the profits be used to clean up the dirty mess it makes on every hand."

Increasing doubt about the favor with which the proposal will be met when eventually it is placed before the General Assembly has been seen for several days. Many of those who hailed the proposal at first have become noticeably lukewarm.

Laces Assembled For Georgia Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Old laces and fans have been put on exhibition here by the Colonial Dames. Although it was known that many laces were in the possession of families of Augusta, the great variety assembled gave cause for astonishment. The collection includes Rosepoint, Valenciennes, Chantilly, Point de Venise, Duchesse lace, and point applique, on wedding dresses and veils, shawls, carriage robes, "fascinators," capes, table cloths, and pillow cases.

There are lace parasols, and banquet and tea cloths galore.

The exhibit breathes romance and beauty in the veils and wedding gowns in which generations of Georgia brides pledged their troths, and in dresses in which debutantes of long ago danced. Fans range all the way from a tiny whisp of lace, known as a "face" fan, to large elaborate ones with intricate lace designs. Perhape the most interesting to spectators are white and black lace fans with handles of carved ivory, ebony, or tortoise shell.

Virginian Book Of '65 Returning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A religious book that was taken from the Virginia State Capitol building here as part of the loot of a victorious Federal army in April, 1865, is coming back to Virginia.

The Virginia General Assembly recently adopted a resolution to name a committee to communicate with Aubrey J. Drummond, of New York, owner of the book, who wishes to return it to Virginia.

Mr. Drummond is the son of the late Alonzo Drummond, who, as a young assistant to the famous Matthew Brady, Federal War Department photographer, took the book back home with him after the evacuation of Richmond.

The present owner will deliver the relic in person when arrangements can be completed.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

$40 La Segovia Apts. $100
Bachelors, singles, doubles, triples; subter. garage. 849 S. Gramercy Dr., Los Angeles, Calif

ORGANISTS

THOROUGHLY experienced organist available for Christian Science church; also teaching piano and organ, accompanying, radio. Box M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRINTING

NEW photo-offset process. Church office forms re-produced at much less cost than the "OLD PROCESS JOB PRINTING." Write for prices. Inclosing copy forms you want our quotation on. E. H. FORD & SONS, 5024 Holmes Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

PASADENA, CALIF.—Furnished or unfurnished, Italian stucco home in choice residential section; 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms, tile heating, 3 baths; lot 110x275, beautifully landscaped. A. S. DAVIS, Owner, 1484 E. California St.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

"COTTO" DESIGNED SPORTSWEAR, featuring "Wamsutta Fabrics in Fashion," now sold direct, offers sales and executive positions to competent educated women. Experience not necessary, but access to select clientele essential. Generous overwriting. DicKinS Inc., Fall River, Mass.

WOMEN—Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept. 826G, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TRAVELING companion, familiar with Latin America, go anywhere, with Christian Scientists preferred. U. W. GAZLEY, 1314 25th, Galveston, Texas.

THUMB INDEXING

BIBLES, WORKS on CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Blue, Black, Brown Thumb Indexed with the ORIGINAL RAPID PAGE FINDER SYSTEM now used by Publishers' Agent. Address orders for new or used books to RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc. 168A HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

17TH CENTURY tin lantern, 3 pc.; mid-Victorian grape carved set; other pieces; no dealers. Talbot 0068 (Boston, Mass.).

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

SUBLET 4-room apartment; all light rooms; Electrolux; $50.00. COX, 217 East 82nd St., N. Y. C. Regent 4-4350.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Fritz-Carlton Hotel
1138 Boylston St., Boston
1-2 and 3 Room Suites
Reasonable Rates
Excellent Cuisine
5 Minutes from The Mother Church

The Linda Vista
939 SOUTH SERRANO AVE., LOS ANGELES
Mrs. Ida G. Chamberlin, Mgr.
A strictly Class-A Apartment in Wilshire District. Distinguished for its luxurious appointments and character of its service. Daily maid service. 24-hr swboard. Ground floor Garage.

DANCING

BOSTON CLASSES: CHILDREN AND ADULTS
To understand and use good movement is wise education, and is fun.
LAURA DALZELL
246 Huntington Ave. (Opp. Symphony) Ken. 5459

FARMS FOR SALE

$2200—Cosy farm on black road between Haverhill and Exeter; 18 acres, wood lot and tillage half and half; good water; $1000 cash and mortgage. DR. FRANCIS E. PARK, 172 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. CKen. 2215.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SELLING out 9-room apartment furnishings. Antiques, grandfather's clock, oriental rugs and electric refrigerator. 88 Ivy St., Brookline, Mass. S. 4.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WINTER HOME
ROOMS with bath and breakfast; will also rent or sell completely furnished—suitable for tea room or guest house; exclusive. 2314 Hayne Avenue, Aiken, S. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Good gardener; flowers, vegetables and small greenhouse, on two-acre private estate. Write to MRS. E. K. MANN, Derby, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED fitter and alteration woman for dress shop carrying only fine merchandise. Box X-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. HOLLIS, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

SUBURBAN home for rest and study; care if required. Write Box M-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Oranges and Palms Sparkling Lake
Rolling Land; splendid house; bargain price
Miss L. M. NELSON, Realtor Winter Haven, Fla.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2403. Call Any Time. 129 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PAINTING & PAPERHANGING

SPECIAL WINTER PRICES—Painting, paper hanging; terms. For estimate, Stadium 2249 or 7347, Philo Epps, 98 Hooker St., Allston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

SARASOTA, FLA. "CLEARVIEW"
Newly built guest house designed and equipped for comfort; peaceful, quiet atmosphere, overlooking beautiful Sarasota Bay; near recreational center, Little Theater; catering especially to Monitor readers. 740 Broadway (U. S. 41).

PERSONAL SERVICE

ASSOCIATE-COMPANION — Well-educated woman available for service; unencumbered. Box E-6, 1975 Railway Exchange Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE. Graduate of Perkins Institution. 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

EXCHANGE or sell camp site on Restigouche River, N. B., Canada, for one in New England. Box N-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

ORLANDO, FLORIDA—See Cathryne Roulstone for comfortable homes. Associated with Floyd-Lindorff Realty Co., 439 N. Orange Avenue. Tel. 3983.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, KEN. 1374.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms, 1 street floor; permanent, transient; walking distance The Mother Church. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro St. — Comfortable, warm rooms in a quiet home; reasonable; privileges included. Tel. Com. 9106.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 108th St. (Cor. B'way)—Attractive, outside room, high class private family. Gentleman. BOWMAN, ACademy 2-3244.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 137 (62nd)—Clean, cozy singles; facing river; running water, elevator; good transportation. Call after 5 p. m.

N. Y. C.—Business woman; large, light room; quiet; 2 closets, 17th floor; one in family; excellent transportation. CH. 2-2058.

N. Y. C., 600 West 146th St.—1-2 rooms, private family, convenient subway, bus; reasonable. Tel. Audubon 3-2440, Apt. 51.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, college graduate, army officer training, desires position. CRAIG BOYCE, 291 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CAPABLE, cheerful young lady wishes opportunity to be companion to retarded child or shut-in; wide teaching experience in arts and crafts; also as governess; will go anywhere; best of references. Address Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION, homekeeper, experience in practical nursing, housekeeping and music; driving license. Box N-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG lady would like position as mother's helper. Address MEREDITH MELLOR, Woonsocket, R. I., R. F. D. No. 1. Tel Woonsocket 3221-W.

SUMMER HOMES

$365.00 per season

Sugar Hill, N. H. 3 story, 10 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, running water, large fireplace and barn. Easily accessible but not on a much traveled but good road. Ideally situated for children and has play house on grounds, ½ mile from Sugar Hill, beautiful view of mountains. Write A. H. Baller, 245 Broad St., Wethersfield, Conn.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED

PORTLAND, ME. — Wanted by man and wife position as camp managers, adult or boys; many years' experience; responsible for every detail. Room 304, 22 Monument Square.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

YOU ARE MY GUEST
This Tuesday, Feb. 20, 2-4 P. M.
"My Bible Reading Technique Class"
M. Suzanne Mackay, STUDIO 716 Steinway Hall
113 West 57th St., N. Y. C., Un. 4-5790

FREE SONG RECITAL—of students Sunday Eve. at 8:30—FEB. 18, Robert Malone, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Col. 5-9139.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS. 81 University Pl. GR 5-1818. N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-8661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
of the better kind at prices no higher
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

Specialists in the Etiquette of FLOWERS
MARTIN FLOWERS Inc.
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MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.

CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
PHONE DEX. 1377

Serve a delicious meal with Libby's Canned Meats

GREER'S GOT IT
All Over Town

MILK and CREAM
Grade A Raw
Phone BELMONT 349
Weston's Dairy Farm
R. F. D. 1, Box 15 Theodore, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd

Lane-Mallory
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

Florida

BRADENTON

BRADENTON LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
Let experts do your dyeing
No job too large or too small.

FLORIDA

BRADENTON
(Continued)

BRADENTON HARDWARE CO.
Kyanize Paints and Varnishes
12th St. and Seaboard Tracks

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS
Dresses—Hats—Coats
Shoes Hose
Milady's every need

Taste th Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

DOOLITTLE HARDWARE CO.
General Hardware and Sporting Goods
435-437 Twelfth Street

CORAL GABLES

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Specializing in **Service** at Moderate Prices
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVE., CORAL GABLES, FLA.
PHONE 4-7641

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

La Salle
Cleaners, Launderers
2329 Le Jeune Road, Phone 4-9717
We call for and deliver

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
143 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2820
Anna Barlow

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

FORT LAUDERDALE

BARLITT'S MARKET
Complete Line of Foods
INCLUDING
Borden Chateau Cheese
815 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 44

Modern Shoe Rebuilders
QUALITY SERVICE
322 South Andrews Avenue

Mrs. Whiting's Waffle Shop
BREAKFAST and LUNCH
7:30 till 2:00 P. M.
DINNERS
5:30 till 7:30 P. M.
612 E. LAS OLAS BOULEVARD

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOME OWNED
SETZER'S STORES
GROCERIES
MEATS
FISH
and POULTRY
"The Best o' Everything to Eat"
Ten Stores—One Near You

Boulevard Plee-Zing
Food Store
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Hershell and Melrose Tel. 2-1133, 1134

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1300

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUTTON JEWELRY CO.
Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store
We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips
132 E. Flagler Street
Phone 2-5996 Est. 1897

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

FILERS INC.
Groceries, Western Meats
Vegetables, Hardware
Shoes and Clothing
N. W. 7th Ave. and 95th St.
Phone 7-5044

Individual Designing
Newest Imports
Straws Trims Felts
MARY'S HAT SHOP
161 S. E. First Street
MARY F. KEMP

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8th Street
Biscayne Blvd. at 55th Street

Rapillard Beauty Salon
A Complete Beauty Service
Marinello System
ZOTOS—FREDERICS PERMANENT WAVES
Phone 3-2487 815 S. W. 17th Ave.

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

Men's & Women's Florsheims
Enna Jettick
Dickerson
Red Cross
COWEN'S
135 E. Flagler du Pont Bldg.

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

WhiteSwan
BEAUTY SALON
Modern
Beauty Service
Soft Water Used
6814 Biscayne Blvd. Ph. 7-3522
Expert Operators

Complete Interiors
Furniture Draperies
Floor Coverings Accessories
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St. Phone 3-3141

Modern, Tropical, Colonial
FURNITURE
Complete Line of Nationally Advertised Furniture and Bedding
Shull Furniture Co.
763 S. W. EIGHTH ST. Tel. 2-1109
Used Furniture Accepted as Part Payment

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
GIFTS
Mail orders filled
1755 Biscayne Blvd.

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Englander-Elliott Inc.
"The House of Beautiful Furniture"
Moderately Priced
839 WEST FLAGLER STREET
PHONE 3-8800

LITTLE GREEN SHOP
64 S. E. 1st St. Phone 2-4692
DRESSES
for Junior Miss, Teenage, Children, Infants
Gifts for Infants and Children

RUSSELL F. HAND, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1921
Insurance
For Everything
500 SEYBOLD BLDG. TELEPHONE
MIAMI, FLORIDA 5-4781
"Let Hand Write Your Next Policy"

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Miami's Most Delightful Dining Place
Rose Bowl
DINNERS . . $1.25 and up
Luncheon—Dinner
512 N. E. 15th St. Phone 3-2045
On Venetian Causeway
Delicious Food

Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 HALCYON ARCADE PHONE 2-1853

Skagseth Stationery Co.
72 N. E. FIRST ST.
Also 1452 Washington Avenue
MIAMI BEACH

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MIAMI BEACH

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
on Normandy Isle
940 Everglades Concourse, Miami Beach
Opposite the Monument
Breakfast - Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Phone 6-9112

LOUIS' GRILL
Serving Miami Beach Since 1928
"JUST GOOD FOOD"
731 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9933

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
Redfern's Service Station
1601 ALTON ROAD, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
"Service as You Like It" Phone 5-9381

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road, Phone 5-2701
JEWELRY ACCESSORIES
HOSIERY PERFUMES
Distributors for
DUNHILL — SCHIAPARELLI — CHANEL

Flamingo Gown Shoppe
Importers
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

Pierre
FINE CUSTOM TAILOR and NECKWEAR
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
PHONE 5-3813

MIKE DALLETT GARAGE
AUTHORIZED
PACKARD SERVICE
STANDARD GAS
Complete Service for your car
340-23RD ST. MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
PHONE 5-6721

ORLANDO

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Choice Meats—Groceries
Fresh Fruits—Vegetables
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

McCray's
Nightgowns—Slips—Pajamas
McCallum Hosiery
Sweaters—Accessories
216 N. ORANGE AVE. HELLER BLDG.

Emerick's Cafeteria
All-Ways "Reliable"
A new, modern cafeteria just opened, featuring Home Cooking
216-218 N. Orange Ave.

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3170

Branch Offices
39 E. Central Ave.
40 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
500 E. Park Ave. Winter Park

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats — Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE ST.
Phone 7080 — Delivery Service

For Service Now
Tires Batteries
Electrical Lubrication
GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson Dial 3111

CONSULT US
on your next Permanent Wave

Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

PALM BEACH

R. Walter Mack Shop
247 WORTH AVE.
Hats and Gowns
Models
Custom Work

OLA McDONALD
Shop of Original Models
102 N. County Road
Sportswear and Hats, Evening Gowns and Wraps, Coats and Dresses, Costume Jewelry and Novelties

THE CHOWDER BOWL
15 Via Parigi-Worth Ave.
PALM BEACH, FLA.
Breakfast, Lunch, Tea, Dinner
See
"Adventures in Good Eating"

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
"Famous for Good Food"
BRADENTON
SARASOTA—At Five Points

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES—SHOES
for Men
338 Main Street

Helena Shop
Gifts
DISTINCTIVE ACCESSORIES
Mira Mar Block

ST. PETERSBURG

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food—Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 First Avenue, North

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 340 Central Avenue

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

Men's Shoes, Clothes
Hats and Furnishings
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

The ERMATINGER Shoppe
Importers of Panamas *Accessories* *Fine Feathers Hosiery*
Agents for
KNOX—WEYMAN—GAGE—STETSON HATS
24 Third Street North

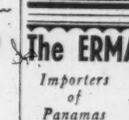
HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

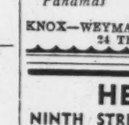
TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201
E. Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr





Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
909-909 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

Send Flowers
LARSON *the Florist*
3009 Fla. Ave. Phone 4554

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center — Palm Beach
Halsey & Griffith — West Palm Beach

WE SERVE ONLY THE BEST
BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
205 S. OLIVE STREET

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

KERMAN'S
Fashions
If it is New you will find it at Kerman's Shop
116 North County Road—Palm Beach
227 Clematis Street—Fagin Arcade
West Palm Beach, Florida

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
West Palm Beach's Newest and Most Modern Store

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

SONNY BOYS' FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruits in Gift Boxes
Every Box Certified by Federal State Fruit Inspectors
2202 So. Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8: a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workman's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
6½ Broad St., N. W.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

WINGO'S CAFE
"Where Friends Meet"
973 Peachtree St. 625 Lee St., S. W.
Tenth St. West End

a distinctive place to eat
The Mayfair
Number ONE Rhodes Center
Hours 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
72-74 FAIRLIE STREET
LUNCHEONS ONLY

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

Karsten-Denson Co.
Fruit Trees
Shrubbery
And All Kinds of Bulbs

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD

CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
216 COTTON AVENUE

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing—Engraving
Office Supplies
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry Street

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No job too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

Denmark

COPENHAGEN

FONNESBECH
The Ladies' Shop
COPENHAGEN

Netherlands

AMSTERDAM

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen Heinz en Kellogg's Producten
Overtoom 71 Beethovenstraat 29
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(LEATHER GOODS)
Kalverstraat 86-90

Reisartikelen
Lederwaren
Plaids—Voetzakken

BOEKHANDEL GERNER
Overtoom 340 Tel. 80147 Karel du Jardinstraat 78 Tel. 21775
Luxe post—Vulpenhouders—Kalenders. Geschikt voor Kerstgeschenken
(Bookseller)

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit Trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9 hoek Heerengracht Tel. 33732

Bloemenmagazijn "Violette"
Beethovenstraat 67, Amsterdam-Z.
Tel. 24292
Steeds ruime keuze snijbloemen en aparte planten
Flowershop

F. A. RINK
(Plumbers)
Lood-, Zink- en sanitaire Werken Aanleggen van Gas- en Waterleiding, Leverancier van Gasfornuizen en moderne Petroleum-Kooktoestellen Erkend installateur der Gem Gasfabrieken.
Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 64 Tel. 38004

Electr. Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de geheele stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat Tel. 36104

DRUKKERIJ M. J. PORTIELJE
(Printer)
GENERAL ADVERTISING OFFICE
249 Spuistraat Phone 43650

THE HAGUE

LEVENSMIDDELEN PROVISIONS
Prinsestraat 11
Huish. artikelen Manufacturen
Tel: 11 21 74 (5 lynen)

DRUKKERY VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3, den H A A G
Telefoonnummers: 33 07 28—32 95 58
PRINTERS

JUWELIERS BEDRYF
SIMONS
INKOOP—REPARATIES
VERKOOP
PLEIN 9a. Telefoon 11 41 44
JEWELLERS

MRS. *L. Bekker*
FLORIST
GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 113
Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel. 331126

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dijkveldstr. 71 73 75a
Tel. 864939 Circ 22878

NETHERLANDS INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

Bonefaas
Batavia Bandoeng
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

Norway

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
Any and all books.
STATIONERY TELEPHONE 13101

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

J. F. BROMS & SON H. A. B.
15 Norrlandsgatan Tel. 10 34 52
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Speciality: Vegetables.
Rumford Baking Powder

Quality Foods — Superior Service
WILHELM OLIN
Karlaplan—Lützengatan
Orders filled by mail to any part of Sweden.
Phone: Wilhelm Olin.

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

J. R. WATKINS' PRODUCTS
Spices, Extracts, Soaps, Toilet Preparations, etc. Sold by
EVERT BOSSON
Skeppargat 29. Stockholm.

Switzerland

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

BLUMENHAUS
for Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 2.83.99 Streitgasse 3

SPECIALITY HOUSE
Konditorei—Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 4.12.02

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 4.64.48

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

Knives, Forks, and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59. Founded 1868

THALYSIA
Korsette und Büstenhalter
FRAU A. STEIGER, Gutenbergstr. 9
Corsets

A. SIMON, Cutler
Waisenhausplatz 11
Fine steelware, pocket knives, scissors, razors
Plated silver knives, forks and spoons

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

SALON pour DAMES et MESSIEURS
MARIA MICHEL
Neuengasse 26 Hotel Savoye
HAIRDRESSER

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Tobler SEEDS BERNE
BEGONIAS
GLADIOLI

NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18
(Sewing Machines)
Helvetia

KOLONIALWAREN
Frau F. Dürig-Frank
Mein Prinzip preiswerte Ware in anerkannter Qualität
MOSERSTRASSE 52 Tel. 3.58.30
(Groceries)

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens. Visiting Cards

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery recommande

LAUSANNE

TAPISSIER-DECORATEURS
Maison PAUL WICKY
34 Pré du Marché—Tel. 2.95.47
s'occupe de tout ce qui concerne votre intérieur — Réparations — Transformations
Devis sur demande
(Upholsterer—Decorator)

LUGANO

S. A. COMMERCIALE CARBONI
BÉE & SOLDATI
Tel. 2.25.38
Olio a Gas-Legna e Carboni di ogni Qualità e provenienza
(WOOD and COAL)

THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations, Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

WINTERTHUR

Velos
Reparaturen
E. GEISSBÜHLER
Metzgasse 6 Tel. 2.68.76
(Bicycle Repairs)

ZURICH

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Sh-h!

An Irishman in a Boston court was endeavoring to disprove that he had a brogue. The judge, listening to his statements, interrupted, saying:

"Pat, if you wish to deny your brogue, may I suggest that you put it in writing?"—Texas A. M. A. News.

Manly Manners

Four rules are featured daily In our home, and they are these:
Be always neat and prompt, and don't forget "Thank you" and "Please."
R.C.

Closely Watched

Minister: "I do swish I could think of some way to make the members of the congregation pay attention to me when I'm preaching."

Son: "Why don't you put the clock right behind the pulpit?"

Appropriate

Visitor: "And what's the building over there?"

A Sophomore: "Oh, that's the greenhouse."

Visitor: "I didn't know that the freshmen had a dormitory all to themselves."

Too Good

The vacuum cleaner man, having finished his demonstration, turned with a beaming smile and showed the housewife the amount of debris which had been extracted.

"Oh, my goodness, isn't that awful," said the woman. "I'll have to get rid of that carpet and put down linoleum."—Wall Street Journal.

Rebuked

The barber was talkative; and the évacué child was taciturn.

"Well, my little man, where did you come from?"

No reply from the child.

"Where did you live before you came here, my little man?"

Solemnly the little boy pointed to the poster: "Carelessly spoken words may give away secrets."

Only the clip of the scissors broke the subsequent silence.—London Daily Herald.

Bible Facts

A New Testament 'Daniel'

Students of the Bible are all familiar with the Old Testament account of how Daniel, persisting in his prayers to God, in spite of a royal decree to the contrary, was thrown into a den of hungry lions, and escaped from this experience unharmed (Dan. 6). But less well known, perhaps, is the New Testament reference to a deliverance described in closely similar terms.

In the course of his second letter to Timothy, Paul is describing some of the trials and deliverances which had come to him during the course of his captivity at Rome, and he asserts: "I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion" (4:17). Some suppose that "the lion" was a name given to the cruel emperor Nero, who was ruler of Rome at that time; while in view of the fact that Tertullian records that the early Christians were often thrown to the lions in the arena, it is possible that Paul has reference to a literal deliverance from wild beasts.

It may be, however, that the apostle is simply using a figure of speech to suggest his deliverance from extreme danger (cf. Ps. 22:21).

Brevities

Omaha World-Herald: In Norway it is so cold that farmers are putting clothes on the cows. Bjr-r-r!

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Paris sends word that women's spring hats will not be funny. Now, you tell one.

Daily Anecdote

A Model Recommendation

When Benjamin Franklin was representing the United States at the court of France, he found himself constantly solicited for letters of recommendation by ambitious individuals who desired to obtain fame or fortune—or both—in the New World. His predecessors had been more than generous in complying with such requests, frequently granting fulsome recommendations to entirely unworthy individuals, much to the embarrassment of the Continental authorities.

Canny Benjamin Franklin was too kind-hearted to offend by refusing such requests, but too honest to offer unmerited praise. To unknown and untried applicants he therefore granted the following "recommendation":

Dear Sir: The bearer of this, who is going to America, presses me to give him a letter of recommendation, though I know nothing of him, not even his name. This may seem extraordinary, but I assure you it is not uncommon here. Sometimes, indeed, one unknown person brings another equally unknown to recommend him, and sometimes they recommend one another.

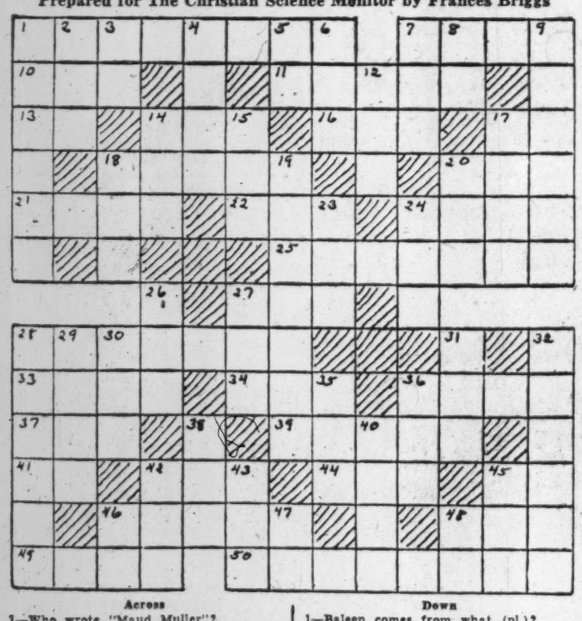
As to this gentleman, I must refer you to himself for his character and merits, with which he is certainly better acquainted than I can possibly be. I recommend him, however, to those civilities which every stranger of whom one knows no harm has a right to; and I request that you will do him all the good offices and show him all the favor that on further acquaintance you will find him to deserve.

I have the honor to be, faithfully yours,

Benjamin Franklin

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

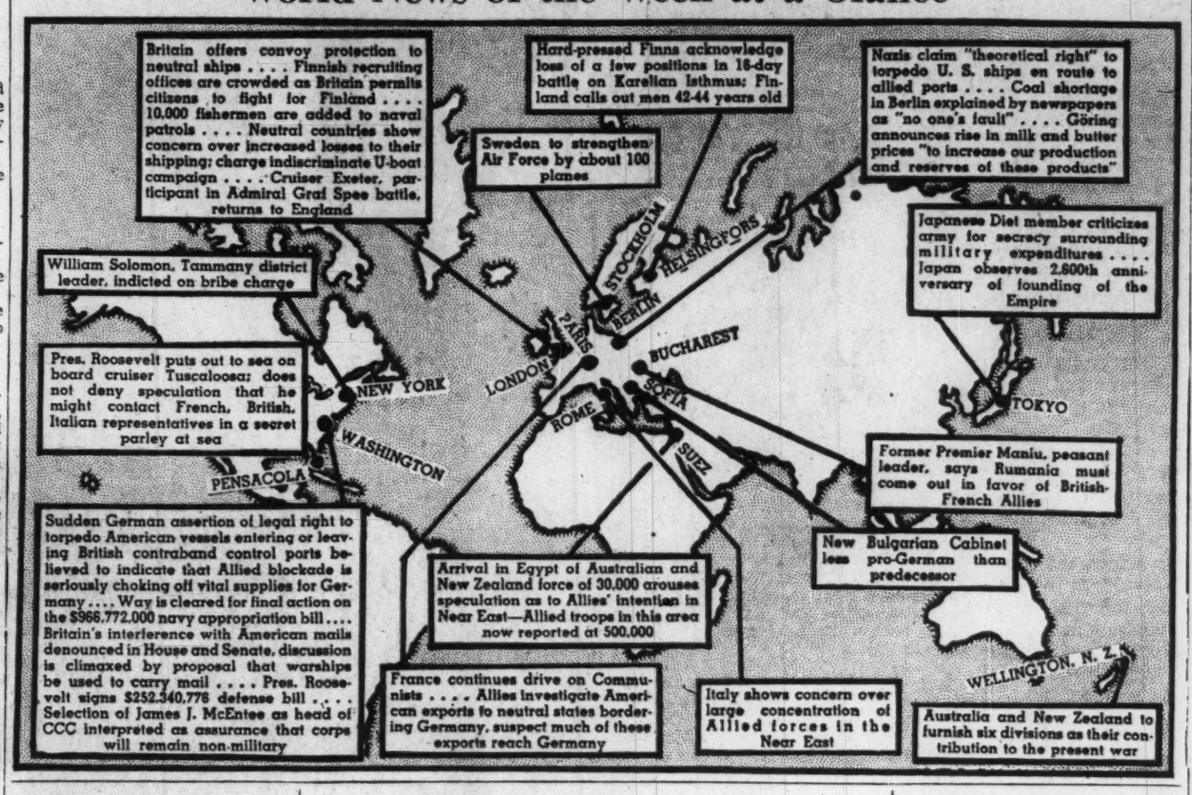
1—Who wrote "Maud Muller"?
7—Hebrews obtained what metal from Ophir?
10—Whom did Attila rule (sing.)?
11—Lot made his home in what city?
13—What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?
14—Wooden pin is what?
16—What animal guarded the Seven Sleepers?
17—What is symbol for radon?
18—The dumba is a plant, house, or sheep—which?
20—Who remained true to David when Adonijah rebelled?
21—Who was son of Nagge (Luke 3:25)?
22—Prickly envelope of fruit is what?
24—What pronoun is used in hymn "America"?
25—What was pseudonym of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson?
27—Do.
28—Who was Italian discoverer of galvinism?
33—Maumee River flows to what lake?
34—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
36—How many animals were there in Daniel's vision?
37—Short sleep is what?
39—Where is Bangalore?
41—What ending denotes past tense?
42—Would you don, row, or pet a betlong?
44—What is a river of China?
45—What is used as a diminutive suffix?
46—What is a city of Italy?
48—Part of a circle is what?
49—Who was one of Ahab's governors (I Kings 22:26)?
50—Who is Romeo's father in "Romeo and Juliet"?

Down

1—Baleen comes from what (pl.)?
2—Central part of a wheel is what?
3—Within.
4—A dadap is a tent, tree, or toad—which?
5—What is a plural ending?
6—5½ yards equal what?
7—Who was ruler of Magog (Ezek. 38.2)?
8—What is a river of Siberia?
9—Belteshazzar was a name given to whom?
12—What is a river of England?
14—What is 21st letter of Greek alphabet?
15—Who was father of Osiris?
17—What is a lively dance of Scottish Highlanders?
18—Who is a tinker in "Taming of the Shrew"?
19—Who composed "Madame Butterfly"?
20—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
23—Rodent.
24—What prefix means "three times"?
26—Who was mother of Seth?
27—Collection of sayings is what?
28—What is a city of Switzerland?
29—Who was son of Beriah (I Chron. 8:15)?
30—Edge of the mouth is what?
31—What snake is found in tropical America?
32—What kingdom is at southern end of Balkan Peninsula?
35—What writing fluid is mentioned in Bible?
36—Would a medregal have fins, oars, or buds (sing.)?
38—What pronoun is used in speaking of a ship?
40—What is a javelin?
42—What is a kind of verbal quibble?
43—What is name of either of two books of New Testament (abbr.)?
45—Who was son of Caleb (I Chron. 4:15)?
46—Towards.
47—What is a place mentioned in Jer. 46:26?
48—Symbol for silver is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Britain offers convoy protection to neutral ships . . . . Finnish recruiting offices are crowded as Britain permits citizens to fight for Finland . . . . 10,000 fishermen are added to naval patrols . . . . Neutral countries show concern over increased losses to their shipping; charge indiscriminate U-boat campaign . . . . Cruiser Exeter, participant in Admiral Graf Spee battle, returns to England
Hard-pressed Finns acknowledge loss of a few positions in 16-day battle on Karelian isthmus; Finland calls out men 42-44 years old
Nazis claim "theoretical right" to torpedo U. S. ships en route to allied ports . . . . Coal shortage in Berlin explained by newspapers as "no one's fault" . . . . Göring announces rise in milk and butter prices "to increase our production and reserves of these products"
Sweden to strengthen Air Force by about 100 planes
William Solomon, Tammany district leader, indicted on bribe charge
Japanese Diet member criticizes army for secrecy surrounding military expenditures . . . . Japan observes 2,600th anniversary of founding of the Empire
Pres. Roosevelt puts out to sea on board cruiser Tuscaloosa; does not deny speculation that he might contact French, British, Italian representatives in a secret parley at sea
Former Premier Maniu, peasant leader, says Rumania must come out in favor of British-French Allies
Sudden German assertion of legal right to torpedo American vessels entering or leaving British contraband control ports believed to indicate that Allied blockade is seriously choking off vital supplies for Germany . . . . Way is cleared for final action on the $966,772,000 navy appropriation bill . . . . Britain's interference with American mails denounced in House and Senate, discussion is climaxed by proposal that warships be used to carry mail . . . . Pres. Roosevelt signs $252,340,776 defense bill . . . . Selection of James J. McEntee as head of CCC interpreted as assurance that corps will remain non-military
Arrival in Egypt of Australian and New Zealand force of 30,000 arouses speculation as to Allies' intention in Near East—Allied troops in this area now reported at 500,000
New Bulgarian Cabinet less pro-German than predecessor
France continues drive on Communists . . . . Allies investigate American exports to neutral states bordering Germany, suspect much of these exports reach Germany
Italy shows concern over large concentration of Allied forces in the Near East
Australia and New Zealand to furnish six divisions as their contribution to the present war
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Daily Quotation

LOVE of God and man is love of good and its expression.—YODER.

Party Fun

Nine Pins

Have nine men stand at one end of the room, on one foot only. Let the girls take turns rolling at them, from the other end of the room, using a basketball or large beach ball. Some of the men will lose their balance in the excitement as the ball nears them, others will be thrown off balance when hit by it.

Anyone who puts down the foot he's supposed to be holding up is disqualified, and the winner is the one who stays longest on one foot.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Southern Highway

The world's most southern highway is in the sheep country of Chile.

Three Sermons

Identify these Biblical sermons if you can. If you guess correctly, after reading the first statement, mark yourself 4; if after the second, 3; after the third, 2; after the fourth, 1. (A score of 10 for the three sets is excellent.)

I

1. It is beyond all question the most famous sermon ever preached.
2. It consists of about 100 Bible verses.
3. It takes its name not from its subject matter, but from the place where it was preached.
4. It begins with the Beatitudes and ends with the parable of the house founded upon a rock.

II

1. It was preached upon a hill named for a god of Greek mythology.
2. Its text was the inscription upon a pagan altar.
3. It seems to have had no great immediate effect, though "some . . . believed."
4. The preacher was the Apostle Paul.

III

1. It was preached in Jerusalem at a time when the city was crowded with "devout men from every nation under heaven."
2. The preacher was the same man who had thrice denied his master.
3. The text was taken from the prophet Joel.
4. It resulted in "about three thousand souls" being added to the local church.

Answers: I. Sermon on the Mount; II. Paul's Sermon on Mars' Hill; III. Peter's Sermon on the day of Pentecost.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *shall preserve thee from all evil: he shall preserve thy soul.*
—Ps. 121:7.

Vocations

Grinding Grain

No doubt Mrs. X feels that earning nearly $10,000 in four years by milling grain is well worth the "grind" of hard and steady work, for she is investing in a second mill that she may expand this rather unusual business.

Starting with a $350 mill, plus a truck, electric motor, and a large shovel, Mrs. X at first assisted her husband as he traveled from farm to farm grinding corn, soy beans, and alfalfa, and other fodder at so much per hour. New opportunities since opened for her husband, so Mrs. X has carried on her enterprise alone in the past few years with great success.—F. M. A., Davenport, Iowa.

Monitor Movie Guide

Katia (Mayer-Burstyn) — French film, pictorially pleasant but hardly emotionally moving, with a story deriving from a novel by Princess Marthe Bibesco about the Russian princess who became the morganatic wife of Alexander II and was about to be crowned empress when he was assassinated. Danielle Darrieux gives an attractive performance as the princess. John Loder, Aime Clairond, Aimos, Marcel Simon. — Adults and young people.

Light That Failed (Paramount)—Kipling's story, now somewhat dated, with Ronald Colman as the artist who makes a reputation with war pictures in the Sudan, paints a masterpiece in London before he loses his sight—only to have it destroyed by the street girl who acted as his model—and returns to the Sudan to be killed in a cavalry charge. There seems to be some tripping of horses. Walter Huston, Dudley Digges, Muriel Angelus, Ida Lupino.—Adults and mature young people.

Raffles (United Artists-Goldwyn)—David Niven in the title role of a new version of the familiar story about the "gentleman crook." Fairly amusing and not likely to incite young men to crime. For those who enjoy seeing pretty people having their jewels stolen in handsome surroundings. Olivia de Havilland, Dudley Digges, Dame May Whitty.—Adults and mature young people.

Slightly Honorable (United Artists)—Melodrama for those who like their thrillers tough, with a plot that careens through lawyers' offices, penthouses, and a graveyard. The central figure is an attorney who decides to clean up a paving racket. Pat O'Brien, Edward Arnold, Broderick Crawford, Ruth Terry.—Adults.

Young as You Feel (20th Century-Fox)—More adventures of the Jones Family, with Mr. Jones selling his business, retiring, finding leisure boresome, going to New York, becoming involved with schemers, and winding up in a police station after a wild night in the company of another druggist. Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Russell Gleason, Joan Valerie.—Adults and mature young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion."

Adults and Young People—"Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "The Grapes of Wrath," "The Great Victor Herbert," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe."

Adults Only—"Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Heat for Beaks

(Joplin News Herald)

Joplin, Mo.

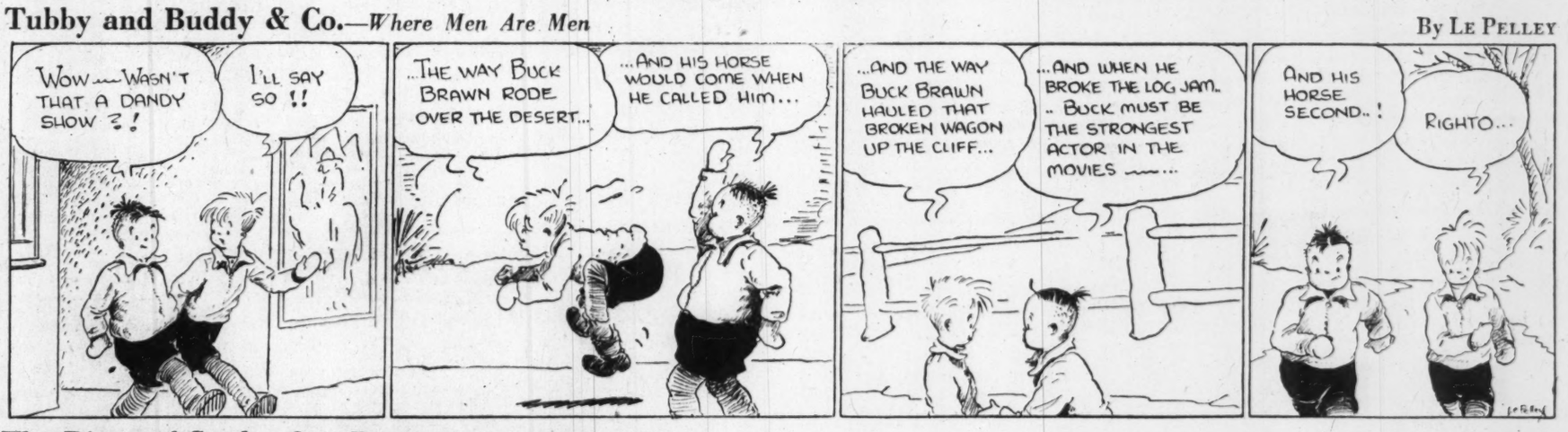
The present cold spell has worked numerous hardships on district residents, but particularly has it made it difficult for birds which have remained here for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Addison McMechan, who live at Saginaw Highlands, have been placing food on the window sill for the birds during this extremely cold weather. One afternoon a little redbird joined the group for a snack, and the McMechans noticed his futile attempts to eat the food with a frozen beak. They placed an electric heater near the window pane, and the bird, noticing the red glow of the heater unit, placed his beak against the window pane. The heat thawed out his frozen beak and he soon was able to eat the food.

The next afternoon the same little redbird came to the window, scratched on it, and laid his head against the window pane to have his beak thawed out. He had learned the remedy for a frozen beak.

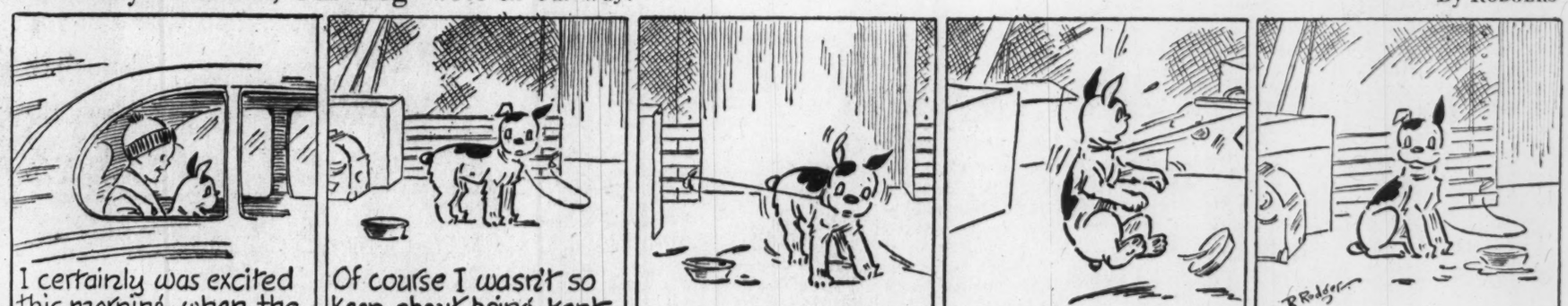
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Where Men Are Men*

By LE PELLEY


WOW — WASN'T THAT A DANDY SHOW ?!
I'LL SAY SO !!
...THE WAY BUCK BRAWN RODE OVER THE DESERT...
...AND HIS HORSE WOULD COME WHEN HE CALLED HIM...
...AND THE WAY BUCK BRAWN HAULED THAT BROKEN WAGON UP THE CLIFF...
...AND WHEN HE BROKE THE LOG JAM.. BUCK MUST BE THE STRONGEST ACTOR IN THE MOVIES —...
AND HIS HORSE SECOND..!
RIGHTO...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We're on Our Way!*

By RODGERS


I certainly was excited this morning when the Boss's father drove us to the station—
Of course I wasn't so keen about being kept on a leash in the baggage car—
But after we had taken a few fast curves—
And made several sudden stops and starts—
I decided being tied up wasn't so bad after all—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Greetings and Salutations*

By THE HAGERS

BENEATH THE LAGO PATO TREES WERE MANY DUCKS FROM OVERSEAS.
A PRETTY ONE FROM FRANCE WOULD SAY, "BON JOUR," AS SHE WENT BY EACH DAY.
"BUENOS DIAS!" SPANISH HE. "BUON GIORNO!" ITALY.
BUT WHAT THE JAPANESE WOULD SHOUT: "今日は" I NEVER COULD MAKE OUT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Assurance of Victory"

It is only natural that the Allies should feel assured of victory in their struggle against Nazi aggression. As is often emphasized, they have behind them the combined resources of the two greatest empires in the world and control of the seas.

This assurance has found expression in a variety of ways, not all of which have passed unquestioned in the Allied countries themselves. In France, for instance, there has been some criticism of a Government poster asking the public to subscribe to war loans, which shows on a map of the world the vast areas included in the French and British empires contrasted with the small space occupied by Germany, and accompanied by the words: "We shall win, because we are stronger."

In Britain, a pamphlet entitled "Assurance of Victory" issued by the Ministry of Information a short time ago, has also been the object of widespread criticism in the English press. Its striking presentation of material intended to prove that Britain and France possess overwhelming superiority in the military, naval, air, and economic fields, has aroused protests from those who feel that this sort of propaganda is more likely to lead to perilous complacency than to that quietly watchful confidence which is a desirable part of public morale in wartime.

There is, however, another side of the Ministry of Information's pamphlet and the French Government's poster which is open to question. This is their failure to emphasize the fact that for the great majority of people in France and Britain, and perhaps outside these countries as well, assurance of victory for the Allies rests not alone on military and naval strength and economic resources, but at least equally on their faith in the rightness of their cause.

No doubt it is true that many Germans are deeply and sincerely persuaded that in this conflict right is on their side. But between these two convictions there is a vital difference. The people of France and Britain are free to hear and to read both sides of the case. They may if they like listen to German propaganda broadcasts such as those of the now notorious "Lord Haw-Haw." In striking contrast to this Germans are strictly forbidden to listen to foreign radio programs.

In France and Britain, Government and people share a confidence in the righteousness of their cause so solid that there is little apprehension that any amount of Nazi propaganda could shake it. Furthermore, accompanying this conviction is a deep-seated faith that right is might and will prevail.

Detour on Romany Road

The haunting strain of the gypsy flute grows a little more wistful than before. The winding road still calls but nomad hearts cannot always answer. The squawk of a rusty automobile horn has displaced the whinnying of the horse herds among most of the gypsy bands in the United States. But in Bohemia, adopted land of the gypsies, they may rove no more.

A decree by the German-controlled Czech protectorate requires them to choose a place of residence and settle down to some reputable occupation. This in the land on whose name the gypsies have stamped perhaps more color than the Bohemians themselves! For it was up through Bohemia that the gypsies came into Western Europe, and the adjective "Bohemian" as a symbol for the unconventional rose out of their association with that land of sober, placid Slavs.

But the gypsies have other adopted lands, too. Before the land of the Czechs it was "Romany" or Rumania. English lawmakers traced them back to Egypt; hence "gypsies" as a corruption of "Egyptians." Their real origin is hid "somewhere east of Suez," for the gypsy language has Sanskrit roots, and dark eyes burn with a glow of India.

Barred roads and unfriendly towns are no exceptional thing to the roving caravans. In the United States, the annotated code of Mississippi declares, "gypsies or traveling bands of similar persons selling horses or mules are required to pay a fee of $500." Some other States may have similar provisions, designed to protect the local horse-trader—and perhaps horse owner or prospective purchaser.

With civilization closing in, one is tempted to counsel, "Sing, gypsy; sing gypsy; sing while ye may—." But there are some things too ethereal to be caught within bounds. There will always be a song for the gypsy heart.

Japan Recognizes a Need

The Emperor of Japan honors himself in bestowing the Imperial Decoration of the Blue Ribbon on Annie Lyon Howe of Rochester, New York, the woman who founded and firmly established Nippon's kindergarten and training school systems. She was not expecting to be thus honored. After all, Rochester is many thousands of miles from Tokyo, and Miss Howe retired from active work in Japan in 1928. But in the thirty-seven years during which she pursued her chosen educational work there, this woman rendered great service. For her accomplishments in this endeavor, Miss Howe became known as "the mother of Christian kindergartens in Japan," and as such the Tokyo Government officially recognized her work no less than five times.

But now, as seldom before, the continental Asiatic "incident" in which Japan is involved shows the need for a sounder quality of thinking, such as might naturally result from such work as that of Miss Howe with the Japanese young. As far back as 1891, and up to the year she retired, children from Japan's highest families came to the kindergarten and training schools at Kobe. But Miss Howe's work there has grown in stature and strength since she withdrew—grown until it is the finest in all the Empire. The Emperor fittingly encourages more work of this kind by bestowing honor on the American woman who crossed the Pacific to blaze a trail for Christian education in his realm.

A Negro Draws No Color Line

That Lincoln's birthday gift of $33,000 by the noted research worker and former slave, Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute, is one disproportionate in its significance to the amount of money involved. First, it represents the donor's life savings. It will promote progress in a field of chemistry in which his own quiet, painstaking experimentation during half a century has developed more than 300 uses for the common peanut, 118 uses for the sweet potato, and many methods of utilizing waste cotton products. Moreover, as a gift to a foundation bearing his name, it is a contribution to the welfare not of his own race alone, but of all races.

It was Dr. Walter Livingston Wright, president of Lincoln University, who recently pleaded for a better understanding of the Negro problem, to the end that the race may not only help itself, but it may also play its full part in improving the life of the entire community, of both races. This is a new approach. Men and women of good will in the white race have done much to help the Negro in his long, hard climb from slavery and ignorance up to self-respect, self-support, education, and right living. Fully as gratifying are the contributions of the Negro to the welfare not only of his own race, but of both races.

More Protection for Investors

The Barkley-Cole Trust Indenture Act of August 3, 1939, has this month come into operation, and Wall Street bankers and lawyers are striving, not without a certain amount of grumbling, to conform to its provisions.

The essential purpose of the new law, which was sponsored by the SEC and takes its place alongside the Securities Act of 1933, is to protect the investor at the point where the indenture of his bond requires the trustee to act for his protection. Individual bondholders cannot watch the big corporation which owes them money, so the mortgage puts that duty, together with certain mechanical tasks like cutting coupons, etc., on the shoulder of a trustee, usually the trust department of a commercial bank. The SEC concluded that trustees had been careless, and so promoted the new law.

There can be no objection to the aims of the law. It makes sure that "trustees shall be trustees." On the other hand, there will be required an immense increase in paper work. There will be checking and re-checking, and increased reports which few people will read. Already the New York trust departments have voted to raise their fees by from 20 to 150 per cent, to pay for added staffs.

Nevertheless, the bankers would do well to see how the law works. It is the result of more than two years' legislative hearings and discussions. The chief original objection—the power of the SEC to dictate the terms of individual indentures—has been removed in favor of standard formulas. The borrowing corporations will have to pay the added cost, and pass it on in some measure to investors. But they will get, presumably, service rendered.

The Bookshelf

Japan and the 'New Order'

Dr. Seiji Hishida's JAPAN AMONG THE GREAT POWERS (New York: Longmans Green. $3.50), a concise diplomatic history of Japan from the earliest times to the present European war, deserves wide attention on two counts. Its material is well organized and it contains within manageable compass almost all the salient facts about Japan's treaty relations with foreign powers. It may well become a standard reference work in its field.

At the same time it is a presentation of Japan's case during the last troubled decade. Dr. Hishida is typically Japanese in that, while his style is temperate and he avoids the flamboyance of a certain type of Japanese nationalist publicist, he is never willing to admit that Japan could be even 1 per cent wrong in its relations with other powers. The great majority of American readers will certainly disagree with his interpretation of many aspects of Sino-Japanese relations. Yet, when one has finished disagreeing with Dr. Hishida and scoring points off him, it is still valuable to know what a representative educated Japanese thinks about his country's role in general and in the Far East in particular. As Judge John Bassett Moore says in his introduction to this work by one of his former students: "As stable peace is impossible without understanding, it is expedient as well as just that the case of each nation should be fully heard and fairly judged."

* * *

One very widely held Japanese view that emerges from Mr. Hishida's book is that, just as Japan makes no political claims in Europe or America, so the United States and the European powers should recognize a Japanese paramount position in East Asia, or at least in China. In the contrast between this Japanese view that Japan has special rights and interests in China and the Anglo-American view that China should be preserved as an independent state, to the markets of which all foreign powers should have equal access, lies the root of past and possible future difficulties between Japan and the Western powers.

The author recalls a significant speech of welcome by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Viscount Ishii, to the newly arrived American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Clark Grew, in 1932. Viscount Ishii, who displayed more than customary diplomatic outspokenness, declared that armed conflict between America and Japan was possible only "in two extremely improbable contingencies, if Japan were foolish enough to attempt unduly to interfere with matters of the Western hemisphere and if the United States ever attempted to dominate the Asiatic continent and prevent Japan from her pacific and natural expansion in that part of the world."

* * *

Quite recently Ambassador Grew, now a veteran in the Tokyo diplomatic corps, in his turn delivered a very frank speech to a predominantly Japanese audience, pointing out that American public opinion was gravely concerned over Japanese military restrictions on American freedom of trade, injuries to American property and such aspects of the Japanese campaign in China as the bombing of cities. It is conceivable (although no exact parallel can be drawn between the two regions) that Japan's ambition to dominate East Asia may ultimately produce consequences as serious as those which followed the German effort to dominate Eastern Europe. Certainly the European war, in the long run, will tend to speed up the solution of the Far Eastern problem, even though its immediate effect was to create something of a standstill in Japan's relations with foreign powers. With the expiration of the American-Japanese commercial treaty, which was denounced last July, 1940 is almost certain to witness important developments in American-Japanese relations. And this fact makes Dr. Hishida's well-documented book all the more timely.

W. H. C.

No Mere Cherry Tree

What Stalin Had Not Read

What do dictators read? In his youth Joseph Stalin must have studied Karl Marx or at least heard about economic determinism. But when he decided to attack Finland had he ever read any Finnish literature, particularly the poetry? Probably not, as otherwise he would not have been misled by the reports of his agents that Finland could be coerced by a few bombs and a display of military strength along the border.

In any war, as no less an expert than Napoleon observed, the moral forces are as two to one compared with the material ones, and of this war in Finland has given new proof. It is also a truism that to judge the probable reactions of a nation to a given set of circumstances, it is more important to know its literature, its reading, its poetry, than reports on its politics, economics, or even military status.

* * *

Was Stalin familiar, for instance, with the heroics of "Kalevala," the great Finnish epic from which Longfellow borrowed the meter of "Hiawatha"? For hundreds of years it was not even in print, and yet the people knew it by heart. Or had he read Aleksis Kivi's "Seven Brothers," which Hudson Strode calls "the classic of Finnish daily life"? There he might have learned about the meaning of *sisu*, the almost undefinable Finnish word for the extra courage that comes from a strong spirit. In track athletics it corresponds to "second wind," as well as an unconquerable determination to win. "A strong will carries its man even through gray granite," says one of the Seven Brothers. From Jarl Hemmer's modern novel, "A Fool of Faith," Stalin might have sensed the qualities of Baron Mannerheim, again the Finnish commander-in-chief.

But most of all the Soviet dictator would have benefited from reading the nineteenth century poet, Johan Ludvig Runeberg, whom "Sir Edmund Gosse acclaimed as the greatest patriotic poet of all time," according to the introduction to Charles Wharton Stork's recent translation of his "The Tales of Ensign Stål." These tales or legends relate to the Finnish war against Russia in 1808-09 and constitute perhaps the best commentary on the current daily news from Finland. Truly does history repeat itself. Nowhere else has the indomitable spirit of Finland been better distilled into words, whose glowing overtones no translation could possibly reproduce. They reflect poetic determinism.

* * *

From the very first song "Our Land," which has become Finland's national anthem—perhaps the most lyrical of all national hymns and yet the least military—Stalin could have learned of such intense affection for a country that any nation feeling that way would defend it to the bitter end.

He would have read of the first "Lotta Svärd," the warm-hearted canteen-woman, whose name has been given to the present day women's auxiliary in Finland.

He would have seen the mentally undeveloped "Sven Duva," who "got the order to retreat twisted in his head" and single-handed held up a Russian band at a bridge.

He would have heard the heart-beats of the crofter's daughter, whose lover had sneaked out of battle. "I found him not among the dead and therefore will I die."

He would have read of the "Soldier Boy" whose ambition was "to follow where my fathers led the way," and "Number Fifteen. Stolt," the young Count Von Schwerin, and a gallery of other heroic figures whose examples cannot fail to steel the determination of the present day soldiers.

On every page the spirit of Finland shines forth. Surely if Stalin had read more Runeberg and less Karl Marx, he would never have made the attack.

NABOTH HEDIN

North . . South . . East . . West

Due Process of Law

By Frank L. Perrin

The occasion, incidentally, was propitious. It was on the Lincoln anniversary, just passed, that the Supreme Court in Washington, acting unanimously, redefined and restated the meaning and intent of that section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing the safeguard of the "due process of law." Courts have, for two generations, as the need arose, interpreted this pledge and defined the rights of litigants and accused persons, but never before, perhaps, under circumstances designed to emphasize the universality of right and justice.

Before the august tribunal, metaphorically speaking, stood four accused Negro men of the deep South. They had been condemned by a Florida court to suffer the extreme penalty following conviction upon alleged confessions admittedly extorted by duress, threats, violence, and a denial of those due processes of the law guaranteed to all citizens alike. Upon the bench of the high tribunal, seated with his eight somber-robed brethren, and delivering the decision of the entire Court, is a Southern gentleman, a Democrat, traditionally at least, who was the first of the so-called New Deal nominees to be proposed for membership after the effort to enlarge the Court's membership had failed, and who had been identified as a former member of the Ku Klux Klan, an organization whose avowed purpose it was to preserve white ascendancy and domination in the South.

* * *

The history of the case is intensely interesting to one who takes the pains to read the several columns of newspaper print devoted to its details. And, in passing, it might be observed that the story is not in itself unique. Constitutional safeguards are habitually denied, in both the South and the North, in the effort to extort confessions of guilt from those under suspicion who are unable to obtain legal aid in their own defense. This is too often the case among ignorant and underprivileged Negroes in the South. The presumption of guilt prevails and persists, and there, as elsewhere, the process is reversed, compelling the accused to establish his or her innocence, instead of the State's being required to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

We of a free country approach the border of some despised inquisitorial realm when we surrender to prejudice, hatred, fear or a confession of weakness in our legal processes in seeking to impose even justified retribution upon those who offend against the law. Even permitting the assumption that the defendants in the Florida case were guilty, the action of the appellate tribunal is defensible and entirely commendable, because it so vigorously and emphatically re-establishes, in perpetuity, a glorious and fundamental declaration of human freedom.

* * *

Many thoughtful and observing students, some of whom were not confident that the ill-advised effort to increase the number of members of the Supreme Court would be defeated, persisted in the assurance that whatever might otherwise be contemplated, any attempt to determine, in advance and by partisan selection, the final judgments and dictum of the court must prove abortive. Men raised to the high position of arbiters and interpreters of the law approach their task divested, in most instances, of prejudices and selfishness. They owe no duty or service to any political party or to any sectional or racial influence. This has been proved almost numberless times and under trying conditions.

It is the realization of this inherent and fundamental honesty that sustains and renews our faith in democracy and in government by and for the people who are the heirs and possessors of the rights and privileges of political freedom. The learned opinion read by Mr. Justice Black and concurred in by the full Court should encourage the people of the United States to rededicate themselves to the task of preserving and safeguarding those blessings which we sometimes fail properly to appreciate.

Likewise, there should be made plain to those of other less fortunate lands a realization that what has been attained and established in America can, eventually, be realized by peoples elsewhere. The door of hope and the way to realization are never closed.

Translating Our Times

Northern Nations: French View

Now that Europe's conscience is fully awakened . . . you cannot discount the possibility of German opinion itself being brought to realize the true significance of the audacious affirmation of Slavic and Bolshevik imperialism in Europe's North in relation to the future of Germanism.

If Finland continues her heroic defense, she is entitled to know what proportion of effective aid she can count upon to hold the Red army in check.

The gravest error of the hour would be to allow Soviet Russia, with Hitlerian Germany's connivance, to coerce all the small Northern European nations, one after the other, when only a common action and solid front can save them from defeat and servitude.—*Le Temps*, Paris.

* * *

Russia's Army: Italian Estimate

All efforts of both the motorized and mechanized Soviet Army, about whose power and worth so many frightful legends have been circulating for years, have resulted in nothing more than the slaughter of several tens of thousands of poor, peak-capped and red-starred soldiers.

Vague news now reaches us of enormous Russian concentrations in Karelia and the decisive attacks the Russian General Staff would like to launch this winter. But even if Finland laid down her arms tomorrow or news of a Finnish capitulation reached us while this paper was in the presses, nothing would be changed: the Soviet Army is in a bad posture as a result of this trial.—*Gazetta del Popolo*, Turin.

The Wide Horizon

"The War at Our Feet"

By Henry A. Wallace

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture

From an article in the February Survey Graphic

We live in a New World. We are less compelled to travel in specific channels by hard material fact than is the case in any other place on earth. We are, to be sure, beginning to feel some of the pressures that most older lands have experienced in their time. But it still seems to me that with a united will, and with a course of action upon which we can agree constructively, we Americans need not feel utterly at the mercy of events abroad.

Americans can choose. It is a matter of tremendous significance to the future of the world which ideas we choose.

The overwhelming impulse at the moment, I think, is to put our own house in order, to make this land a suitable habitation for freedom, and to stay out of Old World quarrels. What we need first of all is a set of ideas that will command our allegiance over partisan, class, and regional consideration, a campaign of peaceful conquest within our own borders. In a genuine and co-ordinated long-time campaign of conservation, one that touches on every phase of life from the enrichment of soil to the enrichment of human opportunities and talents, I feel that we have such a cause.

A start has been made, a good start. We see now that the loss of our basic heritage can be stopped. Our agriculture, our civilization, can be made permanent. We begin to understand how. Here in our chosen land, with its rich expanse of gleaming shores, great rivers, mountains, prairies, plains, we have a country worth defending. What other peoples fight for, we have. There is no better country anywhere. Let us defend it. Let us comprehend, before it is too late, the primary relationships between our country and its people. Let us read our histories—of ancient civilizations that perished as their dying cities found themselves situated in deserts as barren as the moon.

Let us face, first of all, the war at our feet!

[The Secretary then listed the following agencies which are gradually co-operating to advance a national policy of conservation and land planning:]

* * *

At the National Level:

1. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which helps the farmer meet the costs of shifting from an exploitative system of agriculture to a conservation system.
2. The Soil Conservation Service, which provides technical assistance to farmers who need help in making physical adjustments in soil and crop management; and helps farmers with farm forestry and water facilities development; engages in submarginal land purchase and development.
3. The Farm Security Administration, which, through supervised loans, helps disadvantaged farmers solve problems of subsistence, insecurity of tenure, poor homes and inadequate farm management.
4. The Forest Service, which manages the National Forests for conservation purposes, watershed protection, and public enjoyment: and offers guidance to private owners of forests.
5. The Taylor Grazing Administration, which governs grazing on the public grasslands.
6. The Bureau of Biological Survey, which establishes refuges for wildlife.
7. Research bureaus and a body of knowledge to provide the basis for intelligent action.

* * *

At the State Level:

1. An awakened interest in conservation and the need for readjustment in land use that has resulted in:
   a. Passage of soil conservation district laws in 36 States. (173 districts have been set up in 25 States; Department is now co-operating with 146 districts according to terms outlined in memoranda of understanding; 108,000,000 acres in districts.)
   b. Rural zoning laws in an ever-growing number of States.
   c. Revision of tax laws to provide incentives to wiser use of land.
   d. Revision of water laws to bring use of water into conformity with wise use of land.
   e. A law in one or two States defining tenant and landlord rights.
   f. Laws authorizing formation of grazing associations under State charters.
2. State colleges of agriculture with a developing conservation philosophy.
3. Agricultural extension services reaching into practically every agricultural county in the United States.
4. State Agricultural and Forestry Departments.

* * *

There can be no real conservation without the whole-hearted understanding and backing of all the people who live on the land or off the land. Only by thinking and working all together can we save our country and increase its yields.

Other great peoples are under arms and at war again. They have been driven again by pressures which we feel, too, but which do not press Americans inevitably into policies of destruction. Let us here in the United States, and the whole of the western hemisphere, embark on a determined policy of conservation. The war for survival which needs most concern us now is not in Europe, and not in Asia, but on the ground at our feet.

Mirror of World Opinion

Dangerous Bureaucracy

If ever American citizens lose their liberty, it will not be through any of the dreaded foreign isms. The love of individual liberty is too deeply ingrained in the American makeup. We have sung "sweet land of liberty," too long, and although there is danger of overlooking the meaning of the words we sing, a challenge to that liberty will awaken most of us. The American child brought up on a history which emphasizes Patrick Henry's declaration that he would rather have death than life without liberty, would find it well-nigh impossible to goose step and heil, loud and blindly and stupidly to just a mere man as if he were a god.

If we lose our liberty in America, it will be through the stealthy creeping in upon our rights of those bureaucracies which we establish for our own "supposed good."—*Asotin County Sentinel*, Asotin, Wash.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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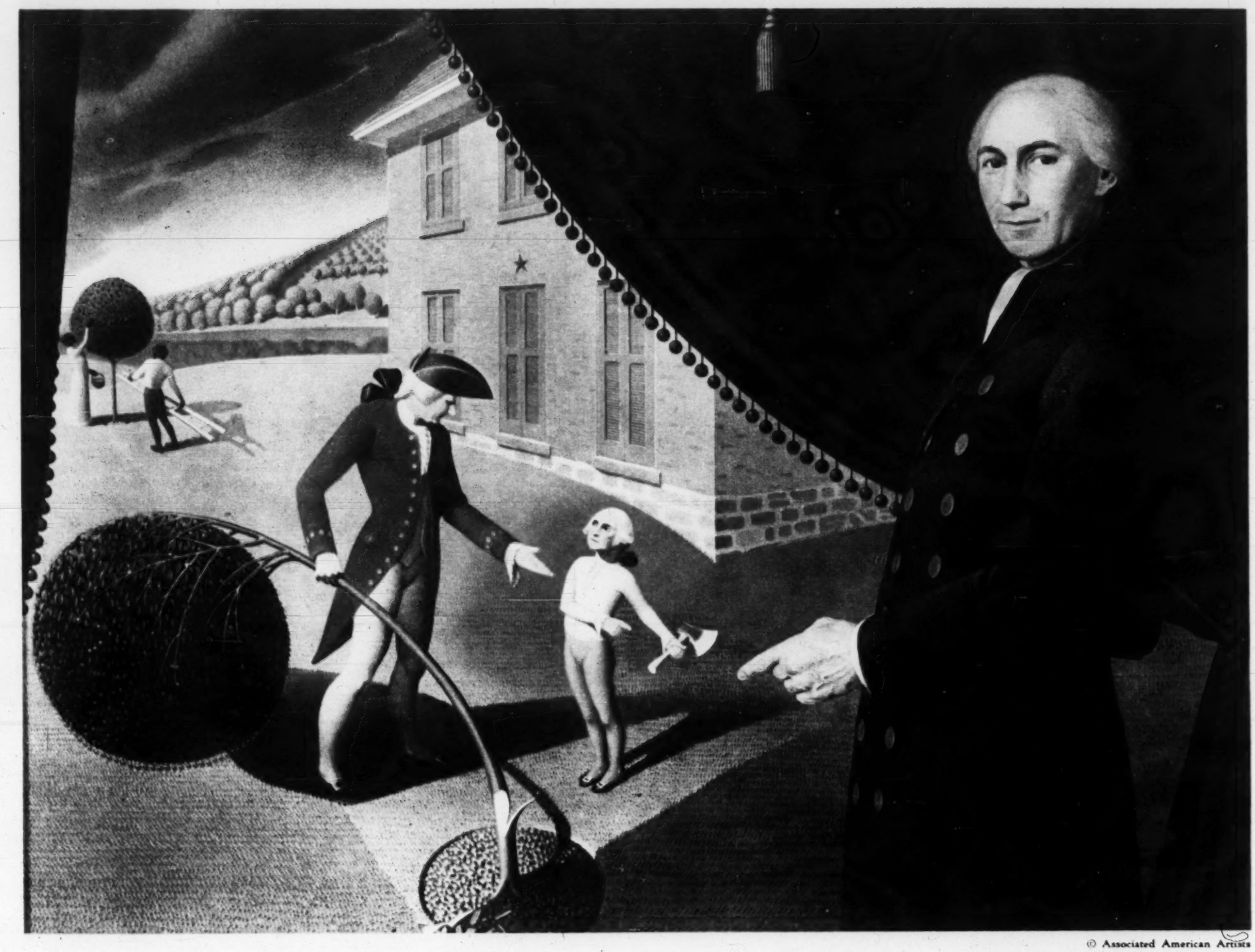
BOSTON, FEBRUARY 17, 1940



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"PARSON WEEMS' FABLE" · · *by* GRANT WOOD

"WHEN GEORGE WAS ABOUT SIX YEARS OLD, HE WAS MADE THE WEALTHY MASTER OF A HATCHET OF WHICH, LIKE MOST LITTLE BOYS, HE WAS IMMODERATELY FOND, AND WAS CONSTANTLY GOING ABOUT CHOPPING EVERYTHING THAT CAME HIS WAY. ONE DAY IN THE GARDEN, WHERE HE OFTEN AMUSED HIMSELF HACKING HIS MOTHER'S PEA STICKS, HE UNLUCKILY TRIED THE EDGE OF THE HATCHET ON A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG ENGLISH CHERRY TREE WHICH HE BARKED SO TERRIBLY THAT I DON'T BELIEVE THE TREE EVER GOT THE BETTER OF IT. THE NEXT MORNING THE OLD GENTLEMAN (MR. WASHINGTON) FINDING OUT WHAT HAD BEFALLEN HIS TREE, WHICH, BY THE BY, WAS A GREAT FAVORITE, CAME INTO THE HOUSE AND WITH MUCH WARMTH ASKED FOR THE MISCHIEVOUS AUTHOR, DECLARING AT THE SAME TIME THAT HE WOULD NOT HAVE TAKEN FIVE GUINEAS FOR THE TREE. PRESENTLY GEORGE, AND HIS HATCHET, MADE THEIR APPEARANCE. GEORGE STAGGERED UNDER THE QUESTION FOR A MOMENT BUT QUICKLY RECOVERED HIMSELF AND LOOKED AT HIS FATHER WITH THE SWEET FACE OF YOUTH BRIGHTENED WITH THE INEXPRESSIBLE CHARM OF ALL-CONQUERING TRUTH, HE BRAVELY CRIED OUT, 'I CAN'T TELL A LIE—I DID CUT IT WITH MY HATCHET.' THE FATHER SAID: 'RUN TO MY ARMS YOU DEAREST BOY. GLAD AM I, GEORGE, THAT YOU KILLED MY TREE, AND YOU HAVE PAID ME FOR IT A THOUSANDFOLD. SUCH AN ACT OF HEROISM IN MY SON IS WORTH MORE THAN A THOUSAND TREES."

This painting, recently completed, is based on the above anecdote from the fifth edition (1806) of Mason Locke Weems' "Life of Washington, the Great . . ." Mr. Wood is to do other paintings concerned with well-known American legends.

Federalism For Peace

By Oscar Jászi

FOR AT LEAST ten years, it has been established after the World War clear to this writer that the peace could not last, and that a new war was in the making. In many articles and talks before the Oberlin student body and elsewhere, he has tried to show the growing tension in Europe which would lead to an explosion. He has never shared the hopes of the optimists in the League of Nations and in the Kellogg Pact. On the contrary, he has denounced them as inadequate instruments for the avoidance of war. This attitude earned for him the title, "the male Cassandra of Oberlin."

This pessimism was based on the conviction that the fundamental causes of the World War were not eliminated by the peace treaties; they were only hushed up, and they were even partly aggravated, leading to new causes for war. The causes of the World War were continued: (1) The problem of the national minorities was not solved, and new irredentas have come into existence. (2) The pressure of the large feudal estates in Central and Southeastern Europe was not diminished. Even in countries where a more or less serious agrarian reform was carried out, lack of capital, organization, and education made those reforms ineffective, (with the possible exception of Czechoslovakia). Hungry peasants and unemployed workers were driven by feudal lords or unscrupulous politicians on horseback. (3) German imperialism with its Drang nach dem Osten, the old idea of a German-ruled Mitteleuropa, was simply slumbering under the ashes of the defeated country.

The causes of the World War were even aggravated: (1) The new national minorities created by the peace treaties were not the humble and often uneducated masses which at the same time received self-determination in the form of a dozen new states. The new irredentas consisted partly of Germans and Hungarians, who, for centuries, had been accustomed to domination, and who found their role as second rank citizens unbearable.

(2) The pressure of the large feudal estates has increased due to the fact that trans-Atlantic emigration was practically stopped. The safety valve of Southeastern Europe, which protected it from social revolutions, was clogged, and a growing militarism and police force and an army of spies were necessary to keep the masses quiet. The danger of this situation was fostered by the fact that the newly established frontiers, disregarding economic interests and time-old divisions of labor, depressed even more the low standard of living.

(3) The German ruling classes, chiefly responsible for the War, the Junkers, the leaders of the heavy industry, and the great generals, were not eliminated, but very soon began to undermine the economic and moral structure of a timid republic, which, under the shadow of a feeling of social and political inferiority, did not dare to attack the privileges of the former ruling class.

This growing tension created new causes of war: (1) The impracticability of the financial arrangements of the peace treaties became evident and paralyzed the economic life of the whole continent.

(2) To get the necessary financial resources and to prepare for the new war which the beaten states desired and by which the victors felt themselves menaced, most of Europe embarked on the policy of economic autarchy, sacrificing entirely the interest of the consumers to that of the army and bureaucracy.

(3) Under the pressure of these economic and political forces, the former faith in democracy was shattered. Most of the states assumed the form of military dictatorships, and they became the private adventures of armed oligarchies.

(4) The Russian Revolution, with the ruthless extermination of the upper and middle classes, created a fear-complex of tremendous magnitude, not only in them, but also in broad masses of the peasantry and the small bourgeoisie.

(5) As a reaction to the Bolshevik experiment, Fascism and National Socialism came into existence. Though they rose to power with the connivance of the capitalistic classes, very soon they assumed independent revolutionary features, and the class war inside of the countries was repressed by a new doctrine of the international struggle between the Haves and the Have-nots. Furthermore, the final struggle between Fascism and Communism was regarded as the inevitable world collision of the future.

(6) This atmosphere of embittered class, race, and state struggles has demolished the moral unity of Europe. In spite of many wars and inner conflicts, Europe always accepted the community of certain ideals, deeply rooted in her traditional structure, in the Greek-Roman Natural Law, in the moral standards of Christianity, and in the human rights of the French and American Revolutions. Though the acceptance of these ideals was often only a lip service, it cannot be doubted that it constituted a tremendous bulwark against the greediness of class and national egotism. Now, for the first time, these ideals have been openly repudiated, and the Machiavellism of Princes (mostly hidden and discreet) has been replaced by the Machiavellism of the Masses, open, loud, and shameless. And the doctrine of the sanctity of the treaties was replaced by the "scrap of paper" theory. Force and ruse became the only means of national policy, unhidden by the Kellogg Pact.

(7) And, though Western Europe nominally maintained the former moral standards of Europe, yet the deterioration of the whole spiritual atmosphere was unmistakable, and the cynical disregard of the fundamental aims of the League of Nations was widely practiced by English and French statesmen, too. This attitude, combined with a declamatory and impotent pacifism, has fostered a spirit of decadence and defeatism which could not give any moral synthesis to the masses to counterbalance the crude and grossly simplified slogans of Fascism and Bolshevism. Talking with so-called Socialist and Liberal statesmen of Europe, one could feel the hopeless bankruptcy of the whole progressive ideology.

If this diagnosis of the causes of the war—old and new—is correct, it is self-evident that no Peace can be lasting which will not fulfill the following requirements:

(1) The atrocities committed against Austria, the Czechs, and Poland must be repaired, not by a single restitution of the former status quo or the old frontiers, but by creating a new order which will satisfy all the reasonable aims of national self-determination without sacrificing fundamental economic and communicational interests.

(2) Feudalism and the leading political role of the feudal classes must be eliminated, and the basis of a healthy, cooperative peasant democracy must be laid down. The Prussian Junkers, the Hungarian nobility, and the Polish colonels made it impossible that the other countries with a predominantly peasant population could find a workable compromise. The restoration of Poland should not mean the restoration of feudal domination and the disappearance of the Polish ruling class should be followed by the political extinction of other prevailing oligarchies. From this point of view, it is equally clear how short-sighted are certain plans, such as the proposed restoration of the Hapsburgs or the proposed building up of a Central European Roman Catholic German Empire.

(3) No new order of things can be viable as long as the vicious system of autarchy is not abandoned and decisive steps are not taken towards free trade.

(4) The liquidation of dictatorial governments in Europe is another prerequisite for peace, with the possible exception of the Russian autocratic rule, which will probably survive longer due to the semi-Asiatic character of this country.

(5) Without the restoration of the moral and spiritual unity of Europe, nothing can be achieved. Trust in treaties and good faith and good will must be restored. The spirit of a new humanism, both in the inner and outer policy of the states, can alone bring decent standards in international relations. And, before all, the democracies of the world need to create a new ideology which is brighter, more promising, and more dynamic than that of the totalitarian states, which could give the broadest masses fresh hopes for an economic and moral existence worthy of man.

But how can all these basic objectives be realized? It is manifest that the peace treaties can have only a restricted significance. They can correct some injustices of the frontiers, can proclaim some fundamentals concerning freedom of nationalities and freedom of trade; they can emphasize the need of democratic control over the governments; but the last peace treaties have abundantly shown that these are only political cadres which must be filled by positive content through the creative activities of the nations. No higher form of human existence can be imposed upon the people simply by orders or punishment. The idea of many Frenchmen that Germany should be divided and that her political power should be broken seems to me to be a very unsatisfactory conception.

There is only one real road towards a lasting peace. And more and more free and independent spirits all over the world begin to perceive it. This is the road of Federalism, so gloriously demonstrated by the American and Swiss experiments. However, the ideology concerning Federalism is still vague. There is talk of a Danubian, of a Baltic, of a general European, and of a world federation. The first two probably would succumb to the hostilities or jealousies of the great powers. The last one is too uncertain and too broad for the present stage of civilized evolution. A European federation could collapse through the resistance of autocratic states, whether they would emerge in open or hidden form.

Furthermore, a European union would stand inevitably under the overwhelming political and economic influence of France and England, assuming that they become victors in the present war. But the record of these states is not such as to give us the hope of a new start in European affairs. Their past policy has been so intimately connected with power politics; their difficulties with their colonial empires are so dangerously intricate; their fears and hatreds after the war will be so embittered towards Germany that it is scarcely probable that a new turn of history can be inaugurated by them.

This is the reason why many of us think that the guiding role of the United States is of a paramount importance in a new world order. Of course we do not mean, as American isolationists wantonly impute, that we believe that America can impose her will on the whole world or that she can save a renitent mankind. But we surely believe that her intellectual, moral, and economic forces are so gigantic that she could give a magnificent leadership to a world federation of democracies. She could do it by her fundamental experiences and practice in Federalism and by her greater detachment from and objectivity in the affairs of the European continent.

Every one of us who witnessed the world-wide enthusiasm—sincere, genuine, and spontaneous—which the great plan of President Wilson (unfortunately abandoned and falsified) aroused, knows that such an initiative of the United States would be spontaneously and hopefully accepted. This new Federalism should carefully exclude all autocratic rules, whether Communist or Fascist or dynastic, but leaving the door open for new members if they would sincerely accept the Bill of Rights and the aim of international solidarity.

Of course, this is a reiteration of the great, constructive plan of Clarence K. Streit. This grand design was only a splendid Utopia a few months ago, but, under the enormous sacrifices of the present conflict, it has, I believe, become the most pressing reality, the only way possible.

The Farm Woman Swings Into Action

By Beulah L. Haase

*Master, Montana State Grange**

THERE HAS NEVER been a greater need, among the people of rural communities, than that the standard of living be raised. The rural people of today need better homes, better schools, better hours, a greater income to provide the necessities and comforts of life.

The home, in its primitive stage, was first a physical shelter and, second, a place of rest. When we consider the fact that the home is the fundamental unit of all civilization, and that it possesses within its walls the power and forces that make or mar the growth and development of our citizens, we realize the importance of better homes in the life of the nation. The better home, therefore, seeks to use every aid in making and keeping the family healthy and comfortable, developing the physical strength and well-being of all its occupants.

The responsibility of this great task of making better homes in rural areas falls heavily upon the shoulders of the average farm woman. Her family look to her for the advice and comforts so essential in all homes. She is the center of interest in the farm home, radiating good cheer, and endeavoring to make her family comfortable at all times. The modern mother of our farm communities has advanced to a plane of knowledge and understanding far beyond that of the Pilgrim mothers, who first took up the task of improving living conditions upon our farms.

We find the modern farm woman as industrious as ever, but able to accomplish much more through her efforts. Country women of today may attend the meetings of their own local home demonstration and extension clubs. All farm women should avail themselves of this great opportunity, which has been, and will continue to be, one of the greatest aids in making their homes happier. Farm women attending these meetings readily absorb all information given them, and carry advanced ideas back to their homes from these gatherings. They may learn ways of redecorating their homes and furniture, new methods of cooking and canning, budgeting their housekeeping expenses, also ways and means of improving methods of sanitation on the farm and in the house.

* * *

I have been interested in a certain group of farm women who have been studying the budgeting of their expense accounts for housekeeping. They have gained valuable information through their observations. It is just as essential to the rural woman to know that she is keeping her household expense within a reasonable amount, as it is for the woman who lives in the city.

We find another group in a different locality who have been attending the meetings of their club, and studying methods and plans for building more convenient clothes closets, shelves, and tables, yet at the same time conserving space in the rooms.

The bride who moves to a large farm and starts housekeeping in this present day may do so with the assurance that she will be able to manage her home efficiently and well. She is interested in any new improvement, and will exert every effort to have her home made convenient by those improvements.

Many of the American rural areas are just being furnished with electricity. It is not unusual to find the farm mother using an electric washer and iron, just as her city sister does. The use of electrical equipment for the manual labor of a farm can do much to promote a better harmony in all farm homes. The one improvement of having the milk and cream separator turned by electricity has proved to be a great factor in making the farm chore work much easier.

Electricity in a farm home at once brings a realization of what the early morning and long evening hours have meant to the family which has had to use a kerosene or gasoline lamp. This alone has proved to be one of the greatest blessings ever made available to farm homes, and each mother of a farm family should urge that electricity be made an essential service in the home.

It is not unusual to find a gathering of members of an electrical extension line listening to an address given by a representative sent to help them understand what their electric line should mean to them. Rural women should attend these meetings, and gain a better knowledge of getting the most out of the electricity available to their homes.

* * *

The average farm woman will insist upon having good reading material available at all times for her family. We often find the latest newspapers and best magazines in the rural mail box these days. It is a pleasant sight, indeed, to find the farm family gathered around the living room table for an evening of reading, each with a book or favorite magazine. Good books are always a fine investment, whenever the farm budget will admit them. In many rural communities we find traveling libraries bringing good reading within the reach of all.

Good music should also be one of the most important parts of farm life. The farm woman of today may enjoy good music from her radio as she does her daily housework, and she should encourage her family to learn and love good music in the home.

One essential characteristic needed by every farm woman who strives to improve her own home life is the ability and desire to keep her own appearance neat and attractive at all times. The woman who lives upon the farm should so plan her work as to provide for the necessary time to make herself attractive to her family. Boys and girls who live in the country are just as proud of their mothers as the city children are, and they are always the first to express appreciation at finding their mother attractively dressed when they come in the house from school. The day is past when it becomes necessary for a farm woman to be a slave and drudge to the vast amount of work that awaits her on the average farm. Modern conveniences, electrical appliances, and labor-saving devices for the modern house have been made available to most rural homes, making it possible to place the housework of many farm women upon an equal basis with that of the woman who lives in the city.

In the lectures on landscaping and beautifying grounds surrounding farm homes, the rural woman always finds new ideas as to the outdoor life of her family. So many of our rural homes have nice lawns and shrubbery which are pointed to with pride by the whole family. We often find mother, dad, and the young people enjoying either croquet or tennis after the evening work is done. Many farm women belong to garden clubs in their immediate neighborhood.

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One of the greatest needs in the rural home life of today is adequate facilities for providing religious training for the children of farm areas. Too often it becomes the duty of the farm mother to provide the only religious training available to the children and members of a family. Many farm families are organizing Sunday Schools to meet in the country schoolhouses each week, and thereby try to provide for the religious training of their communities. Often it falls to the lot of the busy farm woman, after her morning work, to drive a few miles to act as superintendent or leader of the group.

When Oliver Hudson Kelly first organized the Grange, the conditions were such that the wives and mothers on the farms did not enjoy equal privileges with men. Women in those days were more like a chattel and had no community rights. The Grange is a family fraternity, and no Grange can be organized unless it makes allowance for four officers who must be women. The Grange answered the social need of rural people at the time of its organization, and continues to answer the same need today.

The farm mother has an opportunity to improve the social and moral life of her family, just as the city mother does. The Grange has made it possible to bring to each community the answer to the social needs of rural people.

All social affairs of a Grange are conducted in a clean, wholesome manner, and are under the supervision of the officers and mothers. Literary and musical talents are developed among the people of each Grange community. Orchestras, glee clubs, choirs, and the study of dramatics play an important part in helping to improve the talents of the young people in rural areas.

The Grange stands first and foremost for the development of a better and higher manhood and womanhood, and offers to the boy and girl, man and woman, of any rural community an added incentive toward a better way of living.

Nichols, Charles Phelps Cushing

PATTERN AND PATRON OF HUSBANDRY

***Yes, Reader, You Have Read Aright. Mrs. Beulah Haase, Above, Is the Montana State Grange Master, the Only American Woman to Hold Such Office. Isolated Prairie Homes, Like That at the Top, Find the Grange a Social and Educational Center.**

Hon-or-if-i-ca-bil-i-tu-di-ni-tat-i-bus

By Everett M. Smith

Is SPELLING—like history—repeating itself? For some time, radio's always-popular spelling bees have disclosed a surprising hiatus between the good spellers of the gay nineties and those of the younger generation. Both the youngsters and oldsters seem to be giving the "in betweens" plenty of rivalry when it comes to spelling.

For the spelling bee—traditional with our forefathers—has come into its own again as a form of entertainment. It is an American institution—as old-fashioned as the deacon's one-hoss shay. Such contests originated during the last half of the nineteenth century, and were at their height of fashion from 40 to 50 years ago. In fact, they often provided the chief form of amusement and entertainment at smart summer hotels.

Then came the drought—the period of spelling aridity. Perhaps this was due, to large extent, to the rapidity with which the motorcar, the radio, the motion picture, the airplane, and other inventions popped onto the scene. The public turned for a time to the new. But now that these novelties have become commonplaces, folks turn again to the "good old days." And, while spelling bees always have existed to varying degrees in the schoolrooms, it has taken the radio to bring them back into the home, and to feature them at house parties. Yet, in almost every instance, the same lack of good spellers among the "younger grownups" is strikingly apparent.

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Why is this? There are many critics who long have contended that the study of Latin and Greek has no practical value. Yet the spelling bees seem to justify a continuance of the teaching of these so-called "dead languages." For many of today's contestants apparently have no idea how to spell a word, merely because they are unable to associate it with the Latin or Greek word from which it was derived.

Against this contention, many educators, including Paul Wing, radio's popular spelling master, declared that, first and foremost, a good speller is one who is picture-minded. "He visualizes the word before him." Mr. Wing explains, "as if it were spelled out on an imaginary blackboard. As he spells the word, his eyes move from left to right, following the syllables of the words as he imagines he sees them written out in space before him. Somehow, words seldom fail these spellers." And he adds that the best spellers with whom he has come in contact through his radio spelling bees have been those who syllabicate each word. The persons who spell at random, that is, without grouping the letters into syllables, he finds, are much more likely to make mistakes.

Reference to such syllabication of words carries many an oldster back to the little red schoolhouse, where the spelling of Constantinople became a matter of c-o-n, con; s-t-a-n, stan, constan; t-i, ti, constanti; n-o, no, constantino; p-l-e, ple—Constantinople. In such a manner, the spelling books of the day began at Lesson One with a-m, am; n-o, no, and so on, and led up by easy stages to such tongue-twisters as lat-i-tu-di-nar-i-an, in-ter-com-mu-ni-ca-bil-i-ty, and ex-tra-ter-ri-to-ri-al-i-ty. Yes, those were the days when boys and girls could SPELL. The pupils really learned HOW to spell. They would try to stump one another with the harder words at recess, so that spelling became a sort of recreation.

There was a great pride, back in the eighteen-eighties and nineties, in knowing something about history, civil government—and in being able to take good rank as a speller, and as a rapid calculator in figures. School spelling matches were held Friday afternoons. And, during the winter months, they developed into competitions among the different schools.

Most of us are familiar with the radio version of the spelling bee. So, let's look in on one of those old-time gatherings, such as are perhaps best described by Edward Eggleston in his "Hoosier Schoolmaster." Those were the days when folks journeyed from far and wide—gathering around the old airtight stove in the District Schoolhouse, to see and hear Squire Hawkins conduct the match, in which the parson sought to spell down the schoolmaster. Next to the Bible, Webster's famous "Blue-Back Speller" was then the most popular book in the United States. One may gasp at the prodigious sales of such a popular seller as "Gone With the Wind," which exceeded 1,000,000 copies last year. But, at best, such a book has only transient interest. More than 1,000,000 copies of the Blue-Back Speller were printed *each year for 40 years*, following 1840.

Looking back, today, we find that those old-time spelling bees not only were educational contests—but social occasions, as well. As an aid to Dan Cupid, the spelling bees were equaled only by the church sociables—which usually were accompanied by a chicken supper or a steaming hot oyster stew.

In the days of the Friday school spelling bees words were drilled into the minds of the scholars. And the best way one could make sure of a word was to learn its spelling by rote. Over and over again, the words were repeated. Dictionaries were rare, and definitions were not held to be nearly so important as the structure of the word itself. It seemed to matter not whether a pupil knew what the word meant, or if he could use it correctly in conversaton—he must build the word up, syllable by syllable—just as it appeared in the Speller.

Yet, against both these theories of good spelling—the photographic mind and the acquiring of knowledge by rote—there is another school of thought which contends that the best excuse for today's poor spellers is that, in its very nature, the English language is so irregular in its spelling that it amounts to a virtual orthographic riddle. In fact, when one stops to consider the number of *different* combinations of letters used to indicate one and the same sound, and the different sounds that are indicated by the *identical* combination of letters, one is likely to be astounded. For example, the letter "a" can be used to express nine different sounds; "e" will express eight; "i" can be used for seven; "o" covers twelve; "u" nine; and "y" three. These six vowels actually represent 48 distinct sounds. The same holds true for the consonants, for which 70 sounds are claimed.

Lexicographers contend that the simple word "scissors" can be spelled in 58,365,440 ways. Of the six elementary sounds constituting this word, the first can be indicated by 17 consonants; the second by 36; the third by 17; the fourth by 33; the fifth by 10; and the sixth by 17. And, certainly, 17x36x17x33x10x17 gives us 58,365,440! No wonder that a contestant before the microphone in a radio spelling bee often becomes a bit twisted over even the simpler words. Undoubtedly, much of this confusion is due to the presence of many Anglo-Saxon words in the English language, and also to the introduction of many from the Norman-French. The Anglo-Saxons, for instance, had 20 ways for spelling the word "many." And those "ough" words certainly constitute a strange tribe—with bough, cough, though, rough, and through.

* * *

But, whatever the cause may have been, there has been a noticeable gap in the ranks of the good spellers. A few years ago, the head of the Secretarial School of Simmons College, Boston, offered a dime to anyone in his classes who could spell correctly a list of words he had selected. The words were not at all unusual—and yet there wasn't a taker in the whole school. His words were: ecstasy, consensus, naphtha, sacrilegious, rarefied, battalion, tranquillity, supersede, paraffin, liquefy, kimono, and picnicking.

Today, radio spelling bees are called "the oldest and the newest rage." Their popularity with older listeners lies largely in the fact that they bring back many fond memories from the banked fires of youth—memories of those Friday afternoons when the captains chose sides, and the pupils—lined up with toes to a crack in the schoolroom floor—sought to spell one another down. Although, in most instances, such an accomplishment brought pride and joy, there were certain occasions, as related by Whittier in "School Days," when even the winner was not entirely happy:

> "I'm sorry that I spelt the word,
> I hate to go above you;
> Because"—the brown eyes lower fell—
> "Because, you see, I love you."

However, rapidly fading are the spelling bees of the little red schoolhouse. In their place have come the radio matches—the contests between various groups of college boys and girls; between office workers and day laborers; between store clerks and truck drivers; high-school students and college professors. Right now, another generation of good spellers seems to be in the making. It is granted, of course, that many of the contests are sponsored by some newspaper, manufacturer, or radio station.

Fad they may be—and if they be a fad, it is, paradoxically, a peculiarly enduring one. Yet, such spelling bees have educational value. And the good obtained is of a more lasting nature than that received in most other kinds of competition. It is said that a perusal of the dictionary constitutes a fair education. Those who take part in these radio spelling bees, and in their local newspaper contests, all have a good start.

M. Reynaud Examines France

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

IF FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN emerge from the war not merely victorious but—what is at least as important and perhaps more difficult—still united in peace, a considerable share of the credit for this must go to M. Paul Reynaud.

In the first few months of hostilities the Allies won three great victories—over themselves. The first was unity of military command. This vital point, which it took two years to reach in the World War, was this time attained in a few weeks. The second was Anglo-French economic collaboration, which was carried further in three months than in three years of the World War. The third was complete Franco-British financial solidarity, sealed in mid-December, not only for the duration of the war but for a six-month period after the conclusion of peace.

As France's Finance Minister, M. Paul Reynaud played a leading part in the last two of these Allied "triumphs." Small wonder therefore that one of the first things he said to me in discussing the war was, "We shall win. But before we can conquer the enemy, we must first conquer ourselves!"

It is a favorite theme of M. Reynaud. One of his chief claims to statesmanship is precisely that he has never lacked the courage to face unpleasant facts, to put them frankly before Parliament and public, to draw the conclusion from these facts and then—rarest of all—to act upon them even when the action was politically unpopular.

Thus in what has been well called the greatest speech of the first phase of the war, delivered on Dec. 13 in the Chamber of Deputies, Paul Reynaud declared, "The democracies will win, but they will win only at the price of sacrifices of which they cannot even conceive as yet. If we do not go into the conflict prepared to put up with everything, it would be easy, very easy indeed, for us to lose the war." And he accompanied this warning with a remarkably frank statement of the war situation, showing clearly just what France and Britain were up against.

* * *

Clarity is, in fact, the outstanding characteristic of Paul Reynaud. He has a gift, common to many Frenchmen, for clarifying an issue; but he also possesses the faculty, less frequent among French politicians, of taking the larger and longer view of things. Perhaps the fact that he is a great traveler has something to do with this; for he has three times been around the world.

Above all, he knows England and the British Empire well. He speaks English fluently, and has a remarkably deep understanding of the English national character. A few years ago, he startled the French Chamber of Deputies by declaring, "You cannot hope ever to begin to understand the English unless you realize that, unlike ourselves, they are a nation who read the Bible!"

Undoubtedly, Paul Reynaud was particularly well qualified for the role he has played and is playing in the forging of Franco-British unity. In our conversation at his impressive office in a wing of the old royal palace of the Louvre, he made it clear that, for him, the Anglo-French financial and economic accord has two distinct, though related, aspects. One is its immediate importance to the Allies as a war measure, pooling the resources of the two countries. The other is its potential significance as a nucleus, or basis, for a possible federal regime in Europe after the war.

He was frankly enthusiastic about the agreement.

"Look at that map," he said, pointing to a large poster, in the form of a map of the world showing the French and British Empires in vast expanses of red, with Germany as a small black splotch by comparison. I had seen it before—it is plastered everywhere over the whole of France, urging Frenchmen to subscribe to government loans, with the reassuring message: "We shall win, for we are the stronger."

M. Reynaud did not tell me then, but I discovered later that the poster was of his own design. I might, as a matter of fact, have guessed it, for the great palatial room that served him as an office abounded in maps of all sorts and descriptions, and I knew they were one of his hobbies. "Look," he repeated as I obediently scrutinized the poster-map, "see what enormous reservoirs of men and resources are represented by those huge red areas! One third of the surface of the civilized world, with 450,000,000 inhabitants, while France and Britain are the two richest countries in the world after the United States."

Wide World, Henri Manuel

PROMINENT IN THREE ALLIED DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPHS

M. Paul Reynaud (Top), French Minister of Finance, Leaving the Paris Replica of Washington's Home, Mt. Vernon, Followed by Ambassador Edge, and (Inset), Leaving Croydon Aidrome With M. Charles Corbin, French Ambassador to London

He leaned back in his chair in a pleased pose I had seen him adopt so often at the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies; coat thrown back, elbows out wide, thumbs crooked into the sleeves of his waistcoat. "You know France and the French empire well enough," he continued, "to appreciate the tremendous hidden strength of our national savings, of our gold reserve—the second in the world. Add to this the British Empire with its bankers, its navy, its manpower, its natural resources. Do you see why we have gotten together in this veritable contract of partnership for carrying on the war?"

It seemed, in effect, very natural and I said as much.

"Ah, yes," he interrupted eagerly, "it all seems simple and obvious now that it's done. But there were plenty of people who said it would be impossible, because it was, they contended, contrary to the temperament and the traditions of Great Britain. We decided, however, that the best plan was to meet these difficulties by facing them squarely. Thanks in great part to the spirit of cordial collaboration of Sir John Simon, we succeeded."

The monetary side of the accord is unquestionably its most original aspect. "It is unprecedented, as far as I know," M. Paul Reynaud emphasized, and repeated to me the description he gave of it in his speech to the Chamber: "It constitutes the definitive statute of the monetary and economic relations of our coalition. It was a question of linking the respective strengths of our two currencies. This is now accomplished. We saw the value of avoiding fluctuations in the franc-sterling exchange rate. We have accordingly taken steps to make sure of this. Henceforth, France will furnish francs to England in unlimited amounts to pay for British purchases from the French Empire.

* * *

"In exchange, England will supply us with unlimited quantities of pounds sterling for French purchases made in the two countries." Likewise the material resources of the two empires, M. Reynaud pointed out, have now been pooled and are to be shared proportionately, and so are, finally, the costs of war—not the whole cost, he explained, but such logically joint expenses as help for another country or ally, the upkeep of the Polish army, the cost of blockading the Reich, and the cost of any joint expeditionary force should such an expedition become necessary—to Rumania, Greece, or Turkey, for instance.

The full significance of this far-reaching accord as constituting in itself a striking experiment closely approaching federation, has even yet been insufficiently realized. M. Paul Reynaud, it was very evident from our conversation, keenly felt this to be the case. Yet because of the joint nature of the whole arrangement, he obviously could not in a public statement go beyond what had been jointly agreed upon in placing an interpretation upon it. He did, however, re-emphasize his conviction that "this Franco-British partnership, with the clause prolonging it for six months after the war, could be the point of departure for that long-awaited re-organization of Europe."

Pointing out the extent to which France and Britain in this economic and financial, as well as military, unification, thereby implicitly yield up a considerable measure of their national sovereignty—the essential requisite of federation—M. Reynaud declared that the agreement "opens the way toward what ought to be the reconstruction of post-war Europe."

Clearly, his thoughts were there, in that post-war period of peace-making certain to be even more important than the war itself. Clearly, too, although he refrained from saying it in so many words, he looked upon the development and extension of Anglo-French solidarity as the best, if not the only, basis upon which a federal union of all Europe, or even a world federation, might eventually be constructed.

Thus there was, it seemed to me, more than mere levity in his laughing response to my parting compliment on his excellent English: "Who knows? Perhaps when we have a common government I shall some day have to speak before the House of Commons!"

Washington Revalued

By R. H. Markham

WASHINGTON

WHEN MY BROTHER was very small he ran away. The family must have been greatly excited, for the event so impressed itself upon me that I never forgot it. And that is the very first thing I remember. That seems to be the day when I consciously entered the stream of human events. Alonzo's adventure was apparently the boat on which my consciousness got launched.

Not long after that my little brother again stole the family show. I remember that, too. He killed a rattlesnake. Mother saw "the little tad," as she would say, out in the yard, whacking something with a hoe. "Why, look," she cried, "Lonny's fighting a snake." She ran out of the house with two small children and a baby trailing along behind in horror and admiration. But by the time we got to the arena, the battle was over. Lon had finished the job. We tiptoed about in awe and looked at the victim. It was a real rattler.

Was little Lon a hero! Why, we looked at him with as much admiration as though he had slain a dragon. Even the baby realized it was a historic occasion. Rattlesnakes, as a matter of fact, were our dragons. Skunks, also, we knew, were terrible; the coyotes, whose wailing we heard at nights, seemed as monsters, and the "big gray wolves," which the neighbors told about, seemed too savage for the meager grasp of our childish imaginations. Our homestead house on the hill, lone, stark, bare, seemed as a fortress to protect us from dangers. No other was near.

Our community was eight miles from the nearest post office. For a while Joe Gledhill, who lived a mile from us, had served as local postmaster, and Mill Thomas had got 20 cents a round trip for walking that eight miles once a week to bring the mail to him. But by the time I was on the scene our local station was discontinued and each family went for its own letters—eight miles.

By my time, most of the "dug-outs" had disappeared and Joe Gledhill had given up his oxen, Dick and Baldy, so as to get a team of big mules. Dan and Nell, a black and a white horse, did our work. A new stone church was built. A woman from a neighboring township was teaching "the three R's" in a very simple frame school for $8 a month and board.

There was a royal community spirit, some singing, much praying. We thought we were building a good, free America. The way was hard but plain. We were very conscious of our task. America had given us land. We and our neighbors had gathered from afar—many from across the sea—and with faith in God we were building a new society. My family was very much in earnest about it.

In time I went to Topeka to study. And there came in close contact with the noble, wise, loving pastor, Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps." He, too, was devoting all his energy to creating a new society, a free, Christian America. His leadership was inspiring, his faith assuring. It was thrilling to feel that we were called by the ages to help build man a better home.

* * *

In 1912, I went abroad to do my building, leaving the home workers to make the new America without me. Now—in 1940—I came to Washington to see what has been achieved.

I rejoice to find it so good. As an adult, I realize that nation-building is much harder than I considered it as a youth. We haven't done nearly so well as I expected we were going to, when I was a lad in Sunday School, but I see we have done well.

However, before I point out the good achievements, let me mention two defects which can escape no observer's notice. One is a moral smugness or lack of community loyalty in the larger sense. Many of us imagine we are out of the world, we refuse to consider the question of right or duty. One supreme ideal is to keep out of trouble and carry on business as usual. We thank God that we are not as other men are—in danger.

There were more French soldiers at Yorktown where we finally won our freedom than American soldiers. There was a French fleet, too. Our White House faces a park on which are statues of Lafayette, von Steuben, Rochambeau, Kosciusko, yet many of us think we have no moral responsibilities. We cannot build a strong, sound society on such an amoral ideal.

Closely related to this is another weakness, namely, negation, a lack of discipline, an absence of balance, shallow cynicism. This often takes the form of superficial, irresponsible "liberalism." Some of our more valuable teachers lack a sense of reality. They love to attack, to launch sweeping tirades. They tear down, rather than build up. They mislead and confuse. Much professional liberalism is both unsound and reactionary.

However, the good features of the American building far outbalance these regrettable defects. One of the most outstanding American qualities is neighborliness or friendliness or love. In my pioneer community we had no policemen, "because most of the folks were of sturdy Christian character, causing a neighborhood of high type," as an informal commentator wrote. I find in Washington a fair, kind spirit, like that.

H. Armstrong Roberts

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

A Prairie Scene (Top) Somewhere in the Middle of America, and the Washington Monument Under Floodlight

For example, no official here has even once asked me for a passport, ticket, or identification paper. One of my important life tasks in the part of the world where I live is to keep my various identification papers up to date. In Yugoslavia I must show them even on a train, going from one interior town to another. I cannot remain in Sofia or Bucharest two days without going to the police and getting official permission, that is, I must get my passport stamped.

In Vienna or Budapest I cannot have a guest or relative stay in my home for two days without going down and getting police approval. I should be arrested if I tried to put up at a hotel without my passport. It would be unthinkable to change my domicile without police approval. It goes without saying that no promisory note, or contract or check, is any good without a revenue stamp. If you advertise a room for rent there must be a revenue stamp on the sign. You have to call in a notary public for all kinds of transactions.

You feel that you are always in the hands of the police, of the state, of the law. Face value or word value has been lost. Officially, personality is as worthless money. You might be a saint, but without an identifying document from the police you'd be in danger.

In Washington, face value is still at par. We are not treated with suspicion. We are looked upon as friends or neighbors. And all of us, without class distinction. If you should watch the Washingtonians pour in torrents from the giant buildings you could draw no class line. If you went into the office of a labor leader, Government official, or editor you would see no difference. If you go into any cafeteria you see complete equality and neighborliness.

Any citizen coming here from the provinces can see almost any official and any institution without much delay. In almost every case one gets an answer to his letter or request. And everyone is free to say what he wishes. In Central and Eastern Europe one never speaks in a taxi—even though the chauffeur is partioned off—one never talks freely in an anteroom or corridor or train. But here one speaks with complete assurance. One speaks as a master, as a boss. One speaks far too much, in fact.

* * *

In much of the Old World, discouraged men say, "God is high; the King is far away." Here journalists twice a week tell "the King" how to run the government and anyone can walk in and tell his Congressman what to do. Like as not, he'd find his Congressman with his feet on a table and his coat off. That is no virtue. But at least it is an attempt to make the folks feel at ease.

Washington is another confirmation for me that Americans are very free and neighborly and cherish the feeling they are equal. Democracy is a very real thing; Americans try to run their state.

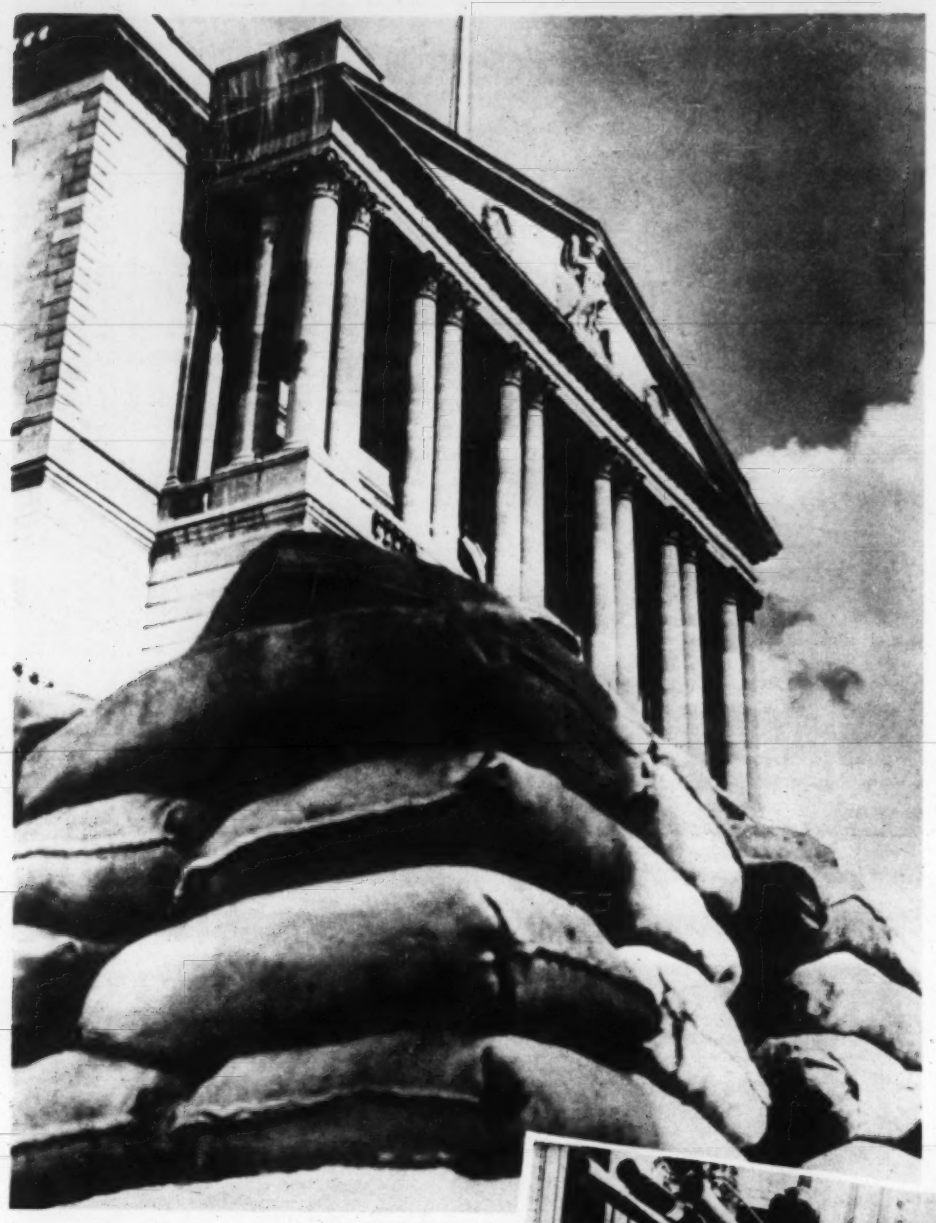
And the state tries to serve. Let there be no doubt about that. Washington is a place of service. I think it is perhaps the most outstanding center of idealism and optimism in the world. It almost has a Utopian fervor. The number of official and unofficial conferences held here is almost beyond reckoning. And all to inaugurate or accentuate some ideal activity. Of course there is much selfish lobbying and constant pressure of a venal sort. But nowhere is there such a manifestation of popular faith in the ability of a nation to bring about improvements. Most Americans still believe; they live by faith. Most are busily engaged in trying to adjust the present social machine; they do not want to break it up. Communists say: "The worse, the better." I think practically all Americans repudiate that.

Washington shows, also, that the Americans are quite wholesome home folks. Watch the torrents of traffic that sweep through these wide boulevards every evening. Those floods are people going

(Continued on page 15)

London and Paris: A 1940 Contrast

By William Henry Chamberlin



THE FIRST THING that strikes the resident of Paris, newly arrived in London, is the thorough, uncompromising character of a London blackout. It may quite possibly strike him in a physical, literal sense, also, if he goes roaming about the streets after 4:30 without a pocket torch. For sandbags laid at strategic points, unsuspected curbs, breaks in the pavement, lampposts and houses that jut out beyond their neighbors are all to be watched for by the wary.

Of course, Paris is also supposed to be blacked out, and volunteer vigilantes, mostly men above military age, go about the streets whistling reprovingly and warningly when they see beams of light escaping from houses. In Paris, as in London, recalcitrants who fail to darken their windows are subject to fines.

But Paris is very much more indulgent than London in its interpretation of what constitutes a blackout. Shops and cafés are permitted to radiate a very generous measure of illumination and strong lights are permitted at some street crossings. As a result, there are few sections of Paris where one cannot get about comfortably without a torch after dark.

German threats against London have been more numerous and vociferous than those against Paris. The British capital is in some ways more exposed. Any large number of German bombers crossing the French land frontier would be reported immediately, whereas it is more difficult to prevent a surprise raid over the sea.

* * *

If there is more of a physical blackout in London there is more of an intellectual blackout in Paris. I left Paris for London the day after the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, had delivered an important speech on Italy's attitude toward the war. In several of the leading Paris journals the leading article, presumably devoted to Ciano's speech, was represented by a huge blank, socialist and conservative newspapers alike.

There is no such direct and obvious thought control in England. Censorship is voluntary and co-operative and, for a nation at war, there is a surprising measure of tolerance for dissident opinion. Wandering through the streets of Westminster, I came to a theater which was placarded with notices of a women's pacifist meeting. Nothing of the kind would be permitted in Paris.

A by-election had just been held in England, where two antiwar candidates, one representing the Independent Labor Party, the other the Communist Party, had been able to express their views without let or hindrance. Between them they received about a sixth of the votes that were cast. The sole British Communist M. P. can say what he likes in Parliament and the Communist newspaper can come out daily with horrific revelations of the dark designs of "fascist Finland" against the peaceful, unaggressive Soviet Union.

In France, the Communist deputies who are not in the Army or in hiding are, with very few exceptions, in jail. And no legal Communist or antiwar agitation is permitted. Here two things must be taken into consideration. It is easier to tolerate one Communist in Parliament than 72 Communists in the French Chamber of Deputies. The former is negligible. The latter, with the million and a half voters who were behind them in 1936 (there is no accurate way of knowing how many of the Frenchmen who voted Communist in 1936 have been disillusioned by the Hitler-Stalin pact), represent something of a problem, from the standpoint of national unity and morale.

Moreover, although it was a Frenchman, Voltaire, who is said to have formulated the liberal ideal, "I disagree utterly with what you say and will defend with my life your right to say it," this precept, I think, has more believers in England than in France. Many French publicists, after abusing the censorship as much as they can for deleting their own writings, will turn a second battery of criticism on that institution for not stopping the publication of the ideas of some contrary-minded writer with whom they disagree.

It has been said that France regards the present war as a war against Germany, while England considers it a war against Hitler. And, with some reservations on both sides of the Channel, this is true, I think. The Englishman, as a general rule, is more prepared than the Frenchman to draw a distinction between the Nazi regime and the German people, to envisage co-operation with a changed Germany in a new Europe.

With the exception of some Socialist intellectuals, French public opinion is pretty much of a unit in drawing the conclusion that a military frontier on the Rhine is the least that must be obtained as a guaranty of security after the end of the war.

Evacuation seems to have gone a little harder in London than in Paris. At least, one seems to hear more complaints in England than in France of the doings of Peck's Bad Boys from Whitechapel who turn things upside down in the staid country homes where they are billeted. However, the evacuation problem, both in England and in France, seems partially to be solving itself, for the time being, because so many of the evacuees are returning home. Mere fear of air attack is not enough, in most cases, to induce families to remain separated for an indefinite duration of time. If air war, with all its fearful accompaniments, ever is launched against large cities, there will doubtless be a second wave of evacuation.

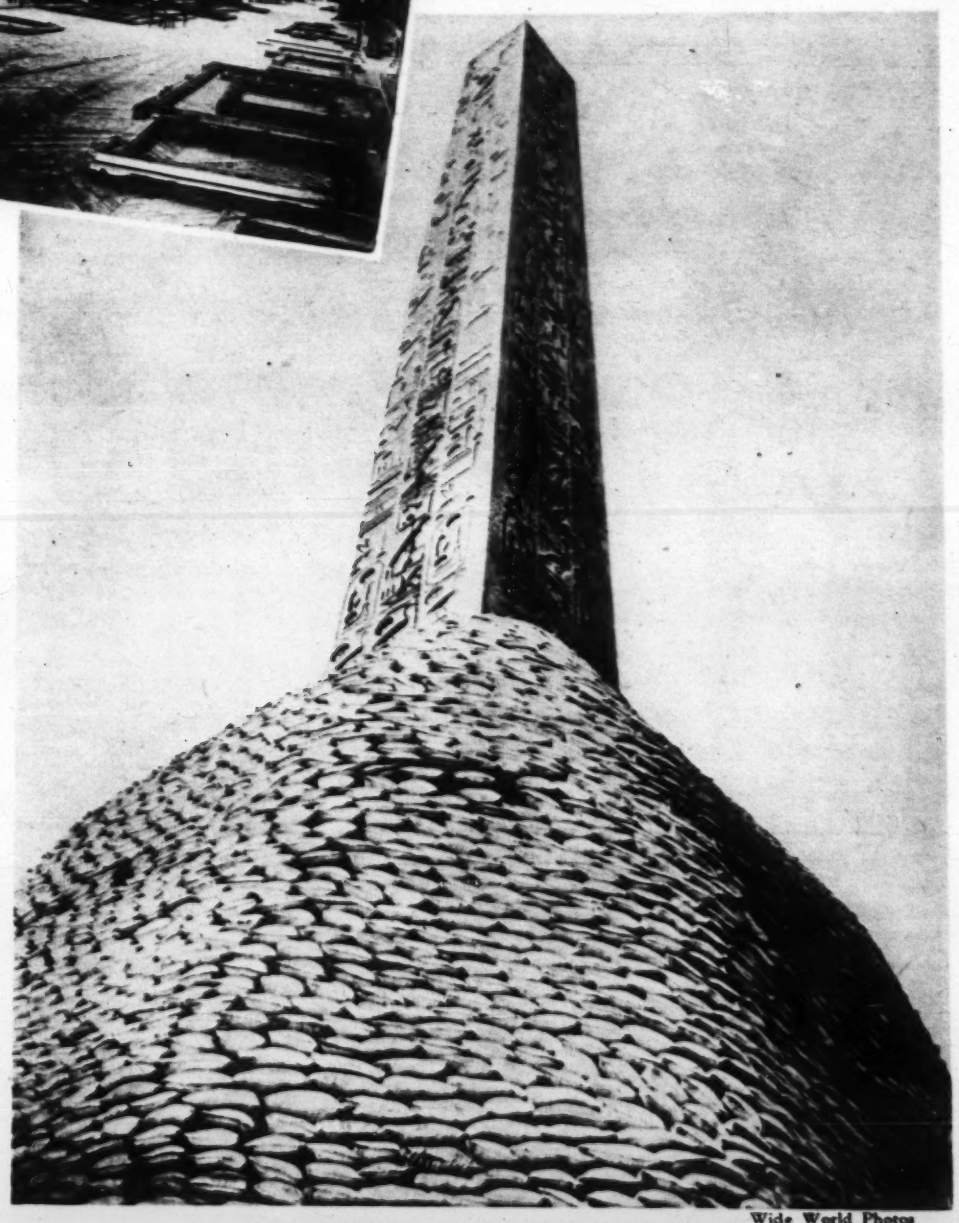
But governments which, like the British and French, derive their powers from the consent of the governed, do not feel able to apply any methods beyond those of moral suasion in keeping children away from large cities; and both in London and in Paris there has been a steady flow back from the "reception areas." The only war refugees who will have to stay put are the townsmen and villagers from the frontier regions of Alsace and Lorraine. They cannot return, because their former homes are in the advanced Army Zone, where no civilians are permitted to enter.

For the individual who likes to eat what he wants when he wants it, Paris is probably a better prospect than London. A quarter of a pound of butter, a quarter of a pound of bacon, three quarters of a pound of sugar per week are fairly tight rations, as anyone may discover by trying to live within these limits. And the holders of British ration booklets will soon also be controlled in their purchases of meat.

* * *

France, on the other hand, a much better self-contained economic unit than either Great Britain or Germany, has been able to get along with only mild forms of pressure on the consumer. There are now two theoretically meatless days, Monday and Friday, in Paris; and beef is a forbidden food also on Tuesday. But pork, poultry, and game are available on the "meatless days," and there is nothing to prevent laying in a stock of meat the day before.

In London, as in Paris, historical monuments take on a new beauty, a new dignity, a new significance in the present times of storm and stress. Regardless of sandbags and scaffolding, there is a double element of symbolic significance in the Place de la Concorde and the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, as in Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament in London. And to see Nelson soaring in solitary grandeur above Trafalgar Square is to recall how many storms the British ship of state has survived, battered sometimes, but always seaworthy.



Wide World Photos

CITIES BEHIND SANDBAG BARRICADES

Sandbags Near the Money Bags (Top), a Wartime View Outside the Bank of England. A Man Whose Business Is to Blackout Your Windows. The Louvre Has Been Stripped and Its Treasure Carried Away to Safe Keeping. The Base of the Famous Obelisk in the Place de la Concorde Has Been Ballasted With Sandbags

A Fine Figure of a Man

By E. C. Sherburne

By WARREN WHEELOCK

There is something of the thrill of a detective story in Gustavus A. Eisen's three-volume analysis of the reports artists made of the likeness and general appearance of the first President of the United States. "Portraits of Washington," this little-known work is called. It represents 17 years of research, with an unconventional approach to an art subject. Mr. Eisen adopted a factual and laboratory method that accomplished its aim of minimizing the usual aesthetic procedure, which involves feeling, taste, and personal points of view. His findings are pretty conclusive, in that he lets the techniques of Stuart and other portrayers of Washington speak for the painters. In the process the facts have a curious way of proving themselves, in effect, as evidence.

Mr. Eisen discovered many important things by his method, put the sequences of Stuart's three series of sittings in convincing order, sorted out pictures that were copied from Stuart and had long been supposed to be his, and identified portraits that hitherto had been attributed to him without certainty.

As a matter of general interest, perhaps Mr. Eisen's most striking remark is an incidental part of one of his descriptions. It is to the effect that Washington had a good figure, and that his presentation as a plump person was merely a result of some painters' tendency to follow the fashion—successful men of high standing were, as a matter of course, expected to look exceptionally well-fed.

Houdon, in his full-length statue of Washington, in the rotunda of the State Capitol at Richmond, Va., accepted no such passing limitations. The presentment that the noted French sculptor crossed the Atlantic to do, by invitation of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Ambassador to France, is an alert, erect, well-proportioned form, as indicated in the photograph to the left.

Chief Justice John Marshall, who knew Washington well and wrote a five-volume biography of him, felt in the President's own time the need of portraits that would convey accurately the appearance of the man to future Americans. He wrote: "When it is known and recorded that his aspect was as noble as his conduct, and that his countenance corresponded with his character, it is the more incumbent on us to seek for and transmit to posterity the true delineation and impressive image of that countenance."

It was generally agreed that Washington was at his handsomest in profile. Photographers of the past half century, engaged in picturing the statues of the first President, have generally echoed that opinion in their choice of views from the side rather than full face. Perhaps the most popular picture of him, a century ago, was the head done in charcoal by C. B. J. F. de St. Mémin, a French refugee, who, working usually in profile, made portraits of 818 prominent Americans during the 20 years he remained in America.

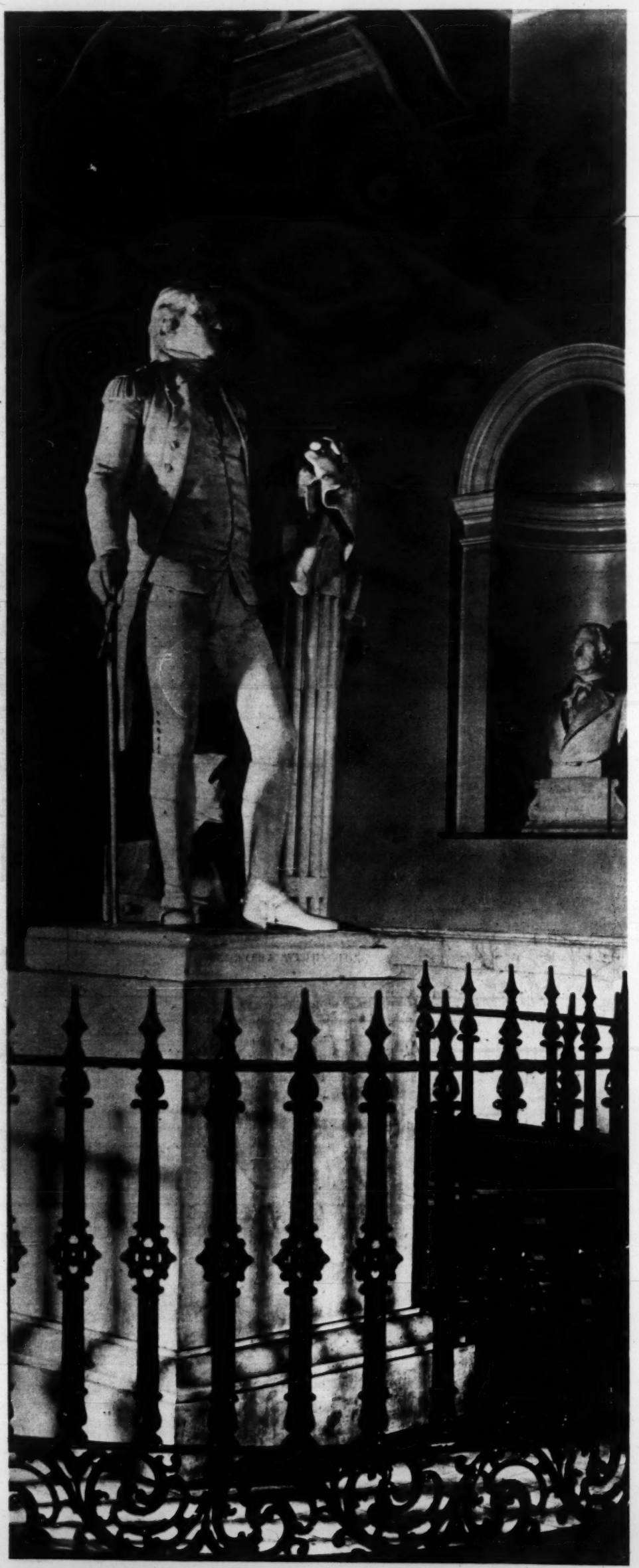
The portraits by Gilbert Stuart are the best known today, artistically, and rightly enough, since they are creditable works of art by a painter whose repute has not diminished through the years. From the many sittings granted to him, Stuart produced the many portraits that were to form the chief basis of his reputation as an artist, and were to prove a mine of material for copyists.

On these two pages appear examples of the many sorts of picture-making that popular interest in Washington inspired. Of his own time is Edward Savage's dignified and gracious portrait painted in 1793, now in the collections of the Art Institute of Chicago. Also by Savage is the family portrait, made possibly when he was relating his experiences as head of the Continental Army, judging from the interest of Martha and the others in the map. Another contemporary portrait here printed is John Trumbull's "Washington on the Eve of His Entry of Charleston," which hangs in the City Hall of Charleston, S. C. It has the authentic Colonial flavor, as the reader may see for himself, like the picture of Washington depicting him in his surveyor days (with the gun), possibly made by another contemporary, Charles Willson Peale, who did many well-liked portraits of Washington.

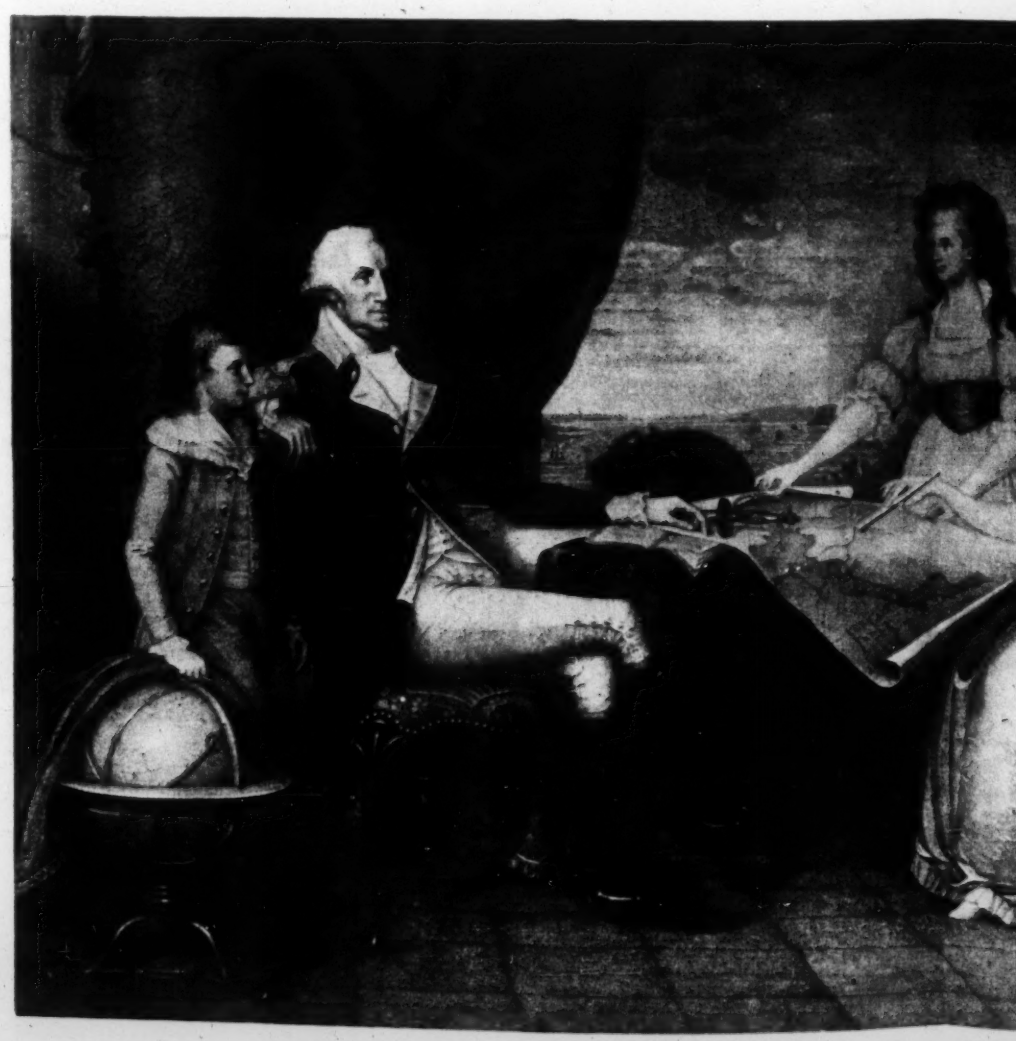
Worthy of the company of better-known portraits is the wood carving by Samuel McIntire, who was something of a local genius in the old days in Salem, Mass. He built some of the houses that to this day are the admiration of all visitors. For 50 years this carving hung on the gate to Salem Common. Horatio Greenough, who produced a familiar statue of Washington in the garb of a Roman senator, was simply following a fashion of his times. In the same way a romantic-realistic period influenced Franklin Simmons' presentment here reproduced. Altogether romantic is the painting by John Faed, made many years after Washington's passing, and here reproduced from William Holl's engraving.

The debt of James Francis Brown to Stuart is apparent in the painting he made for the Whitelaw Reids in 1927, to be hung in the United States Embassy in London. The picture of the signing of the Constitution is in the modern illustration vein, excellent of its kind, like Leyendecker's kneeling Washington, which first appeared in the Saturday Evening Post. Modernism has its say in the simplified planes of Warren Wheelock's portrait in plaster.

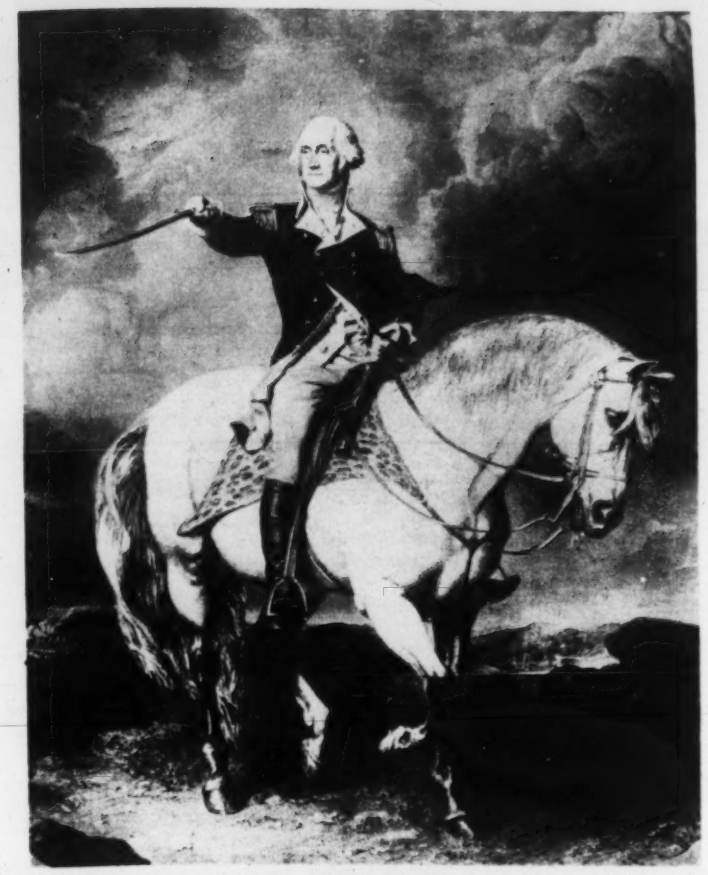
Said Chateaubriand: "There is virtue in the looks of a great man."



STATUE BY HOUDON IN THE VIRGINIA STATE CAPITOL

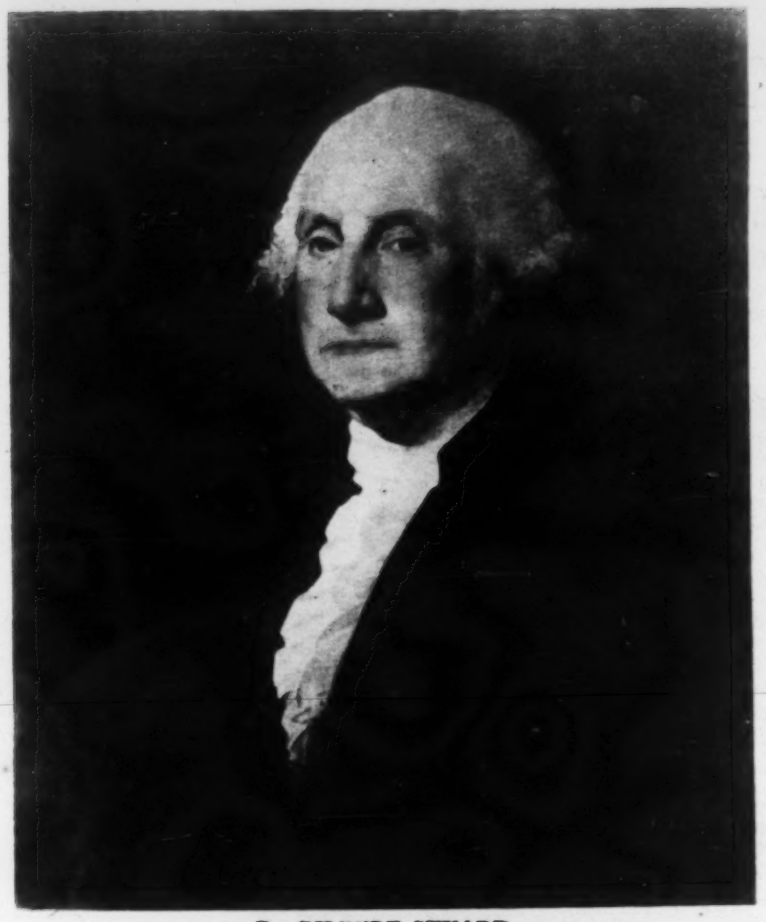


By EDWARD SAVAGE



By JOHN FAED

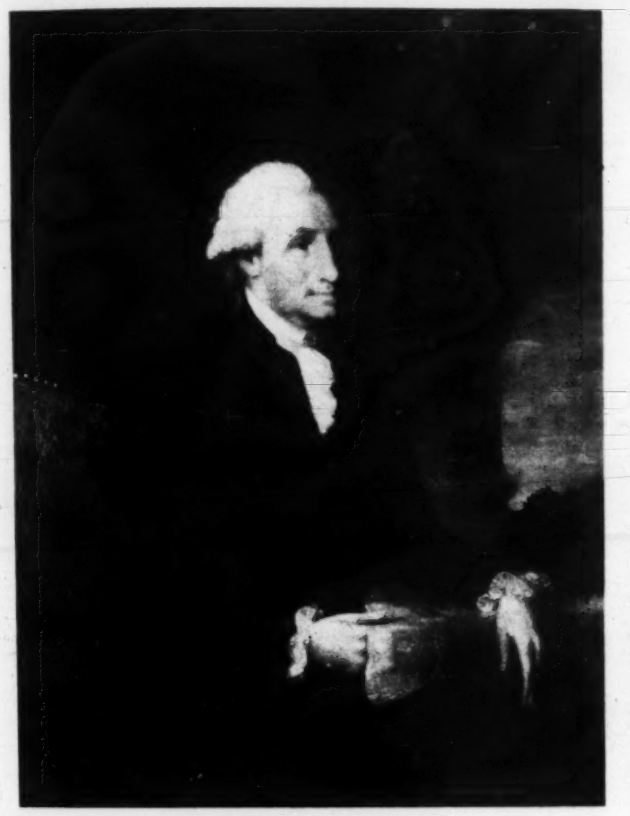
By FRANKLIN SIMMONS



By GILBERT STUART

By SAMUEL McINTIRE

By AN UNIDENTIFIED ARTIST



By EDWARD SAVAGE

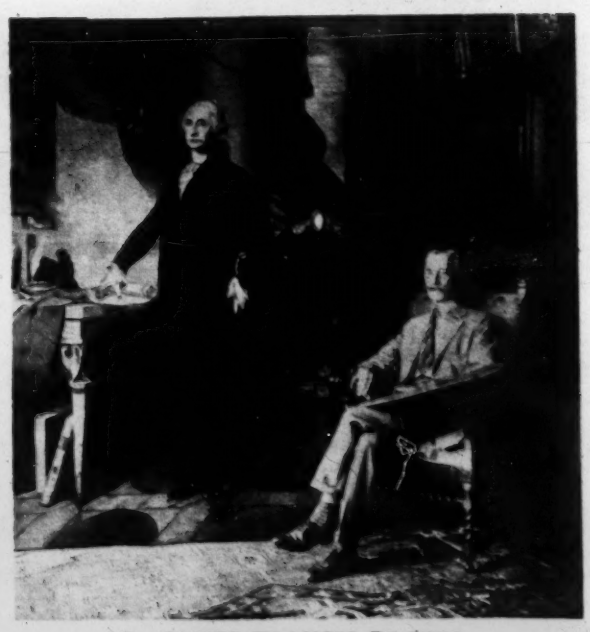
By HORATIO GREENOUGH

By C. B. J. F. DE ST. MÉMIN

By J. C. LEYENDECKER

By AN UNIDENTIFIED ARTIST

By JOHN TRUMBULL



By JAMES FRANCIS BROWN

Photographs by Staff, Keystone, © Harris & Ewing, Frank Cousins, Wide World, © Curtis Publishing Company, Courtesy the Art Institute, Chicago, Whitney Museum of American Art

Among the New Books

H. G. Wells Looks Forward to a New World Order

The New World Order, by H. G. Wells. London: Secker & Warburg. 6s. New York: Knopf. $1.50.

MR. H. G. WELLS has a message of hope in "The New World Order," which is doubly welcome after his gloomy forebodings in "The Fate of Homo Sapiens," published last August. Since then, he says, the grim prospect of total war has awakened civilization: "I never expected to see the world with its eyes as widely opened as they are today."

If Mr. Wells were not so venerably established as a major prophet, his reputation would run serious risk of being endangered by his exaggeration in this volume of the iniquities of the present world order. But he is so refreshingly determined at all costs "to blast through some obstinate mental barriers" that his more fanciful allegations against existing institutions can be passed over as an exercise for his pungent, witty pen against complacency, and attention can be focused on his constructive ideas for the future.

The new way of living, Mr. Wells believes, should emerge from a great world-wide debate, held concurrently with the war. He is in no doubt that national individualism and unco-ordinated enterprise are the root of the world's troubles and the war incidental. They must therefore be swept away, he concludes, together with the sovereign rights of states. In their place he would put a new collective socialism.

* * *

One may strongly disagree with Mr. Wells' socialism and his contention that the astounding changes in the "shifting and mixing up of people" which have already occurred in Britain in less than a year recall the social dislocation in Russia in the closing months of 1917. But one cannot lightly dismiss his ideas as a basis for debating the new world order. His goal is a civilization of "abundance, excitement, and vigor of living" in which the progress of natural scientists "will make the laboratories of today seem halfway back to the alchemist's den." This is no Utopian vision, he says. "I have set down nothing that is not strictly reasonable and practicable."

Mr. Wells recognizes that Russia is held up as a disastrous example of an experiment in collectivism. But the Russians, he says, have not changed. "They escape from the Tsar and in 20 years they are worshiping Stalin, originally a fairly honest, unoriginal, ambitious revolutionary, driven to self-defensive cruelty and inflated by flattery to his present quasi-divine autocracy. . . . Russia seems to be returning to a patriotic absolutism of doubtful efficiency and vague, incalculable aims."

One of the chief causes of Soviet collectivism's failure has been its lack of legally assured personal freedom, according to Mr. Wells. So as the basis of his collectivism he would have a new Declaration of the Rights of Man, which would be the common fundamental law of all communities and collectivities assembled under the World Pax. In a draft of his proposed Declaration, Mr. Wells includes among his rights for every man—food, clothing, and care; education, including higher schooling for those desiring it; paid employment; police and legal protection for personal property lawfully acquired; freedom of speech; freedom to move about the world; freedom to buy and sell without restrictions except such as are necessitated by the common welfare.

As to the idea of federation, Mr. Wells believes that the price to be paid for a workable scheme would be much higher than Mr. Clarence Streit and many other federalists are prepared to pay. He alleges that the idea has appealed to many liberal-conservative people in America "because it puts the most difficult aspect of the problem, the need for a collective socialism, so completely in the background that it can be ignored." Mr. Wells supports federation only in so far as it will lead to socialism. But he makes a careful analysis of Mr. Streit's "Union Now?"

* * *

It would be far easier, in Mr. Wells' view, to establish the United States of the World, which is Mr. Streit's ultimate objective, than to get together the so-called Continent of Europe into any sort of separate unity. Almost all European countries, he says, such as Britain, France, Russia, the Netherlands, Turkey, Spain, and Portugal extend far beyond their geographical limits, both politically and in their sympathies and cultural relations.

Of the possibility of Germany fitting into a new order, Mr. Wells is hopeful. He denounces as "a pseudo-democratic slacker's dream" the idea of splitting the Reich up into fragments to postpone its recovery. Rather, he says, the world should insist on the German people, not a German Government, recognizing the Declaration of the Rights of Man. "Brought to acquiesce in such a Declaration, Germany, already highly collectivized, may come much earlier than Great Britain and France to a completely liberal-socialist regime."

On first acquaintance with this book the reader should not be deterred by frequent emphasis on the need for revolution. For closer examination confirms Mr. Wells' conception of revolution to be neither explosion nor coup d'état. His remedies could become effective only after a period of popular education and enlightenment. Mr. Wells, in fact, resembles the "barker" of a fairground sideshow drawing his audience by continually announcing the performance is on the point of opening. But in his case the more people he can persuade inside the auditorium to debate what they want and what they are ready to pay for a new world order the greater will be his service to peace.

P. L.

Charlotte, Anne, and Emily Brontë

A New Version of the Brontës

These Were the Brontës, by Dorothy H. Cornish. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

THE TRUTH about the Brontës may not yet have been told. So many and so diverse have been the books about them that they cannot all be true, and yet all contain some truth.

Dorothy Helen Cornish, out of study fired with enthusiasm, and with color and verve befitting an admirer of Charlotte Brontë, has written a novel called "These Were the Brontës." By putting her material in the form of fiction she escapes some of the rigors of criticism as regards factual matters, but she cannot hope—probably does not wish—to have her interpretation of character and her literary evaluations taken any less seriously on that account.

The emphasis here is placed preeminently on Charlotte, and not divided between her and Emily as by some critics of recent times. This is ultimately Charlotte's story, though it begins, quite charmingly, with all the parsonage babies, Maria, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Branwell, Emily, and Anne, on equal terms, so to speak, all in a row peeping out of the windows that looked over the churchyard, pattering about the house, playing—noiselessly—at Pilgrim's Progress, being instructed by their father in politics, literature, and philosophy.

The picture is less dreary than that of Haworth and its setting etched on the imagination of some biographers. Nor does the Vicar, born Patrick O'Prunty in an Irish cottage, and raised by his own energy and ambition to become the Reverend Mr. Brontë, seem wholly like the repressive figure, or the menacing one with a bottle in one hand and a pistol in the other, that has loomed black and forbidding over much of Brontë literature. In some accounts the father has been the villain, in others Branwell, or if not he personally, at least his unfortunate habits. If there is any "villain" in Miss Cornish's story, it is dread—Emily's dread of human contacts, Charlotte's dread of mental breakdown. But the author decrees a happy ending. Her Charlotte finds happiness in a vision of the universe, in the use of the imagination, and in creative writing.

* * *

Miss Cornish attacks the rather commonly held belief that Charlotte fell in love with her teacher, Constantin Héger. Upholding that theory, biographers have pointed to the four letters that Charlotte wrote to M. Héger after she left Brussels, and internal evidence in her novels. Miss Cornish dismisses the letters as no more than impassioned appeals from a pupil to an honored master who has understood and helped her, and may help her again in her anxiety over her brother and the whole household.

Her teacher destroyed the letters, and his wife pieced them together. They are now preserved under glass for any visitor to read, but they mean different things to different persons.

Neither did Charlotte have any love for her father's curate, Arthur Nichols, whom she married. In casting about for a happy ending, some writers have pictured Charlotte taking a girlish joy in wifehood and in the renunciation of her literary career at her husband's request. Some joy in bestowing compassion on an unattractive and unappreciated man she did take, and a constitutional joy in self-sacrifice, but they were not the roseate emotions of a belated love.

* * *

These Brontës are different. They are gentler, more lovable, even better looking than the Brontës as they have often been pictured. The greatest tribute to their genius is the fact that so many books and so many interpretations have been made about a family that produced—except for the now-disregarded poems and Anne's conventional "Agnes Grey"—but five books—"Wuthering Heights," for which Miss Cornish gives more credit to Branwell than Emily's admirers are wont to concede, and Charlotte's "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," and the posthumous volume, "The Professor."

W. K. R.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Europe: Versailles to Warsaw, by Ronald Stuart Kain (H. W. Wilson, $1.25). Reference Shelf Series. Convenient handbook on events in Europe, country by country, from the World War to the current war, furnishing not only a record of developments but also contemporary comments indicating their significance.

Amateur's Holiday, by Frances Hester Warner (Houghton Mifflin, $1.50). Another of the author's charming books of the family, about a Christmas holiday near the sea with the problems of cooking, birdlore, and, of course, the family orchestra.

Documentary Film, by Paul Rotha (Norton, $3.75). A director who has had much to do with the development of the nonfiction motion picture discusses the better work in his field in England, on the Continent and in the United States.

The Romance of the Clipper Ships (Macmillan, $3.50). An abridged edition of three volumes on British sailing ships, with copies of paintings by the late Jack Spurling (some in color) and historical text by Basil Lubbock.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Testament of Friendship—Exploring Siberia—A London Letter

Testament of Friendship: The Story of Winifred Holtby, by Vera Brittain. London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.
Dersu the Trapper, translated from the Russian of V. K. Arseniev, by Dr. Malcolm Burr. London: Secker & Warburg. 15s. net.
Behind the Battle, by T. C. Worsley. London: Robert Hale. 10s. 6d. net.

MISS VERA BRITTAIN was Winifred Holtby's closest friend, and although such a relationship between biographer and subject has obvious advantages, it also has its pitfalls. For it is a natural temptation for the friend, who knows so much, to imagine, as friends do, that he or she knows all, to define and interpret with dogmatic certitude every aspect of the career of the subject, and to desert the proper caution of the biographer for the omniscience adopted by the novelist toward his characters. It was the more necessary to avoid this here, because one gathers that Winifred Holtby, sprung of those stern, unemotional "granite men and women of the East Riding," had, in spite of her warmhearted, spontaneous manner, a fundamental reserve that was not always to be penetrated by those dearest to her.

* * *

Miss Brittain, however, was alert to this danger, as may be deduced from her prologue: "How far, I asked myself, was I entitled to describe Winifred's relationships with others even when I understood them? How far, when I knew them only from the outside, should I try to interpret them and to convey their significance?" The answer her book supplies is a rigidly honest one. In regard to anything that lay outside her immediate experience, she has confined herself principally to events, and to Miss Holtby's own words, and has not attempted any closer analysis than was warranted by her knowledge. Concentrating on what emerged during the course of the friendship between them, she has given us a panegyric, without a trace of sentimentality, but remarkable for its sincerity, the quiet strength of its affection, and the manner in which it convinces us, beyond a doubt, that it is the outcome of an understanding between two people that was profound and intuitive to an unusual degree.

To her biographer, Miss Holtby appeared as a character that approached the saintly; and quite certainly she must have been among the most unselfish of women, forever at the beck and call of those who needed her to solace their private troubles, or to support their public causes. Yet this stupendous call upon her time and energies constituted for her a serious problem. It interfered badly with her cherished ambition to become a novelist; and she was constantly torn between the demands in her of the artist and those, equally strong, of the social reformer, and the devoted friend—"between her desire to help the inhabitants of the real world, and her longing to escape to the society of an imaginary one."

A prelude to this struggle became apparent early on, when she ran away from Oxford to serve, during the World War, with the women's army corps in France; and afterward, when she had taken a brilliant degree, and had set out to earn her living as a journalist in London, in the company of Miss Brittain, she was always compromising between the two sides of her nature, more and more at the expense of the artist. Friends, relatives, work for the League of Nations Union, and, following a lecture tour in South Africa, a strenuous crusade on behalf of the natives there, piled up their claims on her. Yet slowly and patiently, with immense effort, she fulfilled the other side of her. She made a name as a journalist, and began at length to win recognition as a novelist. And, finally, feeling that the rest was to be silence, she wrote, with unshaken courage, her last and greatest book, "South Riding," whose fame she did not survive to see.

Howard Coster
Vera Brittain

Miss Brittain's tribute is nobly paid, with tenderness, yet with restraint, with a power of controlled emotion that forces one to feel and to understand, and that leaves one at the end deeply moved. It is a book worthy of the author of "Testament of Youth"—and that is very high praise.

* * *

"Dersu the Trapper" is the first English version of a work that has for some time been famous in Russia. It is an account of three expeditions led by the great Russian traveler and natural scientist, Arseniev, which, during 1902-07, explored the then unmapped territory lying, north of Vladivostok, between the River Ussuri and the Sea of Japan. Arseniev tells his story in the form of a simple day-to-day record, with no attempt at literary airs and graces; but it has the genuine spell for turning the hearthrug into a flying carpet and transporting you on it at will, and the penalty for reading it is certain banishment to Siberia. To a primeval forest of murmuring pines, where Cossacks and Chinese, bandits and forgotten tribes flit among the shadows; where beasts and men stalk you with sinister intent, and, at intervals, flood and fire and tempest come roaring down. And, if that is not enough, there is Dersu.

Dersu was a hunter, belonging to a dwindling native tribe, and it was chiefly owing to him that Arseniev and his companions got safely through. Gorki once compared him to the Pathfinder, and, indeed, Hawkeye has nothing on him when it comes to solving the mystery of the bent twig, or the case of the frightened birds. But I found Dersu even more delightful than Cooper's hero; for he is full of odd and endearing inconsistencies. He is brave and yet timid, a hunter with much of the sensitive feelings of a "Grey Owl," wise yet startlingly superstitious; but altogether, a very chivalrous wild gentleman of the woods. One grows, as Arseniev did, to be very fond of him; and it is impossible not to be touched by the sad sequel that followed his attempt to live in a town.

* * *

Mr. C. T. Worsley's adventure began as a farce when, with Mr. Stephen Spender, he tried to do a little amateur Intelligence work in Gibraltar and Morocco at the time of the Spanish Civil War. But it stepped into tragedy eventually; for he was taken on as a lorry driver by a medical unit on the Spanish Government's side, was present at the heartrending scenes that resulted from the fall of Málaga, and was afterward in Madrid at a crucial moment.

He writes well. He can be humorous, scathingly witty, or vividly descriptive, and is usually being one of the three. He has an unerring eye for discovering the ridiculous in those whom he meets. Occasionally, shocked by the harrowing episodes that he describes toward the end, he is bitter; otherwise, he keeps a restraining grip on his emotions, and although a hot partisan, he strikes one as being an exceptionally faithful and trustworthy observer.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Inside the Gay-Pay-Oo

In Stalin's Secret Service, by W. G. Krivitzky. New York: Harper. $3.

WRITTEN BY the one-time director of Soviet Military Intelligence in Western Europe, now a refugee in America, the book supplies plausible clues to an understanding of many happenings in the Soviet Union which have perplexed foreign observers.

Krivitzky tells how Soviet Gay-Pay-Oo and Communist International agents are trained and go about their missions in foreign countries; why Gen. Eugene Miller, Russian White military leader, disappeared suddenly in Paris, like his predecessor as head of the Russian Army War Veterans, General Kutepov, some years previously; why Stalin killed off the most promising Generals of the Red Army in the spring of 1937. He gives one at least a better idea of the circumstances which lie behind the baffling abject confessions in Soviet political trials. There is interesting material on the Soviet intervention in Spain and on the background of the Soviet-German pact of last August.

Stalin's understanding with Hitler, according to Krivitzky, was no sudden improvisation. It cannot be interpreted as a Soviet reprisal for the shortlived agreement of Munich, with its anti-Soviet implications. Krivitzky tells us that as early as December, 1936, the head of the foreign section of the Gay-Pay-Oo, Sloutzky had instructed him to curtail espionage activity in Germany because a Soviet-German rapprochement was desired by Stalin and was only a matter of three or four months. The author mentions the name of Stalin's special agent in Germany, David Kandelaki, a Georgian, like the Soviet dictator himself, who was keeping up contact with the Nazi regime at the time when Communists in foreign countries were carrying on a violent anti-Hitler and anti-Fascist crusade.

Perhaps the most fascinating episode in a book that is filled with the atmosphere of dectective romance is the author's description of how Stalin used against Marshal M. N. Tukhachevsky and the other Red Army Generals whom he executed in 1937 false evidence which was supplied by Hitler's secret police organization, the Gestapo, and which reached him with the co-operation of spies whom he had planted in certain émigré Russian organizations. Incidentally, in his account of this episode, Krivitzky furnishes the most plausible explanation of why the Gay-Pay-Oo thought it was worth while to make away with General Miller, an elderly Russian officer of no very great military accomplishments: Miller knew too much about the nature and origin of the "evidence" against Tukhachevsky and his companions.

According to Krivitzky, the Red Army Generals were innocent of any treasonable activity. They had differed with Stalin on the question of the forcible collectivization of agriculture. And Krivitzky's comment on this point would apply, I think, with substantial accuracy, to all Soviet political trials, open and secret:

> Once more Stalin demonstrated that he never forgets or forgives. The old differences of opinion with the high command of the Red Army remained in his memory as "opposition." This "opposition," when dragged into the meshes of the Gay-Pay-Oo machine, became a "conspiracy." Such "conspiracies" are the rungs in the ladder on which Stalin climbed to absolute power. In the process critics became "enemies," sincere opponents "traitors," all honest and zealous oppositional opinion—with the expert aid of the Gay-Pay-Oo—"organized plots."

The author's personal experience, when he decided to quit Stalin's service, was both illuminating and exciting. He became an object of suspicion, he says, because he refused to take part in the assassination of a dissident Soviet secret service operative named Ignace Reiss, who was murdered in Switzerland.

There are naturally few Soviet secret agents who are able to tell their stories to the world. So long as they are trusted they belong to the Soviet privileged classes and are given comfortable living conditions; as soon as they cease to be trusted they are apt to be summarily "liquidated." One high Gay-Pay-Oo official, G. K. Lushkov, fled across the Siberian border into Manchukuo in 1938; but he has been pretty effectively bottled up as a prisoner of the Japanese Army and has only given a few carefully controlled interviews. Thanks to the position which he formerly held, Krivitzky is able to throw much light on that curious and sinister underworld of Soviet and Communist secret activity in countries outside of the Soviet Union.

Mexico Under Cardenas

The Reconquest of Mexico, by Nathaniel and Sylvia Weyl. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

THIS BOOK, with the sub-title of "The Years of Lazaro Cardenas," is a splendid achievement in the collection, writing and editing of authoritative information on America's greatest revolutionary movement and socialistic experiment. It accomplishes this difficult task while the movement still is in progress and the Cardenas regime yet unfinished—an achievement which called for a clear-cut perspective in handling difficult materials.

Nathaniel and Sylvia Weyl have that clear-cut perspective, one conditioned by their sound social and economic study of contemporary world politics and by their own position as honest liberals. Accordingly they bring into focus the complex and often contradictory developments in Mexico's experiment in state socialism as attempted during the 1934-40 regime of President Lazaro Cardenas.

The book begins with a general survey of Mexican history from the date of Cardenas' birth 44 years ago up to his assuming the presidency in 1934. From that period it reports and analyzes the whole structure of education, labor, politics, and agrarian and co-operative systems established during the Cardenas regime. All this is presented in a clear and readable style which illuminates the involved subject matter so that any layman previously ignorant of the Mexican experiment could understand it.

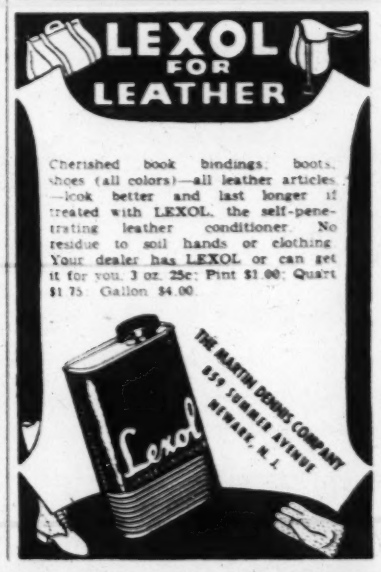
For students of Mexico the book is invaluable, for it covers in detail a period which is perhaps the most significant of the entire Mexican revolution. It is only in the closing chapters, apparently written in haste, that the authors' conclusions have gone awry. For example, they grant Cardenas a full-fledged victory in the oil controversy, a matter still under dispute, and they accept the belief current here at the beginning of the war that Mexico's raw materials and the demand of belligerents for them would bring the nation prosperity. Quite the reverse has been true, and the political predictions which the authors made of the subsequent strengthening of the Cardenas government do not hold up as a result.

The final chapter on "Mexico's Road Toward Socialism" is a sharp and reasoned exposition of the Government's program. Since this is one of the subjects most often discussed in the United States it would be a great boon to understanding of Mexico if this chapter could be given wide circulation. It should be thoroughly studied by all diplomats and business men interested in Latin America, for it is apparent from recent events that, unless understanding of Mexico's objectives is reached, unwise moves may be made.

One of the most significant chapters deals with General Cardenas' program when he served as governor of Michoacan. Here, it is revealed, he put into practice on a small scale all the experiments he later tried nationally, a fact which illustrates the complete consistency with which the Mexican President has followed his course. Early encounters with the foreign oil companies recounted in the book also go far to explain his later dealings with them.

Both authors and publishers are to be congratulated on having brought out a book which should advance sympathetic understanding for Mexico at a time when she needs that understanding very much.

BETTY KIRK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The History and Development of the Ageless Holy Scriptures

Our Ageless Bible, by Thomas Linton Leishman. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1.35.

THE APTNESS of the title of this attractive little volume at once appeals. For of all books the Holy Scriptures, which deal with the things not seen, the eternal things, are most entitled to the characterization "ageless." In nine well-arranged chapters the author tells the story of the development of the Bible materially, that is to say, he traces the making of the Old Testament from the earliest beginnings—the Hebrew manuscripts which had neither consonants nor punctuation—through the transforming hands of the Massoretes, and the Septuagint Version, to its present form. He also discusses the intrinsic value of the Versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion.

The problem of the original language of the New Testament, whether Aramaic or Greek, is handled without partisanship. Much space is given to the New Testament manuscripts, their form and language. The chief codices are described and properly evaluated. The position taken by the author regarding the early Aramaic Version of the Bible known as the Peshitta is of special interest. He posits this important Syriac Version as prepared by Bishop Rabbula during the early half of the fifth century, A. D. It was not a new translation but rather "a revision of the earlier Syriac Version, a revision made on the basis of the Greek manuscripts to which Rabbula and his friends had access."

Thus squarely does Mr. Leishman accept the view of many Aramaic scholars that the Peshitta was not a translation from the Greek but a revision of an earlier Aramaic manuscript in the light of material contained in the Greek codices then available. And he places a considerable value upon it because of its use through a long period in Syrian communities whose language was and still is Aramaic.

An interesting chapter deals with the difficulties facing translators of the Bible. An important task of the Biblical scholar is to determine the original form of the various books of the Old and New Testaments. What, exactly, did Amos, the old shepherd of Tekoa, say on that memorable occasion when he upbraided so vehemently the people of Bethel for their fall from the accepted standards? What, precisely, did Paul write to the Christians in Corinth? Is the authorized version of these letters an accurate reproduction of the originals? These questions, which are termed "textual" criticism, and many other difficulties are clearly explained in this highly informative chapter.

Not only are the ancient Versions themselves examined, but the evidence found in writings of early Christian scholars is brought to bear upon the earlier translations. The last century has been notable in that some of the most important codices have been made available to scholars.

Four chapters are devoted to the development of the English Bible, from John Wycliffe's Version to the latest translation. This dramatic story is well but briefly told in a manner at once instructive and inspiring. The fortitude, courage, and persistency which have characterized the development of the English Bible can but add a degree of veneration to the pioneers who have made possible the splendid Versions of the Book, which is still the world's best seller.

A chapter is devoted to the story of the King James Version: How the Scottish King became related to the Version to which his name is so commonly attached; how, although the King was an ardent student of the Scriptures and a translator of portions of the Psalms, the inception of the enterprise which resulted in this Authorized Version was almost fortuitous; how a conference was called to meet at Hampton Court for the purpose of recommending changes in the Prayer Book, and for urging better preparation of the clergy of the Church of England; how, during the discussions that followed, it became evident that the opposition to the Prayer Book really resulted from unsatisfactory translations of the Holy Scriptures.

This situation so appealed to the King that he was led to appoint a commission of learned scholars, who assembled in Westminster Abbey in what is known as the Jerusalem Chamber, to undertake the great work. The translation was finished and published in 1611. It was termed the Authorized Version because it was allegedly appointed to be read in the churches. The source of the appointing authority, however, is not definitely known.

The author also deals with the sources of the material used in the translation and with many of the difficulties encountered. The King James Bible is commonly believed by Christians to be the most satisfactory Version of the sacred Scriptures yet produced. And while later scholars have been able to clarify many passages, yet it is no doubt true that the King James Version still remains as the most spiritual of all Versions, and expressed in the most beautiful language.

Mr. Leishman has rendered a notable service to the casual student of the Scriptures in presenting so concise and at the same time so comprehensive an account in so small a compass. The work is done in excellent literary style and is attractively presented by the Wilde press.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

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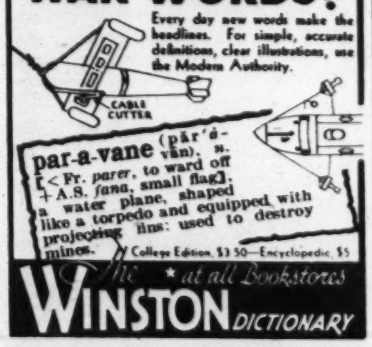
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From the Jacket Design for "Folk Songs of Old New England"

Folk Songs of New England

Folk Songs of Old New England, collected and edited by Eloise Hubbard Linscott. New York: Macmillan. $5.

The New Green Mountain Songster: Traditional Folk Songs of Vermont, collected, transcribed, and edited by Flanders, Ballard, Brown, and Barry. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.50.

NEW ENGLAND sings Irish—perhaps that is the first thing that strikes the reader of these two excellent collections. Despite the popular belief that the Irish did not come in large numbers to New England until after the Black Hunger of the Forties, it has been established that thousands did come to New England in the seventeenth century.

Whenever and wherever he came, the Irishman did the work at which men sing. He built the turnpikes, the canals, and the railroads, cut trees and rafted logs, "deckaneered" it on the rivers, labored in the open air at all sorts of construction jobs. He knew and loved song; next to the Negro, he was the best singer in any work gang. No wonder he introduced the many Old Country tunes we find in these two songsters.

* * *

An old Revolutionary soldier, "to expel melancholy and cheer the drooping mind," compiled the original "Green Mountain Songster" in 1823. This was the first collection of traditional folk songs from a folk singer's repertory to be printed in the United States. The editors of the present Vermont collection have followed in the footsteps of their pioneer guide, who collected his songs because, as he said in his preface, "most people are fond of singing." It is an excellent collection and its interest widens out of Vermont into the West, the South, indeed the whole country.

Out of songs like "The Wisconsin Emigrants' Song" and "The Dreary Black Hills" one could write the history of the nation. The former sings both the hopes and apprehensions of goin' West, the husband believing that the flitting bee gathers the honey, the wife, that a rolling stone gathers no moss. "The Dreary Black Hills" celebrates and records the rush to the Black Hills following the discovery of gold there in 1875.

The range of the collection is wide. The people of Vermont sing not only an unusually full version of such a Child ballad as "The Elfin Knight" but also of the Texas rangers and "Botany Bay," prototype of the widely diffused "Boston Burglar." The critical notes of the late Phillips Barry are the best I have read in a long time. They are a zestful education in balladry.

* * *

Miss Linscott's volume includes not only folk songs, ballads, and ditties, but also singing games, country dances, and sea shanties. More than we think of Merry England survived into Puritan Old England and New England, and the survivals of the singing and kissing games are here to prove it. These dancing games are very old. When the child of today dances "Did You Ever See a Lassie?" or "London Bridge" or "The Farmer in the Dell," he is dancing figures and tunes which have survived from Morris and druid dances. Miss Linscott's ideal was to make "a songbook you can take to the piano when the family gather round and sing." She has achieved also a book you can take to parlor and green for dancing.

These two collections establish what those who follow the trail of the folk singer have long realized: that New England is a more singing place than is commonly realized. Not by any means is balladry the exclusive possession of the Southern Appalachians. Versions of 65 of the Child ballads have been recorded in Maine, more than in any other one state of the Union, and the Vermont from which "The New Green Mountain Songster" has been culled is tied with Virginia for second place with 48. Miss Linscott's volume adds one more Child ballad to Massachusetts' score: "Fair Rosamund," a fragmentary version of the fine old ballad of "Queen Eleanor's Confession." This is probably the first time it has been recorded in this country.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Showmanship and Jenny Lind

Enchanting Jenny Lind, by Laura Benét. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50.

COUNT OUT the big circus director, and you erase the legend, "Swedish Nightingale," from American billboards. Leave out P. T. Barnum, and you have no Jenny Lind conquering the public of the United States. That, indeed, we know without reading Laura Benét's Lind biography, if biography her book is to be called. A remarkably fine singer of high European approval was perhaps the best means Phineas T. could have chosen for awakening the slumbering sentimentality of his countrymen; but we may be sure that it was his ability as a planner of an entertainment tour no less than the sound of a soprano voice that stirred so remarkably the enthusiasm of the pre-Civil War circuit.

If Barnum in his own time represented a colossal national joke, he stands out later as a figure of power, worthy of mention along with Daniel Webster or any other personage of the year 1850 who caught and held attention. As far as his governance was concerned, matters came through as people liked; and if the crowd responded with immoderate zeal to his advertising, it applauded and huzzaed sincerely. As for the part of Miss Lind in proceedings, let nobody fancy that any humbug inhered in that, or any want of art either. For she was unquestionably a great singer, even if not the greatest in all respects of her period. Moreover, she, too, both knew and practiced showmanship in masterly style. As vocalist, she certainly covered the ground. Before starting out on her travels in the New World, she had done all that the stage and the platform of her day demanded of a soprano; and that was plenty. She had handled about every description of opera role, from the title part in "Norma" to that in "Daughter of the Regiment." Her tone and execution must have been of the best, and her acting excellent.

So much for general qualifications. Her distinction, by evidence of Miss Benét, seems to have arisen from her ability to fetch her hearers to a state of breathless suspense at a climax in the music, and to evoke a hurricane of applause. She may have been surpassed in certain ways by one or two of her contemporaries, but she was outdone by nobody in her control of an audience. For with her the task was not so much in presenting the music as in taking the house captive. Bellini's and Donizetti's arias more a means to her than an end, she made more of being a "hit" than an interpreter.

She was genuinely temperamental. Things had to be exactly right. She had to feel sure of herself and of the assemblage. She would not permit herself to walk into failure. Unless assured of success, she balked. Respectability and generosity were natural to her. She liked her friends, and did not demand that they be anything but themselves. She was strict and uncompromising, however, with persons who tried to take advantage of her, and she could fight them to a finish.

W. P. T.

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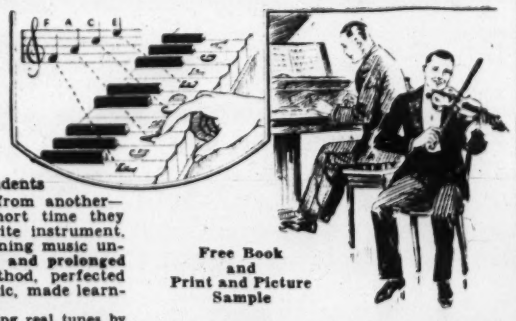

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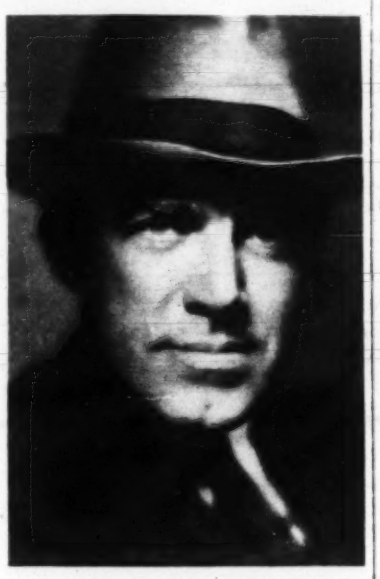
NOW COMES the most engaging phase of America's "music for the masses" movement. Long ago, when Hollywood and the radio acted as press agents for classical music, Americans took it to their hearts. They went out and bought "repeat performances" of all their favorites. About 60,000,000 phonograph records of all kinds of music were sold last year in the United States, with 370,000 radio-phonographs.

The next step has been in the making for years. Now, according to Augustus Zanzig, head of the music department of the National Recreation Association, "home and hobby music" is spreading across the land.

The man in the street and his family, spurred by their experience in listening to music, have taken to making it themselves. They are exploring new musical byways and adding fresh twists to old ones.

* * *

A group of fans in Chicago, Mr. Zanzig says, is making its own violins at a cost of $7 and $8 per instrument, under the supervision of the recreation division of the Chicago Park District. The fiddles are said to equal those purchasable at music stores, at comparable prices. Still another group fashions its own pianos and organs. The National Recreation Association



Courtesy National Folk Festival

AUGUSTUS D. ZANZIG
Head of Music Department, National Recreation Association

has compiled a list of 12 instruments that can be made by the amateur, including the psaltery, the celestaphone, the wooden xylophone, and the one-string viol.

One of the unusual amateur groups in New York City is known as the Pipers' Guild. Its members make and play the ancient shepherd's pipe, performing at such gatherings as the 1938 National Folk Festival, held in Washington, D. C. From Biblical times to the present, the plaintive little reed has been heard across the world, from England to Albania and from China to the San Francisco Fair last summer, where over 200 visitors came to a pipe exhibition for instruction.

* * *

From Oregon to Louisiana, there is a new demand for an Association booklet recommending home and dime-store material for rhythm band instruments. Adults as well as children have come to regard the rhythm band as worthy of their attention. Enthusiasts of limited means are making snare drums of cereal boxes covered with paper, or milk and ice cream containers. They are constructing tambourines with jingles fashioned from the metal tops of beverage bottles, and scale series of bells out of drinking glasses, bottles, and tea cups. Devotees point out that Beethoven composed music for Benjamin Franklin's set of musical glasses.

In Brooklyn, two feminine fans have organized a two-piece ensemble. They are Mrs. Mark Hadner and Mrs. David Tannenbaum, who claim they're developing a new interest in life. Which brings to mind the groups of "Mothersingers" in various cities—maternal choirs performing in schools and public halls, while their children listen admiringly.

ENTERTAINING THE NEIGHBORS
A Violin Class at Union Settlement Music Center in Crowded East Harlem, New York, Where 44 Different Nationalities Study Music. Lessons Are Given to Children and Adults at All Ages for All Music Levels

Other music lovers throughout the country are organizing ocarina and harmonica orchestras; they are singing folk songs appropriate to different times of the year, forming a musical calendar; they are performing in costume, representing singing Western cowboys or English madrigal groups of the sixteenth century.

* * *

And, as always, they are joining high school and college glee clubs, forming amateur ensembles, and singing in community festivals.

Perhaps the best source of data anent the new trend comes from the nation's music stores. The latter now offer a set of phonograph practice records catering to amateur quartets. These discs are made under the direction of Fritz Rothchild, the Austrian violinist, by members of his own quartet and students of the Juillard School of Music. If the records sell in quantity, the idea will be applied to other types of music.

Again from the music stores comes information of a strong interest in collecting sheet music. Fans gather their trophies as the "platterbug" garners his discs. One of the most amusing angles is the collecting of yesterday's topical songs. Collectors specialize, too, in such subjects as sea chanties, nature music, and folk songs. The latter explore music libraries for folk material, learning that Beethoven took a street song, "Rage Over a Lost Penny," and wrote a beautiful Rondo around the tune, and that Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" contains charming folk songs.

* * *

One of the most fascinating forms of hobby music is the home toy orchestra, launched when folk were informed that they may still buy copies of Haydn's Kindersynfonie in the music shops. This composition was written in 1788 for the amusement of Haydn's patron, Prince Esterhazy. The composer brought to a concert a basket of little fiddles, whistles, wooden trumpets and the like, and led his musicians through the three movements of a toy symphony. The instruments included a cuckoo with two notes, a trumpet of one note, a rattle drum, whistle, triangle, and "quail."

Nowadays, families may duplicate the Haydn instruments in the dime store, then try their luck at his compositions. Another kindersynfonie, also available, was composed by Bernard Romberg, for the same instruments, with the addition of a piano and bell.

Some time ago a New York City municipal court justice started playing violin duets with his son, then welcomed the janitor from the basement as a companion player, with his bass viol. Next he invited the family butcher and the grocer. Today, Judge Leopold Prince publicly conducts his amateur orchestra for the enjoyment of Manhattanites at large.

MARY FISHER

PIPERS AT CONSTITUTION HALL
Members of the Pipers' Guild Playing at the National Folk Festival in Washington, D. C.

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The most successful men and women of today know that this is an amusement-loving age. They know that everybody dislikes to be bored. They know that to make worthwhile friends, one must be entertaining and full of enthusiasm.

And the first—the most important!—secret of their success is simply this:

They have learned to become good conversationists!

You know, through your own observation, how right these successful men and women are. Good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life—while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you, too, will win. Decide now—this very day!—that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules Learned Quickly and Easily

If you have ever for a moment doubted your ability to become an entertaining and convincing conversationist, dismiss that doubt right here, and read on with confidence. We have good news for you!

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. Good talkers know the fundamentals of their art, and apply them whenever they converse, either with friends or with strangers. Their success is not due to a natural gift of expression. They acquired their art by learning the rules.

In the same way, you, too, can learn to make your conversation bright, entertaining, impressive. And thus develop new poise—new progress and individuality!

And now for the good news we promised you.

Thanks to a new simple method, especially designed and developed for modern times, *any average person can learn the art of conversation quickly and easily!* Briefly, here is the story:

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Several years ago a woman who has since become one of the foremost figures in adult education had a revolutionary idea. She came to the conclusion that thousands of men and women were letting shyness needlessly handicap them both in business and in the social world. The best way to help these people overcome their fears, she decided, was to teach them to become good conversationists.

Results were simply astounding—almost unbelievable. Within a few months those who had enrolled in the new Course were showing such progress in conversation that a world of unusual opportunity was opening up to many of them.

The woman's name is Ethel Cotton. You probably have heard her over stations of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. Formerly, only those living in such cities as New York or San Francisco could enjoy the benefits of Miss Cotton's now nationally famous Conversation Course. Today, the full Course, consisting of twelve sparkling lessons, and twelve personal "Studio Talks" from Miss Cotton, is available by mail.

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ABINGER HAMMER, SURREY

BALCOMBE, SUSSEX

BIDDENDEN, KENT

Signs and Legends

ENGLISH VILLAGES are hanging out their signs and spelling their names in pictures as well as in words.

This movement to erect picturesque village signs is of comparatively recent date. It was encouraged by King George VI when, as Duke of York, he initiated a competition to find the best designs for village signs. Many of these signs are beautiful pieces of local craftsmanship.

The idea back of the village sign, however, dates from the days when few people could read or write, so to acquaint travelers and merchants with the name and amenities of the village, pictorial signs were erected usually on the village green.

The signs are of three kinds: those which symbolize the staple trade of the village, those which show an important event in local history, and those which illustrate a well-known local legend.

Abinger Hammer, a village in Surrey, was a center of the old Weald iron industry. The village sign appropriately takes the form of a clock, the chimes of which are struck by a hammer wielded by a blacksmith. Ringmer, a village in the South Downs, writes the names of famous past residents on its sign —John Harvard, founder of Harvard University, and William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, are among them.

Wolferton in Norfolk has a sign which was presented to it by King George V. It depicts the legend from which the village takes its name.

Most people know Widdecombe-in-the-Moor because of the song that has been written about it. The folk who live in this Devon village have hung out a sign made in colored mosaic stone and featuring the old cronies of the song, "Uncle Tom Cobleigh an' all," astride Tom Pearce's "old gray mare."

The village sign of Biddenden, Kent, bears the figures of the "Old Maids of Biddenden," two eccentric women who were born in 1100 as Siamese twins. They founded an Easter ceremony which is still observed, in which biscuits are given to all visitors.

Many kinds of materials have been utilized in the design of these signs. Some are woodcarvings, others are worked in mosaic stone, and several have been fashioned in wrought-iron, particularly those erected in that part of the country which is associated with the old Sussex iron-smelting industry.

P. H. L.

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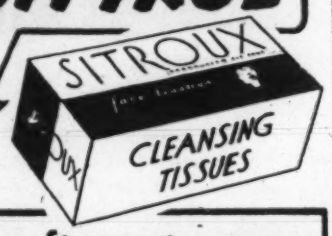

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GEOLOGISTS STUDYING A RECENT DISCOVERY

Left to Right: Mrs. Mary Stone; Dr. A. P. Ousdal; Miss Elizabeth Mason, Sculptress and Historian; Dr. Ralph Beals; Dr. Hallork Rauf, Professor of Geography at the University of California; and Dale L. Bennett, Dr. Ousdal's Assistant

New Clue to the Age of Man?

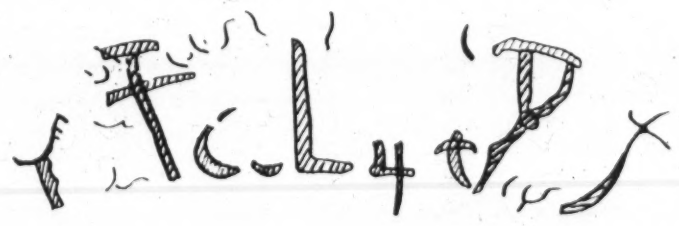
THE RECENT DISCOVERY on a mountain top in Southern California of a strange, primitive bowl which fits no known classification has excited the interest of many natural scientists in the United States.

Its discoverer, Dr. Asbjorn P. Ousdal, of Santa Barbara, California, found the bowl three fourths embedded in the end of a huge sandstone boulder of the Eocene era of geology. The giant rock had, in some far distant day, rested on an end, with the bowl nestling in the top of the opposite end. In the course of time, erosion caused the undermining of the ground that held it up on one end; so that the rock toppled and fell onto its side.

Whether this bowl was formed by nature in a moment of whimsy, or whether it was made by a race of men who lived so long ago that proof of their existence would be one of the most spectacular discoveries of modern archaeology, is a puzzle which scientific experts are now working to unravel. In the light of existing knowledge, it seems rather likely that the artifact is man-made, because, by chemical analysis, its composition has been found to be sand and crude oil. This fact practically eliminates any idea that the object might be a concretion, for never has crude oil been found in any nature-made concretions.

The fact that it is, or is not, a man-made bowl is not of so much importance as are the hieroglyphics which were found at the lip of the vessel.

Many of the hieroglyphics appear to resemble ancient letters of the Phoenicians and of subsequent languages of India, related in turn to Hebrew, Manchu, and Mongol symbols. They have caused many Oriental scholars to feel that the inscription is more closely tied up with Oriental than with Occidental languages. One scholar has reported that similar markings have been found in Siberia.



PORTION OF CHARACTER WRITING

The finder of the bowl, or olla, Dr. Ousdal, who is an amateur paleontologist of considerable distinction, points out that the composition of the jar is of a texture quite different from that of the surrounding stone. The hole in which the bowl rests may have been a pothole formed by eddies of water in an ancient stream, or it may have been man-made especially to hold the jar. This is not particularly important; the significant factor is that human beings would seem to have packed a thin layer of clay into that hole and formed a jar within it. The striking similarity of the bowl to some concretions is probably only a coincidence, because it is of a uniform thickness and has the "feel" of a man-made object.

Comparison of ollas of known Indian make has shown that the sizes and shapes are almost identical. The Indian jars hold 11 quarts of water, and the new discovery holds 10. Perhaps some early mystic significance was attached to that amount of water.

The problem of the inscription offers a challenge to scholars equipped to study it further. The writing appears to have been made by a very highly developed race, because it is phonetic and also geometric. The figures were made with great care and were not simply scratched into the surface; otherwise, in the opinion of several scientists, they would not have lasted so long. The impressions were deep and show quite clearly after these many years of exposure. When the time element of the writing of these markings has been settled, it may prove that man once reached an advanced degree of civilizaton much earlier than has been believed.

It is only by means of discoveries of this sort that man can find a clue to the ever-perplexing question of how long he has existed on earth.

M. W. S.

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Over the Editor's Desk

AFTER the photograph of Mrs. Beulah L. Haase came in, to go with her article on how women may improve living and social conditions on the farm, we could better understand how it is possible for her to get through so much work as master of the Montana State Grange without neglecting her home life. The picture shows her to be an alert, energetic person, easily capable of motoring 40,000 miles a year in the course of her organization work. As a result of her activities, Montana was tied for first place in the Grange national membership contest, with 16 new granges started last year. She was re-elected by a comfortable majority over several men candidates for the office of state grange master. People first encountering her find her shy rather than aggressive in manner; perhaps too plucky to be timid. She manages at frequent intervals to get home to her husband, I. F. Haase, and their daughter Carol, now 17, on their 40-acre alfalfa and dairy farm. Carol, when not in school summers, travels with her mother. Mrs. Haase used to lead a dance band. She keeps up her music with piano practice and with appearances as leader, as a favor, at occasional socials.

Oscar Jászi, Professor of Political Science at Oberlin College, Ohio, has a vivid background for his remarks on future bases for peace in Europe. He is a native of a part of Hungary that is now Rumanian, and was, 1898-1908, an official in the Hungarian state department of agriculture, and 1918-19 was Minister for National Minorities. He taught political science in Hungarian universities. Coming to the United States in 1925, he became a naturalized citizen in 1931. He has written several books on Middle-European historical-political subjects, and many magazine articles for European and American publications. For 17 years he was editor of Twentieth Century, a social science review.

William Henry Chamberlin, Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, describes impressions of his recent visit to London in this issue. Mallory Browne, chief of the Monitor's European Bureau, usually writing from London, exchanges compliments by doing a Paris interview with the accomplished M. Paul Reynaud, French Minister of Finance.

R. H. Markham sums up his experiences during his recent visit to Washington, D. C., and the result is a little lesson in patriotism, as seen through the eyes of a man whose experiences and feelings must echo those of millions of Americans.

Everett M. Smith, a member of the Monitor's Boston staff, is a shark at puzzles, riddles, and enigmas, as readers have reason to know from his previous contributions to the Magazine Section. A sort of by-product of his hobby is a large knowledge of words, and so he was the immediate choice when an article on spelling bees was wanted. The word may be found in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," Act V, Scene 1, being there used by Costard in ridicule of the Pedant. It was probably derived from one of several versions of a Latin word meaning honorableness used by Dante, among others. One version we had to learn in grammar school on an occasion when the teacher was punishing the whole class because nobody would tell who threw the snowballs at another teacher's umbrella. We can spell that monstrous word today without hesitation, so thoroughly was useless, as well as useful, information inculcated in those days.

George Washington proved to be a lively subject when we started to renew our acquaintance with the work of some of the artists who made pictures of him. Altogether more than 300 men of note in the arts have painted, drawn, or etched likenesses of the first President of the United States. One odd fact becomes evident during any inquiry into the subject: Washington was an impatient sitter, and once his head was fairly well developed in a picture he was likely to leave the artist to make out as best he could with the figure. Probably there are few public men whose heads have so often adorned the bodies of others as did Washington.

Things to Come

As a recollection of the growing interest in the modernization of home building, we shall soon print an article on this from an architectural viewpoint. Guest laws, a subject with which all operators of motor vehicles should be familiar, are to be discussed in an early issue. In our series of men who are being prominently mentioned as presidential candidates will soon appear a profile of Frank W. Gannett, whose career in itself is an epitome of the American tradition of opportunity for the individual.

. . Revalued

(Continued from Page 6)

home. Their lives center about home. On gala days Congressmen sit in the House of Representatives with their children on their laps. Son and daughter sit with dad to hear the President. Congressmen see nothing undignified about that. Why should they? All Washington races home 60 miles an hour every evening to see its children.

It also eats an early supper. And at its meals uses very little alcohol. You seldom have liquor or wine poked in your face. "Milk, tea, or coffee" adorn the menus and the tables. The American drinking wine at his meals would be far more unusual than the one drinking milk. Such a situation seems ludicrous to most of Europe. There are no coffee houses here to lure people from their homes and not many clubs. "High life" doesn't get very high. "Boiled shirts" are worn a good deal, but that usually indicates a meritorious desire to get away from shop, rather than snobbishness.

Generally speaking, Washington is a bit "sloppy." You can hardly find an official who sits up straight at his desk. And practically no one brushes the snow off his car. It's an easy-going city, with the leisure of the South and the informality of the West.

Incidentally, it has the best streetcars in the world and the best taxi service in history. There are comparatively few people holding out hands for tips, even though it is a tourist center, and one rarely sees beggars. Neither ragged urchins, bare-footed gypsies, nor decrepit grandmas sell papers as I have seen in hundreds of other places.

All this sounds quite rosy, doesn't it? Well, when you paint a rose, why shouldn't it look like a rose? Washington is a good city and the capital of a good country. And that statement is not cheap patriotism of a professional flag-waver. I don't often sit at meat with gourmands nor am I accustomed to lounge on soft chairs with those who wear costly raiment. I am the child of very poor American pioneers, who prayed earnestly and worked unceasingly for a good America. I have spent my life with the humble, looking "with four eyes," as the Europeans say, for the lowly, walking beside the burden-bearers and the bare-footed, and I know that there is vastly more suffering in this rich land than there should be. America is not yet the land of our dreams. But it is nearer that than any other great country. It is the best we weak bewildered men have yet made. It offers the best chance. Those who advocate another system perform a terrible disservice to the weak and heavy-laden. Those who only carp and criticize, block progress.

America has come so far as it has because people dared believe in it and sacrifice for it. Neither Jefferson, Whitman, nor Lincoln had better grounds for faith than we do and never did America more deserve the full measure of devotion.

Facing the Camera

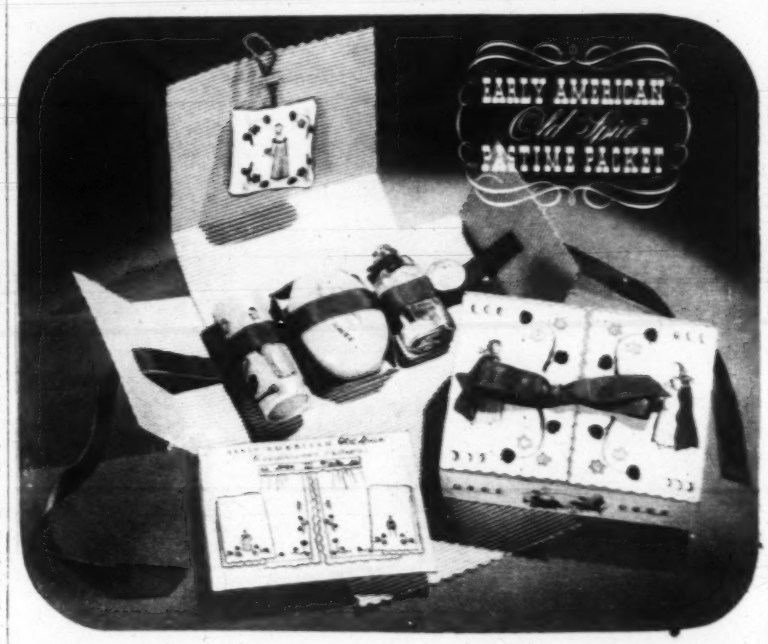
The left side of the face is nearly always the more nearly perfect and attractive, according to Charles Rosher, cameraman, who is well known in both London and Hollywood. Rosher bases his observations on many years of photographing hundreds of screen people. For 12 years he was Mary Pickford's cameraman, and has filmed a half dozen Constance Bennett pictures.

"Draw an imaginary line down the center of the face, through the nose," Rosher suggests as an experiment. "You will find the two sides of the face are vastly different in shape and expression. One eye is usually more humorous than the other, and often one corner of the mouth turns up more. The jaw line is nearly always different."

Claudette Colbert is so convinced of this photographic variance that she will permit only one side of her face to be photographed in profile closeups.

Ann Harding's face, Rosher believes, comes nearer to having uniformity than any other woman he has ever seen.

Roses-and-Spice Inspiration



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Within the saucy, pin-striped wrappings of the Pastime Packet is a fragrant foursome of Early American Old Spice favorites—¾ oz. Toilet Water, Toilet Soap, Wardrobe Sachet, and Guest Talcum—each redolent with piquant Old Spice. The gift-token, contained therein, provides a genteel and enjoyable pastime for ladies desirous of beautifying their homes in the Early American manner. It's an authentic needlework transfer-pattern of the much-loved Early American Old Spice motifs, for graceful fingers to embroider onto household linens, towels, and curtains, thus ensembling them with Early American Old Spice toiletries.

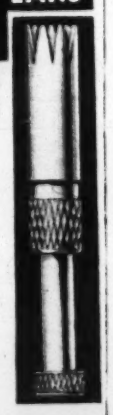
*Trade Mark Applied for by SHULTON, Inc., Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

REMOVE HAIR FROM NOSE AND EARS THIS SAFE WAY

KLIPETTE

HANDIEST INVENTION OF ITS KIND

What an improvement when unsightly hairs are gone! There is no better way to remove surplus hair from nose and ears than with **KLIPETTE**, ingenious new invention. Smooth, gentle, safe, and thoroughly efficient. Rounded points can't cut or prick the skin.



So simple! Just turn the end. Surplus hair comes out easily and gently. Never pulls.

Actual Size
$1.00
Made from finest Surgical Steel. Chromium plated.

Guaranteed to Satisfy or Money Back

HOLLIS CO. 207 Market St., Newark, N. J. Dept. 199

Enclosed is $1.00 for KLIPETTE. If I am not entirely satisfied, I may return it and my $1.00 will be refunded.

Name

Address

ACID-PROOF YOUR CAR WITH PYROIL

Moisture in Crankcase Due to Changing Weather Multiplies Acid Corrosion Which Is Dangerous to Your Engine. Pyroil Protects Against This.

When acid corrosion attacks the engine of your car, look out. This can happen under many conditions. Rapid weather changes at this time of year are one. This brings about moisture condensation. In turn, acid contamination begins its attack on bearings, shafts, pistons, cylinder walls and valves. It "eats" and wears away the metal. All moving metal parts can suffer costly damage.

Guard against this with Pyroil. Only a few ounces added to the crankcase and gasoline tank *protect* you. Pyroil will acid-proof your car. Ask your service station or garage salesman today to treat your car with Pyroil. Use it regularly. Manufactured and guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Founder, 757 Main St., LaCrosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

FREE to those who have not previously used Pyroil, a SPECIAL OFFER. To those and everyone else, an interesting Free Booklet that tells about Pyroil's importance to your car. Simply mail coupon below.

★ ★ ★ ★

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Please send me your FREE BOOKLET which tells me about Pyroil's importance to my car.
☐ I have NOT previously used Pyroil.
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Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

LET IT FREEZE! Nash's exclusive Weather Eye gives you fresh June air, automatically maintained. Exclusive Manifold-Sealed engine gives you flash starting, flash pick-up of 15 to 50 MPH in 13 seconds (high gear) even on zero days. See your dealer—check its amazing economy in a ride!

SEE YOUR NATION in a Nash, at lowest cost. Convertible bed saves lodging costs; Fourth Speed Forward saves up to 20% on gas and oil. The restfulness of Nash's Arrow-Flight Ride will be a revelation to you. Try a Nash on the worst road you know!

We Won't Be Home *'til Morning!*

GET YOUR FEET out of the fireplace, and drop this magazine—that honking outside is meant for you!

Look out your window. A brand-new 1940 Nash is waiting! And you can tell by its eager racing lines—it's headed for fun tonight.

Take the wheel—it's rarin' to go!

There's a swish . . . a sweep . . . a roller-coaster swoop that sends you up to the leading car. *Then*—really nudge the throttle, and this sweetheart just picks up her skirts and starts to fly! (It's a new kind of Fourth Speed Forward).

You may have traveled this fast before, but never so silently, softly, easily. No need to tell you this Nash Manifold-Sealed engine is protected by important patents! Your half-down throttle tells that!

Getting chilly? Just a turn of that Weather Eye dial—and presto! You can feel grim February change to a fresh and genial June.

You wonder—seeing those winter-frozen ruts ahead—why you don't *feel* them. That unwavering line of your Sealed Beam lights tells you—*you've never had a ride as smooth as Nash's Arrow-Flight!*

Stop and ski—or go light-hearted, long pennants of snow swirling behind you. You won't be home 'til the roosters crow!

• • •

Give us this night—or tomorrow—or 15 idle minutes anytime. We guarantee to give you the most exciting demonstration you ever had of an automobile!

Our $45,000,000 resources are concentrated on the building of one make of car . . . and because we put more into it—you get more fun and *value* out of it.

We're waiting, ready to go—*come on!*

LOWER PRICES: from $795—delivered at Factory! 4-door Sedan (below) $875, includes Standard Equipment, Federal Taxes • White Sidewall Tires, Weather Eye, Rear Wheel-Shields, Fourth Speed are optional extras. $795